

Gc
979.401
L88g
v.2
1204189

M.L

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01103 5968



A HISTORY
OF
CALIFORNIA

AND AN EXTENDED HISTORY OF

LOS ANGELES AND
ENVIRONS

BIOGRAPHICAL

VOLUME II

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
1915

INDEX

1204189

	PAGE	VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
A					
Abascal, Joaquin.....	286		Benton, Arthur B.....	827	III
Adams, George B.....	264	II	Bergin, Charles B.....	822	III
Allen, Matthew T.....	159	II	Bergstrom, George E.....	698	III
Allen, William H., Jr.....	880	III	Bettinger, Marcus C.....	876	III
Ambrose, Wiley V.....	797	III	Bettis, Horace L.....	686	III
Anderson, Charles B.....	752	III	Beveridge, Mrs. Daيدا W....	458	II
Anderson, Charles S.....	449	II	Beveridge, John L.....	828	III
Andrews, Josias J.....	695	III	Beveridge, Philo J.....	829	III
Arnold, George L.....	581	III	Beyrle, Andrew.....	377	II
Arnold, Ralph.....	738	III	Bicknell, John D.....	61	II
Arnott, Willard.....	686	III	Biggart, Thomas.....	608	III
Austin, Aubrey E.....	850	III	Bisbee, Charles L.....	512	III
Averill, George E.....	877	III	Bishop, Rufus F.....	196	II
Avery, William H.....	91	II	Bixby, Fred H.....	539	III
Ayers, Edward.....	85	II	Bixby, John W.....	172	II
			Bixby, Jotham.....	17	II
B					
Baker, Dona Arcadia.....	913	III	Bixby, Lewis H.....	587	III
Baker, Fred L.....	304	II	Blackstock, Nehemiah.....	30	II
Baker, Milo A.....	305	II	Blanchard, James H.....	246	II
Baldwin Park.....	678	III	Bloeser, John.....	158	II
Ball, William F.....	198	II	Blondeau, Louis.....	832	III
Bandini, Don Juan.....	911	III	Blutt, William C.....	139	II
Banning, James F.....	293	II	Blythe, James T.....	462	II
Banning, Phineas.....	29	II	Boesch, Mrs. Frances.....	648	III
Bard, Cephas L.....	84	II	Bohnhoff, Charles W.....	740	III
Bard, Thomas R.....	468	II	Boothe, Charles B.....	701	III
Barham, Guy B.....	233	II	Boquist, Charles V.....	287	II
Barker, Francis W.....	844	III	Bosbyshell, William.....	902	III
Barnard, Edwin L.....	600	III	Bouton, General Edward.....	914	III
Barrow, Ireby.....	186	II	Bovard, George F.....	251	II
Bartle, John H.....	274	II	Bowen, John M.....	746	III
Beales, George F.....	581	III	Bowers, Harry C.....	511	III
Beardsley, Volney S.....	815	III	Bowers, Uriah R.....	510	III
Behrendt, Caspare.....	124	II	Boyle, Willis J.....	899	III
Behymer, Lynden E.....	317	III	Brauer, Adolph K.....	732	III
Bell, W. Lewis.....	547	III	B & F Ranch, The.....	576	III
Bent, Arthur S.....	517	II	Braun, Frederick W.....	857	III
Bent, Henry K. W.....	37	II	Bridge, Norman, M.D.....	817	III
Bentley, Edward H.....	117	III	Briswalter, Andres.....	796	III
			Brodbeck, Otto.....	306	II
			Brombacher, Julius.....	739	III
			Brooks, James R.....	714	III

	PAGE		PAGE	VOL.
Brooks, Thomas.....	209	II Cole, George W.....	387	II
Brossmer, August.....	112	II Cole, George W., Sr.....	382	II
Brown, Chester W.....	614	III Colver, Capt. Frank B.....	378	II
Brown, George T.....	222	II Conaty, Bishop Thomas J.....	903	III
Brown, Harrington.....	593	III Connell, Mrs. Madge H.....	226	II
Brown, Thomas B.....	297	II Conner, James.....	808	III
Browne, Frank E.....	227	II Conradi, Simon.....	437	II
Bryson, Hugh W.....	710	III Cooper Brothers.....	257	II
Buley, Amos M.....	901	III Cox, Harvey H.....	523	III
Burcham, Charles A.....	558	III Cox, John R.....	375	II
Burck, Lawrence B.....	864	III Coyne, D. Joseph.....	862	III
Burkhart, Isaac.....	889	III Craig, John.....	777	III
Burns, James F.....	220	II Craig, Mrs. R. L.....	515	III
Burns, John.....	303	II Crain, Mrs. Diadama L.....	660	III
C				
Cadwallader, Austin S.....	750	Crawford, James S.....	130	II
Campbell, George W., M. D.....	146	Creighton, Telfair.....	376	II
Carlson, Milton.....	402	Crimmins, John.....	369	II
Carter, Frederick W.....	685	III Cunningham, Daniel.....	393	II
Cashin, John.....	145	II Cunningham, Thomas J.....	461	II
Cass, Alonzo B.....	518	II Curlett, William.....	363	II
Cass, Bruce H.....	819	D		
Castera, John.....	390	III Davis, Alonzo E.....	151	II
Caswell, William M.....	364	II Davis, Charles Cassat.....	656	III
Champion, Earl M.....	740	II DeGarmo, Henry.....	100	II
Chandler, L. L.....	898	III De La Monte, J. H.....	704	III
Chapman, Alfred B.....	413	III Deming, Ralph R.....	851	III
Chapman, Charles C.....	563	III Denman, Abram C., Jr.....	826	III
Chapman, Christopher C.....	923	III Derocher Nurseries, Inc.....	784	III
Chapman, Col. Frank M.....	904	III De Van, William S.....	239	II
Chapman, Samuel J.....	707	III Didier, Louis.....	605	III
Charnock, George.....	770	III Dillon, Richard.....	111	II
Chase, Frank W.....	599	III Dodd, Allen.....	864	III
Chauvin, Augustus C.....	133	II Dodson, A. McK.....	930	III
Cheever, Edward A.....	88	II Dol, Victor.....	189	II
Cheney, William A.....	394	II Dolland, John.....	340	II
Church of the Blessed Sacrament.....	849	III Donavan, James G.....	831	III
Clampitt, Edward A.....	887	III Donegan, Daniel F.....	443	II
Clapp, Albert A.....	191	II Dorsey, Stephen W.....	683	III
Clark, Eli P.....	689	III Dorsey, Mrs. Susan M.....	588	III
Clark, J. Ross.....	904	III Double, Edward.....	846	III
Clark, William V.....	227	II Douglass, Frank M.....	726	III
Clow, James H.....	897	III Downie, William.....	276	II
Cochran, George I.....	642	III Dozier, Melville.....	228	II
Coffman, Edgar R.....	288	II Drake, James C.....	506	III
Coffman, Frank A.....	872	III Ducommun, Charles A.....	329	II
Cole, Charles E.....	381	II Dupuy, Joseph P.....	837	III

INDEX

iii

	PAGE	VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
Durant, Edward M.....	727	III	Gates, Lee C.....	632	III
Durfy, Peter T.....	192	II	Gephard, George.....	240	II
E					
Earl, Edwin T.....	887	III	Getty, George F.....	880	III
Eberle, Francis X.....	327	II	Gibbon, Thomas E.....	545	III
Ebinger, Lewis.....	323	II	Gibson, Frank A.....	464	II
Eddy, Col. J. W.....	584	III	Gilchrist, James D.....	351	II
Edgar, William F., M. D.....	55	II	Gilmer, John P., M. D.....	733	III
Edwards, David K.....	281	II	Girls' Collegiate School.....	571	III
Eichenhofer, Frederick.....	611	III	Glass, Henry.....	868	III
Eichenhofer, Mrs. Rosa.....	611	III	Glass, Rev. Joseph S.....	516	III
Eisenmayer, Emil J.....	737	III	Glassell, Andrew, Sr.....	115	II
Eisenmayer, George F.....	716	III	Godde, Ferdinand.....	411	II
Electa Kennels.....	763	III	Goestenkohrs, Joseph.....	330	II
Elftman, Owen E.....	548	III	Golden State Plant and Floral Co.....	758	III
Elliott, John M.....	19	II	Gordon, George B.....	680	III
Ellis, H. Bert, M. D.....	399	II	Gordon, J. G., Jr.....	852	III
Emery, Grenville C.....	565	III	Graham, Dolland M.....	406	II
Engelhardt, A. E., M. D.....	234	II	Grannis, Rollin W.....	841	III
Engelhardt, Henry D.....	399	II	Green, Elisha K.....	345	II
England, George C.....	798	III	Greenbaum, Joseph.....	541	III
Evans, Herbert J.....	630	III	Greene, Charles G.....	548	III
F					
Fargo, Duane W.....	405	II	Greever, Vincent M.....	557	III
Farish, Oscar E.....	536	III	Grier, Arthur W.....	734	III
Fesler, Martin.....	606	III	Griffith, Alfred P.....	677	III
Flatau, Herman.....	450	II	Griffith, George W. E.....	542	III
Fothergill, Alexander B.....	790	III	Guasti, Secondo.....	202	II
Francis, John H.....	895	III	Guinn, James M.....	77	II
Frank, Herman W.....	419	II	H		
Franklin, Fleming.....	789	III	Haben Hospital.....	667	III
Freeman, Daniel.....	214	II	Haggarty, John J.....	671	III
French, Loring W.....	357	II	Halstead, Willard G.....	142	II
Friedricks, Henry A.....	665	III	Ham, George I.....	743	III
Fulwider, George W.....	588	III	Hammel, Henry.....	129	II
G					
Gaffey, John T.....	432	II	Haneman, Theodore H.....	551	III
Gallagher, Rev. H. P.....	850	III	Hanna, Rev. D. W.....	183	II
Galpin, Cromwell.....	401	II	Hanna, George.....	360	II
Ganahl, Christian.....	215	II	Hanna, Ross.....	282	II
Gardner, I. W.....	88	III	Hannon, Patrick.....	141	II
Garrett, Robert L.....	515	III	Hardison, Edwin A.....	856	III
Garthing, George.....	358	II	Hardison, Wallace L.....	474	II
		II	Harris, George A.....	262	II
		III	Harris, Leopold H.....	371	II
		II	Harris, Levi.....	348	II
		II	Harrison, Arthur M.....	808	III
		II	Harvard School, The.....	607	III
		III	Hatch, Hon. David P.....	749	III
		II	Haupt, Edward P.....	894	III

	PAGE	VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
Hauser, Julius	213	II	J		
Haue, Rev. Patrick	370	II	Jackson, Hon. Grant	879	III
Hawks, Emma L.	288	II	Jarchow, Joachim H. F.	807	III
Hayden, John A.	679	III	Jaynes, James	417	II
Haynes, John R., M. D.	25	II	Jenison, John E.	346	II
Hayward, Henderson, M. D.	659	III	Jess, Stoddard	430	II
Hayward, William	810	III	Jewel City Undertaking Co., The ..	655	III
Healey, Charles T.	110	II	Johansen, Rudolph L.	341	II
Hellman, Herman W.	219	II	Johnson, Albert H.	665	III
Hellman, Marco H.	892	III	Johnson, Benjamin	450	II
Henry, William A.	157	II	Johnson, George C.	354	II
Hewes, David	309	II	Johnson, Ivan T.	649	III
Hewitt, Leslie R.	636	III	Johnson, William R.	680	III
Hickox, Lory	788	III	Jones, Elmer E.	825	III
Hildebrand, Charles	300	II	Jones, John J.	463	II
Hiller, A. W., M. D.	771	III	Jones, John P.	388	II
Hiller, George	771	III	Jones, Johnstone	617	III
Hiller, Horace	423	II	Jordan, Joseph	232	II
Hillman, Roy P.	590	III	K		
Hinckley, Alexis	751	III	Kellam, Edward A.	883	III
Hitchcock, Harry S.	743	III	Kellam, Milton Y.	869	III
Hoehlin, Carl C.	186	II	Keller, Will E.	625	III
Holabird, William H.	359	II	Kellerman, J. M.	539	III
Holbrook, John F.	127	II	Kennedy, Isaac	464	II
Hollenbeck Home	878	III	Kennedy, Karl K.	601	III
Hollingsworth, C. L.	674	III	Kennedy, William H.	746	III
Hollingsworth, W. I.	853	III	Kent, Charles S.	728	III
Holly Poultry Ranch	782	II	King, Howard S.	685	III
Holst, Charles C. F.	339	II	Kinney, Abbot	121	II
Holton, George L.	480	II	Klein, Arthur M.	891	III
Holtzclaw, John B.	839	III	Kleinpeter, Louis	769	III
Hovey, Frank W.	696	III	Klokke, Ernst F. C.	629	III
Howard, Fred H.	863	III	Koebig, Adolph H.	534	III
Hoyt, Thomas J.	803	II	Koll, August J.	333	II
Hubbard, Henry C.	152	III	Krempel, John P.	237	II
Hubbell, O. B.	692	II	Kressly, Paul E.	583	III
Hubbell, Stephen C.	35	III	Kubach, C. J.	444	II
Hubert, Philip G.	623	III	Kuster, Charles E., M. D.	469	II
Hunsaker, William J.	837	II	Kuster, Edward G.	371	II
Hunter, David W.	470	II	L		
Hutchins, Francis S.	118	II	Lacy, William	396	II
Hutton, Aurelius W.	134	III	Lamb, William A.	881	III
Hyatt, Mrs. Mary J.	801	III	Lambert, Elwood	789	III
I			Lambert, Reece S.	790	III
Irvin, Edward S.	745	III	Landreth, Louis	626	III
Ivins, James C. H.	582	III			

INDEX

v

	PAGE
Lankershim, James B.....	106
Last, Gen. Carl F. A.....	834
Laughlin, Homer.....	503
Leahy, Thomas.....	335
Lee, Bradner W.....	905
Letts, Arthur.....	891
Levy, Michael.....	449
Lewis, Edward W.....	715
Lewis, Grayson.....	809
Lewis, Willis O.....	755
Lickley, Ernest J.....	595
Lindeman, H. J.....	654
Lindley, Mary E.....	393
Lindley, Milton.....	372
Lindley, S. K.....	92
Lindley, Walter, M. D.....	384
Lindsay, John A.....	602
Little, D. P. N.....	843
Lloyd, Edward.....	417
Lobingier, Andrew S.....	761
Locher, John J.....	679
Lockwood, Jasper.....	479
Lott, Mrs. Melvina A.....	157
Lowe, William.....	769
Luhring, Ferdinand C.....	341
Lusk, Hon. Robert M.....	553
Luther, Daniel E.....	884

M

McAllister, James P.	690
McArthur, John	231
McArthur, Mrs. Kate	231
McCallum, Harry S.	816
McClure, John	613
McDonald, Mrs. Catherine	178
McDonald, Mrs. Luella M.	244
McDonald, Patrick J.	858
McElheney, John F.	245
McGarry, D. M.	99
McGarvin, Robert	257
McGaugh, Philip G.	342
McKain, Edward	636
McKellar, Daniel H.	130
McKevett, Charles H.	874
McLachlan, Hon. James	836
McLeod, John M.	821
McMillan, Joseph	859
McNutt, Cyrus F.	725
MacDonald, J. Wiseman	866

VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
II	MacGowan, Granville, M. D.	402	II
III	Machado, Jose D.	216	III
III	Mackerras, Robert H., M.D.	902	III
II	Maechtlen, Jacob	667	III
III	Marble, John M. C.	854	III
II	Marsh, Norman F.	637	III
III	Marsh, Robert	882	III
III	Marshall, Edwin J.	844	III
III	Marshall, William F.	462	II
III	Martin, Albert C.	842	III
II	Martin, William M.	594	III
II	Mason, Dean	635	III
II	Mason, Orson H.	352	II
II	Matthews, Robert D.	782	III
III	May, George W.	833	III
III	Mayberry, Edward L.	578	III
II	Meade, John	177	III
III	Mellus, James J.	81	II
III	Melzer, Louis	195	II
II	Mercereau, John D.	533	III
II	Meredith, Reuben A.	336	II
III	Mergell, William R.	252	II
II	Merritt, Lewis J.	927	III
II	Mesmer, Joseph	923	III
III	Metcalf, Simeon M.	190	II
II	Michelsen, Julius	758	III
III	Michener, Park	322	III
III	Millard, James H.	423	II
III	Mills, Edward L.	630	III
II	Millspaugh, Jesse F.	534	III
II	Milner & Lindeman	654	III
III	Mines, Harry G.	861	III
III	Mines, William W.	619	III
II	Mitchell, Alexander	602	III
II	Mockenhaupt, Robert J.	298	II
III	Moffett, Thomas J.	237	II
II	Mohr, Richard J., M. D.	407	II
II	Monlux, John B.	542	III
II	Monnette, Orra E.	830	III
II	Moreland, Watt L.	589	III
III	Morgan, Vincent	867	III
II	Morlan, Arthur F.	523	III
III	Mott, Thomas D.	62	II
III	Mulford, Shobal P.	763	III
III	Mulholland, William	432	II
III	Mullen, Andrew	521	III
III	Mullen, Arthur B.	824	III
III	Munn, Relfy G.	720	III

	PAGE	VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
Murray, T. W.....	654	III	Pourroy, Eugene	552	III
Myers, Orville.	353	II	Powell, Thomas, M. D.....	860	III
			Powers, P. W.....	756	III
N			Pulliam, Claud O.....	577	III
Nadeau, George A.....	153	II	Pupka, Martin	208	II
Neidig, Emma R.....	540	III			
Newmark, Harris	163	II	Q		
Niederer, Jacob	848	III			
Northam, Leotia K.....	879	III	Quillian, C. Fletcher.....	887	III
Northup, E. D.....	668	III	Quint, Sumner J., M. D.....	522	III
Norton, Albert M.....	329	II			
			R		
O					
O'Connor, Patrick J.....	835	III			
O'Melveny, Henry W.....	408	II	Radford, Joseph D.....	839	III
O'Sullivan, John	306	II	Ralphs, George A.....	201	II
Occidental Poultry Farm.....	758	III	Reavis, Walter S.....	64	II
Off, Charles F.....	328	II	Redpath, Frederick H.....	795	III
Oliver, William E.....	536	III	Reed, Boardman, M. D.....	775	III
Olmsted, H. A.....	898	III	Rees, Samuel.....	103	II
Olsen, A. C.....	713	III	Reilly, George W.....	721	III
Orcutt, William W.....	900	III	Remick, Gen. David.....	207	II
Orme, Henry S., M. D.....	57	II	Renwick, George	721	III
Ormsby, Edwin S.....	900	III	Rheinschild, George	147	II
Overell, Joseph M.....	719	III	Rich, James.....	608	III
			Richardson, George S.....	847	III
P			Richardson, William C. B.....	109	II
Page, Benjamin E.....	572	III	Riedeman, John H.....	582	III
Page, Samuel L.....	127	II	Riley, Levi W.....	354	II
Parmelee, Charles A.....	418	II	Rindge, Frederick H.....	268	II
Pascoe, Thomas.....	429	II	Rivera State Bank.....	595	III
Patton, George S.....	509	III	Rivers, Ernest B.....	324	II
Pease, Niles	93	II	Roberts, Wesley.....	198	II
Peebles, James M.....	527	III	Robey, William L.....	745	III
Pegler, John C.....	672	III	Robinsnest Poultry Ranch.....	764	III
Pepper, Enoch	225	II	Roby, John B.....	720	III
Perkins, Albert A.....	890	III	Roche, John D.....	734	III
Perry, William H.....	51	II	Rogers, Ralph.....	282	II
Petermichel, Joseph J.....	897	III	Rollins, Warren E.....	517	III
Pike, George H.....	479	II	Root, Mrs. W. D.....	853	III
Pike, J. C.....	757	III	Rose, Henry H.....	873	III
Plummer, John L.....	185	II	Roseberry, Louis H.....	820	III
Polkinghorn, William A.....	731	III	Ross, Mrs. Ida Hancock.....	97	II
Pomeroy, Abram E.....	249	II	Roth, August	867	III
Pomeroy, Charles W.....	250	II	Roth, Edmund D.....	299	II
Pottenger, Francis M., M. D.....	559	III	Rowan, George D.....	473	II
Potter, Alonzo C.....	243	II	Rowan, Robert A.....	703	III
			Russell & Murray Poultry Ranch...	654	III

INDEX

vii

PAGE	VOL.	PAGE	VOL.
S			
St. Vincent's Church.....	516	Snyder, Meredith P.....	921 III
Sabichi, Frank.....	169	Somers, William F.....	191 II
Sackett, Horace D.....	835	Sory, Walter G.....	262 II
Sandefur, Allan.....	190	Spence, Jay.....	510 III
Santa Monica Bay Catholic Parishes and Institutions.....	370	Spire, Joseph H.....	435 II
Sargent, Edwin W.....	23	Stamps, Charles F., Jr.....	569 III
Sartori, Joseph F.....	697	Stanton, Erastus J.....	619 III
Savage, George M.....	635	Stanton, LeRoy H.....	623 III
Scarborough, William B.....	258	Starr, Joseph L.....	448 II
Schaefer, John G.....	641	State Normal School.....	534 III
Schilling, John.....	601	Stearns, Don Abel.....	913 III
Schlegel, Leonard.....	478	Stearns, E. Roger.....	524 III
Schloesser, Alfred G. R., M. D.....	814	Stearns, Frank L.....	376 II
Schmidt, Edward B.....	255	Steere, Robert.....	929 III
Schmidt, Gottfried L.....	159	Stephens, Albert M.....	395 II
Schoder, Joseph.....	477	Stetson, Franklin F.....	406 II
Schofield, Maurice A.....	661	Stevens, Will P.....	744 III
Scholl, John T., M. D.....	261	Stewart, Lyman.....	442 II
Schumacher, John.....	285	Stick, John C.....	813 III
Schumacher, Paul.....	733	Stith, Frederick W.....	638 III
Schuyler, James D.....	647	Stoll, E. Robert.....	365 II
Schwarz, Louis.....	874	Stone, Jack L.....	589 III
Scott, John.....	351	Story, Walter P.....	896 III
Scott, Joseph.....	504	Stowell, Nathan W.....	291 II
Scott, William B.....	625	Stratton, Charles E.....	650 III
Sepulveda, Ygnacio.....	76	Sullivan, Dennis.....	441 II
Sharp, Charles H.....	851	Summers, Mrs. Emma A.....	275 II
Sharp, Robert.....	180	T	
Shekels, Noah C.....	781	Taggart, J. W.....	279 II
Sherman, Moses H.....	893	Thom, Cameron E.....	44 II
Shields, Henry K.....	787	Thomas, John M.....	447 II
Shorb, Andrew S., M. D.....	43	Thomas, Owen E.....	596 III
Shoup, Paul.....	709	Thompson, Frederick.....	461 II
Shuler, Eli W.....	870	Thompson, Newton W.....	87 II
Shultis, Duane J.....	803	Thompson, Thomas.....	83 II
Sierra Paper Co.....	898	Thorpe, Spencer R.....	926 III
Silent, Hon. Charles.....	456	Throop College of Technology.....	772 III
Silver, Herman.....	65	Tieskoetter, Frank H.....	595 III
Slaughter, Thomas C.....	841	Tifal, G. R.....	644 III
Slauson, Jonathan S.....	31	Toll, Charles H.....	366 II
Slosson, Charles E.....	653	Torrance, Lewis C.....	863 III
Smith, Andrew M.....	147	Townsend, Stephen.....	932 III
Smith, D. Cornelius.....	666	Trask, Walter J.....	506 III
Smith, Samuel J.....	328	Tripp, James S.....	673 III
Smith, Sidney.....	849	True, George A.....	713 III
Smith, Thomas A.....	813		

	PAGE	VOL.		PAGE	VOL.
U					
Union Oil Company of California....	436		Wernick, Eduard, M. D.....	256	II
V					
Valla, Antonio.....	91	II	Weyse, Henry G.....	426	II
Van Ness, Henry.....	631	III	Whitaker, Alonzo.....	210	II
Vawter, Williamson D.....	868	III	White, Ephraim E.....	455	II
Vermilion, Artemisia S.....	840	III	White, Dr. Clarence H.....	934	III
Vesper, Charles R.....	781	III	Whitsett, W. P.....	560	III
Vestal & Hubbell.....	692	III	Wigdal, O. J.....	86	II
Von Hofgaarden, Hans.....	662	III	Wiggins, Frank.....	94	II
Vosburgh, J. J.....	559	III	Wiley, Edwin H.....	722	III
Votaw, E. J.....	888	III	Wilkins Poultry Yards.....	783	III
W					
Wackerbarth, August.....	82	II	Williams, Henry S.....	420	II
Wade, Robert D.....	139	II	Willis, Frank R.....	412	II
Walker, Frank.....	473	II	Wills, John A.....	930	III
Wardall, Thomas.....	334	II	Wilson, Atlas L.....	467	II
Warner, Dennis A.....	865	III	Wilson, Benjamin D.....	49	II
Warren, James G.....	575	III	Wilson, E. C.....	727	III
Washburn, William J.....	862	III	Winter, Leopold.....	166	II
Watkins, Edward L.....	294	II	Wintroath, John A.....	852	III
Watson, Thomas W.....	871	III	Wirsching, Robert E.....	267	II
Weaver, C. B.....	716	III	Withey, Henry F.....	752	III
Weaver, Charles G.....	776	III	Wolfskill, Joseph W.....	407	II
Webster, Daniel.....	570	III	Wolfskill, Milton.....	24	II
Wegener, Capt. Gustav P.....	347	II	Wood, Preston K.....	365	II
Weid, Ivar A.....	263	II	Woods, William W.....	828	III
			Worden, Perry.....	599	III
			Workman, William H.....	79	II
			Works, John D.....	425	II
			Works, Lewis R.....	643	III
			Wright, Edward T.....	171	II
			Wright, Francis M.....	148	II
			Wright, George.....	273	II
			Young, Robert B.....	183	II
			Young, William S.....	878	III
			Young Men's Christian Association.....	884	III



John Bixby

JOTHAM BIXBY

When Jotham Bixby, the subject of this review, just turned twenty-one, set sail from Boston, March 1, 1852, aboard the clipper Samuel Appleton, Captain Doane, bound for a voyage of one hundred and fifty days around the Horn for San Francisco, it was doubtless because a certain adventurous fire was still steadily burning in his veins unquenched from that which prompted his emigrant ancestor, Joseph of that name, to come over from England in the early years of discovery and clear a farm in the virgin forests of Massachusetts, and which, a little later, while this splendid mother of colonies in the first flush of her early matronhood as a commonwealth was busily engaged in bringing forth, suckling, weaning and sending out to the frontier so many others of her sturdy offspring, impelled the sons and grandsons of that emigrant to themselves blithely and bravely cut loose from parental ties and as they became of age set their faces resolutely in the direction of more room. Thus it happens that we find many apparently unrelated families of this name, which is a rather odd one, widely scattered over the continent, from New England, New York and Missouri to Indian Territory, California and Manitoba, all sprung from men who were pioneers of their own particular region and beyond doubt all tracing to a common origin in this single Puritan ancestor.

The branch of the family now in question settled in Maine toward the end of the eighteenth century on the banks of the Kennebec river, then an outpost of civilization. Here, in the second generation, one of the sons, Amasa, married Fanny Weston, granddaughter of Joseph Weston, one of the most active and capable of the pioneer settlers who in the first year of the war of the Revolution volunteered as a woodsman guide to accompany the ill-fated expedition of Benedict Arnold through the pathless forests of Maine against Quebec and lost his life in the patriotic discharge of that service.

Under this family roof-tree in Maine were reared to maturity eight sons and two daughters, all of whom sooner or later removed to California, and of whom Jotham and his older brother, Marcellus, who came out together around Cape Horn, are now, fifty-five years later, the only survivors.

These two brothers went at once to the mines, and for several years followed the washing of gold with varying but rather indifferent success. Here, through the exercise of that thrift and frugality which had been instilled into them in a home where principle and character and common sense constituted the animating spirit rather than more idle catchwords of daily life, they managed to save a few thousand dollars, which they first invested in a small mountain farm supplying produce to the mines.

Later on, having sold this, they invested in a flock of about one thousand sheep, which were then valued at about \$6 a head. During the years of drought of 1863 and 1864 these flocks, which in the meantime had materially increased in numbers, were maintained with great difficulty by the partners on free government range in the foothills and mountains of San Luis Obispo county. If the crop of acorns in the latter year had not proved exceptionally abundant they would probably have lost everything, but through this providential circumstance and their own untiring efforts, living with their sheep as did the patriarchs of old, they saved most of them.

About this time the half interest of Marcellus in the sheep business was bought by the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., composed of another brother, Llewellyn, who was the first of the family to come to California, and two cousins, Benjamin and Thomas Flint. This firm was already well established and doing business on an extensive scale, and through them the new firm of J. Bixby & Co., then formed with Jotham Bixby as half owner and managing partner, was enabled to buy lands in Southern California and abandon the at best

uncertain practice of grazing on the free ranges.

As an indication of the wildness and inaccessibility of Los Angeles county at this time, as late as 1866, it may be mentioned without impropriety that one of the chief impelling motives which induced the elder brother to sell out his half interest to the wealthier firm, whose members indeed did not have to live here, was the fact that he dreaded to bring his family into so rough and distant a region, as it was then viewed even in the not over-thickly settled districts of Central California.

Rancho Los Cerritos was purchased by J. Bixby & Co., in 1866, from John Temple, a well-known trader and land holder who had come to this coast also, as it happened, from Massachusetts long prior to the Mexican war, and who died in San Francisco soon after making this sale, his widow, who was a daughter of one of the old established Spanish families, thereupon removing with her daughter and son-in-law to Paris, never to return to the Pacific coast.

The great drought above referred to had all but exterminated the formerly extensive herds of cattle throughout Southern California, the country being of course entirely without transportation facilities, and as these cattle ranges were now lying idle and unproductive of any revenue to their owners they were held at what at the present day seems an absurdly low value. Los Cerritos, which contained twenty-seven thousand acres of the best grazing lands in the Los Angeles valley, embracing the present flourishing farming districts of Clearwater, Hynes and Llewellyn, and the townsites of Los Cerritos and Long Beach, was bought for \$20,000 and paid for out of the first two clips of wool sold by the new owners.

From this time dates an era of steady progress. The close of the Civil war sent hitherward many homeseekers, out of both disbanded armies, farming settlements were started in some of the choice alluvial lands of the San Gabriel and other irrigable valleys of the county, and many of the larger grants which had hitherto been used for grazing alone were opened for settlement, their owners being tempted to part with portions of their holdings through advancing values. The first sales from Los Cerritos were made along the northern boundary contiguous to the colony of Downey.

Then followed fourteen hundred acres to the Wilmington Colony, and later in 1884 six thousand acres off the north to the California Co-operative Colony, and four thousand acres on the ocean side called the American Colony tract. Here is now situated the city of Long Beach, whose growth has appeared as a marvel of these latter years of improved electric transportation, but is, after all, only the natural outcome of her peculiarly favored situation upon gently sloping hills fronting the most attractive of sea beaches, while, moreover, she is no doubt destined to reap high benefits from improvements now in process in the harbor of San Pedro, a large part of which lies within her corporate borders. More recent sales from this rancho embrace one of seven thousand acres to Senator Clark of Montana, and one of a thousand acres to Mr. Skinner and others of Florida, all of which make up one of the richest and most productive bodies of farming land in the New River district. Mr. Bixby still retains personally some thirty-five hundred acres of the rancho surrounding the original adobe ranch house, built and first occupied by Mr. Temple, where he made his own home for so many years, and to this he devotes much of his time in the personal direction of operations in dairy farming and the growing of barley and alfalfa, never having lost a primary interest in the live stock and farming business.

After coming to Los Cerritos other extensive properties were acquired from time to time by Mr. Bixby and by the firm in which he was half-owner and managing partner. Some of these consist of sixteen thousand acres of Los Palos Verdes rancho situated on the coast between Redondo and San Pedro, six thousand acres of farming lands in Los Alamitos rancho near the beet sugar factory, seven thousand acres of the rancho Santiago de Santa Ana lying between Santiago creek and the Santa Ana river in Orange county, various holdings in the cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles and other localities.

Mr. Bixby was elected president of the first bank established in Long Beach and is now first vice-president of that institution, which is now called the National Bank of Long Beach. The growth of the bank has been steady and rapid, while at the same time it has practiced a policy of conservatism and security in loans

and investments. He is one of the stockholders, though not a controlling owner, in the Long Beach Hotel Company and other enterprises which have been started with a view to developing the resources of the town in which the latter years of his life have been cast, and in the growth and prosperity of which he has always taken a lively interest. Mr. Bixby has never been in any strict sense a speculator, all of the properties which he now owns having been purchased with a view to permanence of investment. It was his good fortune to come early to a favored region and to acquire large interests here; to him were also given the clear head and sober judgment to manage these interests sometimes through seasons of prosperity and again of perplexity and discouragement, but always with skill and a good measure of that success which comes alone from correct perception and appreciation in the use of figures as applied to receipts and disbursements in business. Californians, indeed, of that day and training were more generally actuated, it may be, by the principle known as "live and let live" than those schooled in an environment of more exacting commercial competition. In this prevailing spirit of fair dealing among Californians, which, of course, like most rules, was not without its exceptions, it is believed that the student of social conditions may find an item of real compensation for many of the hardships and drawbacks of a life so far removed from the great metropolitan centers of social and industrial activity. At all events to those who know Jotham Bixby best it is not necessary to enlarge upon this side of his character as a business man.

In 1862 at San Juan, San Benito county (then in the county of Monterey), Jotham Bixby married Margaret W. Hathaway, daughter of Rev. George W. Hathaway of Skowhegan, Me. This marriage followed an engagement made some time before on a visit by Mr. Bixby to his old home, and for this purpose this handsome young woman came out alone under the protection of acquaintances, on the long steamer trip by way of the Isthmus. An older sister was at the time married to Llewellyn Bixby, who was to become her future husband's partner, and they were living in San Juan. Here the young couple made their first home, and their eldest son, George Hathaway, was born.

Later at Los Cerritos and Los Angeles six more children were born, of whom two, their daughter Fanny Weston and their son Jotham Winslow, are now living. Both these sons are married and there are now eight grandchildren, of whom one is the son of their son Harry Llewellyn, who died in 1902. There is one great-grandchild.

Larger fortunes than Mr. Bixby's are not uncommon among those who have combined the exceptional opportunity of early residence in California, good judgment in investing and close study in the handling of their affairs, but in this case at least the best legacy which will be left by the pioneer father to his offspring, when in the days to come, let us hope still many long years distant, his soul goes faring forth out of an outworn tenement to join those of his own forbears, will be a name unsullied by personal misconduct, cowardice or any meanness. More than this, on the positive side to those who really know him, will be revealed a depth of kindness and considerateness toward others but thinly veiled under habits of reserve and unostentation bordering on diffidence.

How are the strong, simple men of that generation to be replaced under these more artificial and tense conditions of American society? The answer comes through an appreciation of the spirit of the virile verses of the poet Whitman written in praise of our western pioneers:

Hail and all hail our fearless, able, generous pioneers! For the good of the Republic may the fine example and stirring memories of your adventurous lives prove a beacon guide alike to leaders and to hosts of many a stalwart generation of Americans yet unborn!

JOHN MACKAY ELLIOTT. The First National Bank of Los Angeles has indissolubly connected with its substantial progress the name of J. M. Elliott, who since 1881 has been a factor in the work of the great institution, filling various positions of rising importance until 1892 and from that time to the present officiating in the capacity of president. Merit alone has brought him to the front in finance. Appreciative of the responsibilities incident to his office, mindful of the trust reposed in him by the multitude of depositors doing business with the bank and alert

to the solution of the problems faced each day, he regards all finance as a straightforward matter requiring the utmost honesty of character, the greatest earnestness of purpose and a spirit of helpfulness which impels one to the sacrifice of self in the interests of those confiding in his business judgment. That his high-minded attributes inspired confidence appeared in 1896 with his selection as a trustee of the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged and received further evidence in his continued retention on the board, of which he has served as president with results most satisfactory to all connected with the Home.

The Elliott family genealogy is traced back through successive generations of southern professional or business men, not the least prominent of whom was Dr. Ralph E. Elliott, of South Carolina, a professional man of the highest type of the old school, who with his wife, formerly Margaret Cooper Mackay, had established a colonial home in Pendleton, S. C., and there, October 6, 1844, occurred the birth of John Mackay Elliott, now the president of the First National Bank. Aside from his studious temperament and determination to gain an education, there was little in his early life to indicate the high destiny awaiting him. After he had studied for some terms in the Chatham Academy at Savannah, Ga., he spent the winter of 1859-60 in the Pendleton School at Lexington, Va., and during 1861 attended the Georgia Military Academy. The training in the latter institution gave him a thorough knowledge of military tactics and prepared him for service in the Confederate army, whose hardships, privations and sufferings he shared with the fortitude characteristic of the gallant young men of the southland. After the war he remained for four years in Georgia, being employed for one year as a shipping clerk in Savannah, then as receiving teller for the Central Railroad Bank in Savannah until 1869, when he resigned his position to take up the battle of business life in the west. Here his first work was that of bookkeeper for Lynch & Gragg in Santa Cruz. Early in 1870 and later he engaged as railroad agent for Griffith, Lynch & Co., at Compton, from which place he was transferred by the firm to Los Angeles in 1872. Thus began a career in the city which has been his home for more than forty years and in which his highest business triumphs have been attained.

A valuable banking experience as cashier and secretary of the Los Angeles County Bank from 1874 to 1880, followed by service as cashier and secretary of the Southern California Packing Company in 1881, qualified Mr. Elliott for the higher duties awaiting him in the First National Bank, with which he has been connected in various capacities since 1881 and which has risen through his judicious oversight to a foremost place among the financial institutions of the great Pacific southwest. Engrossing as has been the work of the presidency he has found time for civic enterprises and measures of a public nature, having, in addition to the very important task of acting as trustee of the Hollenbeck Home for the Aged, served as member of the Los Angeles Board of Education in 1884-85, member of the city water board in 1902-08, president of the Los Angeles Cemetery Association for a number of years and president of the Broadway Realty Company. The State Mutual Building & Loan Association has had the benefit of his able services as vice-president, and he has further been connected with the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank as a director. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife (in maidenhood Alice I. Peel) was also a member until her death in 1902. His social clubs are the California, Sunset, Sierra Madre and Sierra. As might be expected of a citizen connected with the business, realty and financial growth of Los Angeles since 1872, his knowledge of its affairs is profound and comprehensive, embracing accurate information concerning realty valuations, commercial enterprises and civic development. The little Spanish town of his earliest knowledge has been transformed into the western metropolis, with business blocks and residences that would do credit to the cultured old cities of the east. Where once a few thousand inhabitants dwelt in leisurely content, a population of one-half million now exhibits the American qualities of restless energy and restless enterprise. In the more than four decades of his residence here he has seen many seasons of phenomenal growth and has witnessed the collapse of many "booms," but financial depressions have not weakened his faith in the ultimate destiny of Southern California, nor have periods of unprecedented activity impaired his calm and equable judgment. In the hands of such men, conservative in action but progressive in policy, calm in times of business stress and at all



E. W. Sargent.

seasons faithful to the interests of stockholders and depositors, the financial future of Los Angeles is safe.

EDWIN W. SARGENT. More than casual interest attaches to the history of land titles in Los Angeles and Southern California. Owing to the proximity to the Mexican border large numbers of Spaniards became early land-owners and, as is generally known, the Spanish method of recording ownership was faulty, inaccurate and misleading, so that it was possible for others to claim property and cast grave doubts upon the authenticity of title. A system so inaccurate bequeathed to modern days a heritage of clouded titles that required the skill of the most capable lawyers to clear from defects. The foremost of the American settlers recognized the need of a different system, yet nothing satisfactory was presented to the general attention until a group of men, with Edwin W. Sargent as their attorney and legal adviser, offered to the public the full certificate, now known as the unlimited certificate of title. The plan devised by Mr. Sargent marked a turning-point in the abstract business and laid the foundation for the present satisfactory, systematic method of certifying as to titles in Los Angeles, distinguished as the only large city in the world employing this form of title guarantee.

To the attorney known as "the father of land titles in Los Angeles," the man who notwithstanding the most bitter opposition persisted in his efforts to secure prompt and general acceptance of the more modern system of certificates, due credit should be given for securing results so necessary and so far-reaching. With the utmost faith in his newer plan he fought strenuously for recognition on the part of realty men and fathered the system as used here today. It must not be supposed that the change of attitude was immediate. Great results are seldom achieved rapidly, but the matter undoubtedly was hurried by the fact that the great boom around 1887, with the many changes in titles, found the old system, with its lack of adequate methods for ascertaining indisputable titles, so unequal to the demands made upon it that the more modern plan began to be generally discussed and thus won con-

sideration and converts. Once adopted, it was finally admitted even by former opponents that the certificates of title had much to do with the further upbuilding of the city and surrounding country. Vast sums have been invested in buildings that would not have been erected if titles to lands had not been unquestionably established. Another beneficial effect was the promptness with which absolute ownership can be established and the relief from danger of tedious legal processes incident to the clearing of title.

A resident of Los Angeles since 1886, prior to which he had been an attorney in Atchison, Kans., for seven years and of Denison, Iowa, from 1874 to 1879, Mr. Sargent was born at Oregon, Dane county, Wis., August 15, 1848, being a son of Croyden and Lucy W. (Hutchinson) Sargent. In 1868 he entered the liberal arts department, University of Wisconsin, and continued his studies there until removing to Iowa in 1870. In 1874 he was graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa and admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state, after which he opened an office at Denison. While at Atchison he became a specialist in land titles and came to be regarded as an authority on that subject. On his removal to Los Angeles he found no guarantee title companies in existence and he immediately turned his attention toward that line of work, the result being, as previously indicated, that he established as evidence of title in the city and county of Los Angeles the certificate of title practically as used today. The full certificates are now denominated unlimited certificates and there is also a guaranteed certificate in substance the same, excepting that the word certify is changed to guarantee. The Los Angeles Abstract Company, incorporated in January, 1887, prepared its abstract plant according to the property system, with a ledger account of all transfers affecting each piece of property, but in the course of a few months the firm advocated the new system of compiling abstracts of public records and began to push the plan advised by their attorney, Mr. Sargent, furthermore agreeing to issue full certificates of title at a moderate price. Gradually the company began to absorb competing companies and by 1893 the unlimited certificate of title was conceded by attorneys, land owners

and realty men to be the most effective evidence of title ever offered for public use. It is said that a man of large affairs, who about thirty years ago transferred several pieces of property in Los Angeles and who in later years had experiences with expensive transfers in cities of the east and middle west, returned to Los Angeles in 1912 and purchased property. His surprise at and admiration of the economical, prompt and thorough-going methods connected with the transfer of title were great, forming as it did so striking a contrast to his many annoying experiences in the past.

Upon re-organization in 1893 the Los Angeles Abstract Company became the Title Insurance & Trust Company. In 1895 Mr. Sargent organized the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of which L. C. Brand is now the president. Each concern owns a magnificent "skyscraper" and has quarters commensurate with the substantial nature of the work and the magnitude of business transacted. Their development and probably even their existence is to be attributed to the early efforts of Mr. Sargent, who has given the best years of his life to the perfecting of the titles of the vast and enormously valuable properties of his city, while at the same time he has not been negligent of those patriotic duties that fall upon every loyal citizen. It is his ambition to see Los Angeles not only one of the greatest cities on the American continent, but also one of the best governed, the cleanest and most sanitary, as well as the home of contented, prosperous and progressive people. His family consists of a daughter, Lillian, and his wife, who prior to their marriage was Mrs. May Carson of Chicago, Ill. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights Templar and Shriners of Masonry, while socially he holds membership with the Jonathan, Athletic and Annandale Clubs.

MILTON WOLFSKILL. A genuine Forty-niner, having crossed the plains with mule teams when the first rush was on for the once famous California gold fields of 1849, Milton Wolfskill remained on the coast, making his home continuously in California, save for a short time when he resided at Dallas, Texas. He came to Los Angeles in 1885 and from that time until his

death, in 1906, he made this city his home, and his widow, Mrs. Anna S. Wolfskill, still resides here.

Mr. Wolfskill was a native of Missouri, born January 28, 1819. His father was a pioneer of that state and came from Kentucky with Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman. The grandfather, Joseph Wolfskill, had seven brothers, all of whom were seven feet or over in height and all of them were soldiers in the famous Potsdam Regiment of Frederick the Great.

Milton Wolfskill remained at home with his parents on the farm until 1849, when he made the trip across the plains with mule teams to California, starting from Arrow Rock, Mo., with a large party of settlers and gold seekers. He first settled on Putah creek, in Solano county, where he purchased a tract of land and planted a vineyard and orchard, engaging also in grain raising. From there in 1873 he removed to Dallas, Texas, where he planted a vineyard and cultivated grapes on a large scale. He found, however, that the climatic conditions were not suitable for the growing of grapes, and so turned his attention to grain raising.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Wolfskill disposed of his Texas holdings and came to Los Angeles to make his home. For a time he was engaged with his nephew, J. W. Wolfskill, on the latter's fruit ranch, near the city, and later became flagman for the Southern Pacific Railroad, which positions he filled for seven years prior to his death in 1906. He was well known in Los Angeles, especially among the Masons, he being a member of the Blue Lodge.

The marriage of Mr. Wolfskill and Miss Anna S. Sweany took place February 20, 1860, in Solano county. Mrs. Wolfskill bore her husband seven children, two of whom are living, William C. and Louis W., both well known in Los Angeles. Her father was James G. Sweany, a native of North Carolina, and her mother Jane Rogers, a native of Tennessee. The father settled in Missouri in pioneer days and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1850, with his wife and nine children, he crossed the plains to California, making the long journey with ox-teams. There were thirty-three outfits with the train that comprised their party, and the trip consumed five months. Mr. Sweany and his family settled first in Nevada City, Cal., where he engaged in mining and also conducted a grocery store. Later he moved to

Putah creek, in Solano county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until his death, in 1868.

The pioneer women of California suffered many trials and hardships in the trip across the plains and deserve great credit for the part they played in the settling of the great commonwealth. Mrs. Sweany was one of these women. She lived to see all of her nine children grown to manhood and womanhood, and almost all of them married. Her death occurred in 1863.

Mrs. Wolfskill was the youngest of this large family, she being but eight years of age when she arrived in California. She and one sister are the only members of the family living today. She recalls many interesting incidents of her childhood in Nevada City. The miners made her a small cradle for gold washing and she took out quite an amount of the precious yellow metal. She rode on the first steel railroad in the state in 1860, the line running from Sacramento to Folsom. Mrs. Wolfskill has been very active all her life in the cause of temperance and for the general good of the human race. She is an active member of the Young Women's Christian Association, and also of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Juvenile Protective Association. Another line of activity has been through the California Anti-Saloon League, of which she is a charter member. For twenty-five years she has been president of the Foreign Missionary Conference Society, and for eleven years she was editor of the local organ of the W. C. T. U., the Southern California White Ribbon. Mrs. Wolfskill is a member of the Trinity Methodist Church South, which has recently completed one of the most striking church edifices in the city. Since her husband's death Mrs. Wolfskill has continued to make Los Angeles her home, devoting her time to her religious and philanthropic works and to her many friends.

DR. JOHN RANDOLPH HAYNES. Philanthropy and a deep, widespread influence for good have characterized the long career of Dr. John Randolph Haynes, whose skill and proficiency in his chosen work have marked him among the eminent physicians of the city, county and state. The interests of the people have been his interests, and he has sponsored the cause of

the public with an ability and skill that evidence a trained mind and inexhaustible fund of patient energy and strength. He has already accomplished much, yet there are plans and projects dear to his heart, which are today receiving the best of his thought and ability, and which when materialized will mean better conditions and a beneficial effect throughout the professional world. Known as "The Father of the Recall," he having been largely responsible for the placing of that measure upon the statute books of the state of California, he has been encouraged to enter other measures for public safety and provisions relative to that end.

On September 9, 1911, Charles D. Willard in the California Outlook referred to Dr. Haynes in the following article, which we quote verbatim:

"There is in Dr. John R. Haynes some of the material of which great law-makers are made, also something of the hero and martyr, also a bit of the prophet and seer, and a lot of the keen, vigorous man of affairs. It took all of that to accomplish what he has put to his credit in the state of California. He arrived in Los Angeles from Philadelphia in 1887 and started right to work for direct legislation. It took ten years to make the people understand what it was, and then five years more to get it into the Los Angeles city charter. He did it; nobody can dispute the honor with him; and he was abused and insulted every inch of the way. For ten years and more he has been urging every State Legislature to let the people vote on a 'people's-rule' amendment. At last he won that fight. Incidentally, as mere side issues, it might be mentioned that he is one of the most eminent physicians of California, that he is one of the city's largest property holders, and that he is personally one of the most popular men in that part of the country."

Dr. Haynes is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fairmount Springs, Luzerne county, June 13, 1853. His parents were James Sidney and Elvira Mann (Koons) Haynes. The son attended the public and private schools of Pennsylvania, later graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with marked honors, and at the unusually early age of twenty-one years received the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy. Opening his office in Philadelphia, he continued to practice there for almost thirteen years, meeting with well-merited success and attract-

ing attention by his progressive ideas and his philanthropic work. It was in 1887 that the Doctor came to Los Angeles to make his home, and he immediately opened offices with his brother, Dr. Francis Haynes, the distinguished surgeon, whose death in 1898 was so severe a loss to Los Angeles. Since that time Dr. Haynes has continued his practice alone, and has acquired a reputation in the medical world that is both distinguished and distinctive. In 1903 he became a member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, and since that time has figured prominently in its every movement, being its president for a period of two years.

While his practice has involved most of his time Dr. Haynes has been active in the political life of his city and adopted state, his accomplishments being worthy of emulation by all sincere citizens. He has worked steadily and earnestly to secure legislation which he deemed necessary to the welfare of the people, being the first to agitate the question of the adoption of Initiative, Referendum and Recall provisions for the city of Los Angeles, and it was largely through his untiring efforts, in spite of vicissitudes and the most strenuous discouragements, that in 1903 they became a part of the city charter. The incorporation of the "Recall" provisions was especially his individual work. That his work has been far-reaching in its ultimate influence on government generally is evidenced by the fact that since the adoption of these measures by Los Angeles, they have likewise been adopted by more than five hundred cities and by five states.

Immediately after the adoption of these direct legislation provisions by the city, Dr. Haynes set to work to secure the passage of the same measures for the state. This was the inception of eight years of unremitting effort, unselfish giving of his time and attention, but they were eventually adopted at the election held October 10, 1911, by the striking majority of four to one. Another local measure fostered by Dr. Haynes was a safety fender ordinance, which he drew up and by means of an Initiative petition, forced through an unwilling street-railway-bossed council, compelling the Los Angeles Street Railway Company to equip their cars with efficient fenders.

It will readily be seen by the many interested readers of his biography that the life object of Dr. Haynes has been the saving of lives,—in the prevention of accident, the medical care and the

provision to guard against disease. The wider, more general, study of how the loss of life in large numbers may best be prevented has been his chief object. He believes that the fatalities in the coal mines of the United States, where four men are killed per one thousand workers employed per annum, as compared with one to two per thousand in the mines of Europe which are naturally more dangerous than American mines, show a condition of affairs that must not continue. After an inspection of European mines and conferences with European experts there, some of whom had made exhaustive, personal examination of American mines, he became convinced that the methods enforced by European governments to prevent accidents if adopted here would reduce mortality at least seventy-five per cent. He is now bending every effort to bring about Federal control over mining safety regulations in the case of all mines selling coal outside of the state in which it is produced. This would be supplementary to the present system of state control, which has proven itself inadequate to safeguard the miners' lives. In order to avoid opposition existing among many friends of the coal miners against a Federal commission, Dr. Haynes has consented to relinquish his original desire for a Federal commission, and in the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate at his request, it is provided that the control of safety regulations in the case of mines doing an interstate business shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior.

Numerous organizations have the advantage of Dr. Haynes' membership, his interest in them being based on the fact that their objects are the betterment of the world and the upliftment of humanity. Among medical associations he belongs to the American Medical Association and to the California State, Southern California, and the Los Angeles County, Medical Societies. Among national civic organizations he is a member of the National Civil Service Reform League, Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Municipal League, the Conservation Association, the Inter-collegiate Society, Henry George Lecture Association, National Economic League, American Economic Association and American Association for Labor Legislation. He is a member of the California Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Commonwealth



Phineas Banning

Club of San Francisco. Among social clubs he is a member of the Los Angeles Country Club, The Annandale Golf Club, The Bolsa Chica Gun Club, the University, California, Sunset, Gamut, Severance and Celtic. Among local civic organizations he is a member of the City Club, Municipal League, Chamber of Commerce, Public Welfare League, Juvenile Improvement Association, Humane Society and others.

Dr. Haynes has been often urged by citizens of all classes to permit the use of his name as a candidate for public office. He has, however, in all cases uniformly refused, with the exception that he has consented to serve as a member of the Civil Service commission of the city, and in 1900, 1910 and again in 1912, he has served on freeholders' and revision boards to frame and revise the city's charter. He was in 1910 appointed special mining commissioner for the state of California by Governor Gillett to study conditions in European coal mines, and in 1912 he was appointed by Governor Johnson special commissioner to investigate conditions in American mines. In the same year he received appointment as member of the state board of charities and corrections.

The marriage of Dr. Haynes and Miss Dora Fellows, of WilkesBarre, Pa., occurred in that city in 1882. A woman of strength of character and rare, sweet nature, of high mind and generosity, she has endeared herself to all who know her and has proved a capable and splendid helpmeet to her husband in all his activities. A genial nature and genuine sympathy have combined to make the Doctor a characteristic physician above all things, retaining always the gentler qualities of manhood, yet withal firm and steadfast in his purpose, liberal-minded, broad and optimistic.

GEN. PHINEAS BANNING. During the colonial epoch of American history one Phineas Banning crossed the ocean from England and established himself in Delaware, where he became identified with a small group of settlers engaged in tilling the soil of what is now Kent county. The prestige of his association with public affairs descended to his son John, a merchant of Dover, distinguished as a member of the council of safety during the Revolutionary

war. When it became necessary to select a president for the new republic he was chosen a member of the first electoral college and was one of three from Delaware casting the electoral vote that made George Washington the first president. Scarcely less noteworthy, although along different lines, were the activities of John A., son of the Revolutionary patriot, and a man of scholarly attainments, one of the early graduates of Princeton College and a lifelong resident of Delaware, where his talents, although bringing no moneyed recompense, gave him considerable prominence.

In the family of John A. and Elizabeth (Lowber) Banning, the ninth among the eleven children was Phineas, who became one of the noted pioneers of California and the founder of Wilmington. While the family was one of distinction in Delaware, where he was born in Newcastle county September 19, 1831, there was a lack of money and of opportunity, so that at the age of twelve years, with fifty cents as his entire capital, he left home to make his way in the world. Of what the future was to bring him in adventure and experience he had little thought as he trudged along the highway to Philadelphia, where he had an older brother, William, then starting out as a lawyer in the great city. At first he earned his board by working in the law office of his brother, but later he found work in a wholesale establishment. In 1851 at the age of twenty he sailed for the Isthmus of Panama and thence pursued his way on an ocean vessel that cast anchor in the harbor of San Diego. During November of 1852 he embarked in the freighting business between Los Angeles and San Pedro. His subsequent history is in part a history of the growth of Los Angeles and the development of its harbor interests. The village of Wilmington, which he founded, was named in honor of the city of that name in Delaware. For some years he was manager of the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad. By service as brigadier-general of the First Brigade, California State Militia, he earned the title by which he was known throughout the latter part of his life. In politics he voted the Republican ticket, but did not mingle actively in public affairs.

The early efforts made in behalf of the San Pedro harbor had as their sponsor General Banning, who twice went to Washington to secure

the necessary appropriations for the harbor from congress. It was not his privilege to witness the ultimate development of the harbor (for he died in San Francisco March 8, 1885), but he realized years ago the vital importance of San Pedro to the city of Los Angeles and the imperative necessity of controlling and directing its shipping business. Besides attending to other interests he bought and improved six hundred acres near Wilmington, where with the aid of steam pumps, large reservoirs and the largest well in the county, he furnished an abundance of water for Wilmington and San Pedro as well as for the vessels that anchored in the harbor. Other enterprises equally important as the development of an adequate water supply felt the impetus of his indomitable energy and sagacious judgment. A disposition of remarkable generosity made him popular in all circles, but prevented an early accumulation of a fortune, although he was able, by the increase in valuations of his large investments, to leave valuable possessions to his family at his death.

General Banning was twice married, his first marriage uniting him with Rebecca Stanford, by whom he had eight children, three of whom are living. His second marriage, February 14, 1870, was to Mary E. Hollister, daughter of one of California's pioneers, and of this union three daughters were born, two of whom are living. Mrs. Mary Banning, the widow of the late General Banning, resides on South Commonwealth avenue, Los Angeles.

NEHEMIAH BLACKSTOCK. Nehemiah Blackstock, soldier, counselor and banker, Los Angeles, Cal., was born near Asheville, N. C., September 29, 1846. He is descended from an old Scotch-Irish Southern family, being the son of James G. Blackstock, M. D., and Elizabeth Ann (Ball) Blackstock. He married Abbie Smith at Newport, Tenn., September 25, 1868, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom are now living.

Mr. Blackstock received his education in private schools in his native state prior to the Civil war and at the conclusion of that struggle, in which he served the Confederacy, studied under a private tutor, from 1865 to 1868. Besides tak-

ing a general literary course he also read for the law. Upon the completion of his education he followed the vocation of schoolmaster, teaching a country school near Newport, Tenn., during the seasons of 1868 and 1869. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Tennessee and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1870 he moved to Warrensburg, Mo., where he had a warm friend in Gen. Francis M. Cockrell, afterwards United States senator and member of the Isthmian Canal board, and it was upon the motion of this famous Missourian that Mr. Blackstock was admitted to the bar of that state.

Mr. Blackstock practiced in the state and federal courts of Missouri for three and a half years, and in 1875 moved to Los Angeles, and he has made his home here and in Ventura ever since. He remained in the city only a brief time at first, moving to Ventura county, Cal., shortly after the organization of that county. He practiced law successfully in Ventura for about thirty years, and there, in 1897, he was elected state railroad commissioner and served four years. His administration was one of the most important in the history of the commission, that body having to deal with various important policies, including the fixing of passenger, freight and oil rates on the railroads of the state. These measures were the subject of extensive litigation, but ultimately were upheld and form the basis of numerous latter-day reforms in the transportation methods and charges prevailing in California.

Governor Pardee, in the year 1905, chose Mr. Blackstock for the office of state banking commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of Guy B. Barham, and he at that time changed his residence from Ventura to Los Angeles. So satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of the office that he was reappointed for the full term of four years. He held the office for about two and a half years more, or until resigning to enter the banking business. He became associated with the Merchants' Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles as vice-president and trust officer. On April 1, 1910, he resigned as trust officer, but continued as director and vice-president until said bank was sold to the Hellman interests.

In the early part of 1911 Mr. Blackstock organized the International Indemnity Company, an indemnity, bonding and burglary insurance company, which has its headquarters in Los Angeles.

He holds the office of president and chief counsel of the company and continues a general legal practice.

Mr. Blackstock's military career was quite as brilliant as has been his later work in the realms of law and finance. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Cavalry and before it went into active service he transferred to the First South Carolina Regular Artillery and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He was with his command in all of its battles, these including numerous engagements in the vicinity of Charleston. He surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C., and marched home, two hundred miles, on foot, but immediately joined a company of rangers, remnants of his old regiment, under command of Lieutenant Simpson. They started overland to join E. Kirby Smith in Louisiana, intending, with a large force of ex-Confederates, to tender their services to Maximilian in Mexico, but before reaching Louisiana news came of the surrender of General Smith and his forces. Also receiving unfavorable news from Mexico, the company was disbanded and he returned home to Columbus, N. C. Soon afterward he crossed into Tennessee, where he began the study of law.

Mr. Blackstock is a Republican in politics. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and of the National Geographic Society. His principal club is the Union League.

JONATHAN SAYRE SLAUSON. Few names have been more prominently identified with the general development and upbuilding of Southern California, and of Los Angeles in particular, along progressive, humanitarian lines, than that of Jonathan Sayre Slauson, pioneer, and for more than thirty years a resident of Los Angeles, and during all that time an active participant in all her affairs of importance, exerting a constant and lasting influence for good on the financial, political and moral life of the community. In his death, which occurred December 28, 1905, the city, county and state lost one of the most thoroughly splendid characters that ever devoted brain and strength to the common welfare, and the intervening years have scarcely dimmed the loving remembrance in which he is held by friend and business associate.

A history of the commercial development of Los Angeles could not possibly be written without much space devoted to the achievements of this splendid man. He came to this city to make his home in 1874, and from then until his death he continued to reside here. His interests in real estate and improvement enterprises were almost without limit, and scarcely a great undertaking was promoted for many years but that his power and influence were somewhere felt in its behalf. A native of New York state, he was born in West Town, Orange county, December 11, 1829, the son of David H. and Elizabeth (Sayre) Slauson, both natives of Connecticut, and his early life was spent in his native village. His father was at that time engaged in farming, and the boyhood days on the farm, with their multitude of daily tasks, early inculcated a spirit of industry that made for success in after life. The family was descended from a long line of old English ancestry, Hampshire, England, being for many years their home. From there three brothers immigrated to America during the Colonial days and assumed places of importance in the life of that period. All served with distinction during the Revolution, two perishing in the cause of liberty. The remaining brother located in Connecticut, where he married and where his children were born. Breaking away from the family traditions, David H. Slauson removed to Orange county, N. Y., where he in turn became known as a successful and prosperous farmer, rearing his family and performing the duties of citizenship.

It was here that the childhood of Jonathan Sayre Slauson was spent and where his early education was received. It was thought in that time and location that a boy should acquire by the time he was sixteen all the education that he needed for his life work, but young Slauson was ambitious, and later entering a law office in Middletown, N. Y. (where his mother had removed after her husband's death), studied law for a few years. In 1854, about three years after his matriculation, he graduated from the New York State Law School at Poughkeepsie. The following year he located in New York, opening an office for the practice of his profession, and met with almost instant recognition among the legal fraternity. Failing health, however, made it necessary for him to make a change of location and occupation, and in 1864 he determined to come west, locating eventually at Austin, Nev., where

he became actively interested in mining industries. During the four years he remained there he acquired much prominence and three times was honored by being elected mayor of the municipality. During the last year of his residence there he engaged in the practice of law, being associated with the Hon. C. E. De Long, until the time of the latter's appointment as minister to Japan by President Grant in the fall of 1868.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Slauson finally reached the coast, locating in San Francisco in the latter part of that year, and remaining in the Bay city for six years. In 1874 he came to Los Angeles, and from that time until his death was a prominent factor in the affairs of the southern part of the state. His first great work in Los Angeles was the organization and establishment of the old Los Angeles County Bank, to the affairs of which he devoted ten years of his time, and when, in 1885, he sold his interests to John E. Plater, the institution was recognized as the soundest in the state. He was a director of the railroad and wharf built at Santa Monica nearly forty years ago, and aided materially in its upbuilding, Senator John P. Jones being the prime factor in the enterprise. Still another activity was represented by the establishment of the first street railway in Los Angeles.

The principal interest of Mr. Slauson, however, centered in real estate, and one of his most important investments was his purchase, just prior to 1885, of the old Azusa ranch, comprising some fifty-eight hundred acres of choice foothill land lying about twenty-three miles east of the city. Later he also purchased the San Jose ranch, adjoining the Azusa property, making in all a total of thirteen thousand six hundred acres, the market value of which was then only nominal. The Azusa ranch, with the exception of some five hundred acres, was sold to J. D. Bicknell, I. W. Hellman and others, Mr. Slauson retaining a heavy interest. He then organized the Azusa Land and Water Company for the development of this vast tract, becoming himself the president and manager of the undertaking. The town of Azusa was put on the market on April 1, 1887, having been previously laid out in eighty blocks of from twenty-four to fifty lots each, and the following year the Santa Fe Railroad was completed, this giving renewed impetus to the undertaking which was so dear to the heart of its founder. This same year the San Jose tract was

also disposed of, and Mr. Slauson began to give time and energy to the development of his own tract of five hundred acres, planting it to orange and lemon trees, and eventually making of it one of the handsomest and most productive groves in the citrus belt, as well as one of the most attractive. He established his own private packing and shipping plant, and in many ways added to the general development of the community. Associated with him in this enterprise were his children, the company being known as the Foot-Hill Citrus Company, while in addition Mr. Slauson owned much valuable realty in the city of Los Angeles, and also another valuable tract of two hundred and fifty acres in the foot hills of the citrus belt, which he also had planted to oranges and lemons.

While his private undertakings were so extensive, they did not occupy the attention of this worthy citizen to the exclusion of his interest in public affairs, and his record in this line leaves nothing to be desired. He was one of the organizers of the local Chamber of Commerce, being at all times active in its undertakings, and having served as its president in its early days, also making the speech incidental to the laying of the corner stone, in March, 1904, when the present building was dedicated. He served efficiently as a director of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, also on several of Mr. Huntington's electric lines, and otherwise aided in the development of the railroads in and about the city. In his interest in charitable, philanthropic and religious work Mr. Slauson was untiring. A few of the institutions that owe their origin and success to him are the Boys' Home, at Garvanza, which he aided in establishing together with the matron, Mrs. Watson; the Los Angeles orphan asylum, which he helped to organize, both he and his son-in-law, H. L. MacNeil, giving \$1000 each, and raising a sum of \$19,000 toward the purchase of the building, which was presented to the organization free of indebtedness. The Young Men's Christian Association was also one of his active interests and he gave freely toward its good works. The gathering of the fund for the erection of the monument in honor of the men who perished during the Spanish-American war, and which now stands in Central Park, was also his work. In his religious work Mr. Slauson covered a wide scope and did good that cannot possibly be estimated. When he came to Los Angeles in



J. C. Hubbell

1874 there were but five weak Protestant churches between San Jose and the Mexican line, and up to 1887 there were but five churches in this county that he had not helped to establish. Although himself a loyal member of the Presbyterian church from early manhood, he gave freely to all denominations of his hope, courage, and material sustenance, and during the years from 1875 to 1887 he had expended more than \$45,000 of his own private fortune in aiding and upbuilding the cause of Protestant Christianity in California. He did not stop with such help, however, but gave as freely of his affection and sympathy, starting many a falterer on the straight and upward path. His work among the fallen was so well known that he was often referred to as "Sergeant Nellie Truelove's best private."

In his social life Mr. Slauson was known as a delightful companion, and a true friend. He was popular with a wide circle of friends and acquaintances for his genial disposition, his frank sincerity, and his warm-hearted love for humanity. His marriage occurred in 1858, uniting him with Miss Sarah R. Bloom. Of this union were born three children, two daughters and a son, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles, the daughters, Mrs. Kate S. Vosburg and Mrs. H. L. McNeil, being both prominent socially, while the son, James Slauson, is equally well known.

1841-1885

JUDGE STEPHEN CHARLES HUBBELL. As one of the men whose names are linked indissolubly with the early history of Los Angeles, and whose ability and strength, judgment and resources have been freely expended for the welfare of their fair city since first they came to reside within her confines, Judge Stephen Charles Hubbell will be honored and respected by all true sons and daughters of the Angel City so long as he may live, and reverently remembered when he shall at last have passed into the great beyond, for in the annals of the city there has been no more loyal supporter of her fair name than he, none more devoted to her welfare, nor more prominently and practically connected with her development and upbuilding. He was one of the organizers of the first street railway company, and its first president; he was a member of the first park commission, and for many years

served as park commissioner, assisting materially in the laying out of the city park system and in its establishment and execution. Charities, philanthropies, churches, colleges, schools have all felt the impulse of this man's power, while the commercial and legal history of the city could in no wise be correctly recorded without a full account of his many achievements in the fields of endeavor.

Judge Hubbell is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors, the genealogy of the family being easily traced to before the Norman conquest, and recently among the ruins of Asia has been discovered a buried city bearing the name of the ancient family. The inference naturally follows that some adventuresome member of the name journeyed into the far north, seeking new fields to conquer, and settled in Denmark, where the first authentic trace of this branch is found. The name itself was originally Hubba, and the present name of Hubbell is derived from a corruption of Hubba and hill, there having been known to be at one time in England several eminences known as Hubba's Hill, these being places where the Danish chief of that name and the progenitor of the family in England had encamped. This was finally corrupted into Hubbahill and later into the present form of Hubbell. This Hubba was a celebrated Danish chieftain, who came to England at an early date, and took an active part in the affairs of the period.

Richard Hubbell was the first member of the family to come to America and is the progenitor of the American branch of the Hubbell family. He was born in England in 1627 or 1628, the records varying slightly on this point. On March 7, 1647, he took the oath of fealty to the government of the New Haven colony. Of his early history there is little known, and the date of his arrival in America has not been preserved, but it must have been between 1645 and 1647. Like many of the inhabitants of Britain at that time, he could neither read nor write his own name. He settled at Pequonnock, Fairfield county, Conn., at which place he died October 23, 1699. From him has grown the large and illustrious family of Hubbells, now in its tenth generation from this same Richard Hubbell. This family have figured very actively and prominently in the history of Connecticut and other New England states, New York,

Michigan, Iowa, and in fact almost every state in the Union. Many members of this family have achieved military distinction. In the professions of medicine and the law they have excelled. It appears that the family have shown a strong inclination toward farming and the professions, and in all fields of endeavor they have been largely prosperous and prominent.

Judge Hubbell, the present distinguished representative of this family in Los Angeles, is the son of Eli Hubbell, a farmer of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and a member of the sixth generation from Richard Hubbell, the American progenitor of the family. His mother was Mary Huxley, a native of New York, born at Avon, Livingston county, in 1802. She was married to Eli Hubbell in 1820 and became the mother of nine children, all of whom were living at the time of her death, which occurred when she was eighty-one years old. Her husband outlived her only two months, passing away at the age of eighty-seven years. Their children were Schuyler Philip, Nancy Ann, Chauncey Staple, Eli Sanford, Mary Alma, Lovisa M., Lodisa A., Stephen Charles, and Spencer Ephraim. Of these all the brothers are now dead except Stephen Charles (Judge Hubbell of Los Angeles), while of the daughters, Lovisa M. is now Mrs. George Gladding, of Napoli, Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; Lodisa A. is Mrs. William H. Mills, of South Dayton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and the others are deceased.

Judge Stephen Charles Hubbell was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., May 31, 1841, the eighth child in the family. His early boyhood was passed in his native county on his father's farm, he attending the school in that district. Later he graduated from what is now known as Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, N. Y., and for a number of years taught in the public schools under a state diploma while he pursued his law studies. His progress was rapid and he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state of New York in 1863, and later was admitted to the Federal courts of the United States, including the Supreme Courts of the United States, and settled in Jamestown, N. Y., where he practiced for six years, meeting with much success. He was then appointed Surrogate and has since that time borne the title of Judge Hubbell.

Judge Hubbell has been twice married. The first marriage took place at Jamestown, January 6, 1868, to Jane A. Works, of that place. She bore him one son, Charles E., born December 6, 1868. This son is well and favorably known in Los Angeles, having been a resident of the city for many years. He is secretary and general manager of the Hubbell Investment Company, and is also commodore of the Los Angeles Yacht Club. The first wife died in Jamestown, June 21, 1869, and the following year Judge Hubbell came to California and entered the law office of Winans & Belknap in San Francisco as their chief clerk, in order that he might become familiar with the California practice.

It was in 1870 that Judge Hubbell first came to Southern California. He formed a partnership with Hulett Clark, the then district attorney of San Bernardino county, which partnership continued until the death of Judge Clark about a year later. He was married the second time in Manchester, Iowa, to Miss Lora A. Loomis, a graduate of Grinnell College, Iowa, and a native of Vermont. She removed to Iowa with her parents, A. R. and Phoebe Loomis, when she was still a small child, the family becoming well known in Manchester. Both her parents are now deceased, her mother having lived to be ninety-two. This second marriage occurred February 3, 1873, and shortly thereafter Judge Hubbell and his bride came to Los Angeles to make their home and have continued to reside here since that time. Mrs. Hubbell is the mother of two daughters, Lora L., born August 11, 1879, and Mary Snell, born February 20, 1886.

Since coming to Los Angeles, Judge Hubbell has been continually active in the affairs of the city and closely associated with all affairs of public import and general welfare. He became president of the National Bank of California, of which he is now, and has been since its organization, a director. In educational affairs he has been especially prominent and active. He was one of the organizers and founders of the University of Southern California, was one of the first board of directors, and the first treasurer of the board. In religious and philanthropic and charitable work he has also been very deeply interested. He is a member of the Immanuel Presbyterian church

of Los Angeles and for a number of years was an elder, resigning only within recent years.

The commercial life of Los Angeles in its phase of development and general upbuilding of the city has, however, been the most directly influenced by the ability and support of this able man. Shortly after coming to the city he formed a co-partnership with Rodney Hudson, then district attorney of Los Angeles county, which lasted during the term of Judge Hudson in that office. Later he continued his practice independently and met with great success, building up a strong and wealthy clientele. His outside interests, however, soon became so heavy that they required more and more of his time and attention, and eventually he retired from active practice, giving his attention entirely over to the management of his business interests and to his service to the city. His participation in the upbuilding of Los Angeles has been of more than ordinary import. He was president of the first street railway company, known as the Spring and Sixth Street Railroad Company, and was one of its organizers. This was later taken over by the Los Angeles Cable Company, of which he became a director. He was president of the first company for more than ten years, and scarcely less active in the affairs of the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company, although not its president. This company expended \$2,000,000 in the building and equipment of cable railways in Los Angeles, and as one of their strongest directors Judge Hubbell was very influential in this development work.

Another important work to which he has contributed was in the service of the city as a park commissioner. He was one of three such commissioners to be first appointed by the governor of the state for laying out a park system for Los Angeles, and in this capacity he assisted in laying out the leading parks of the city.

At present Judge Hubbell is treasurer of the Hubbell Investment Company and an active participant in all its affairs of moment. In 1908 he built a residence on Arapahoe street, in the exclusive residence district, which he has fitted and furnished with rare taste and beauty. This home is one of the most delightful in this city of homes, Mrs. Hubbell being a woman of charming personality and the center of

an admiring circle of friends, while the distinguished Judge is himself a genial host and a lovable friend and companion. He is a prominent member of the California Club, and also well known in the inner circles of the local organizations of the Republican party, he being a consistent party man and a firm and unfaltering supporter of the party policy in which he possesses much influence.

Judge Hubbell is most happy in having his three children all settled in Los Angeles and in being the proud grandfather of a charming younger generation of Hubbells—the tenth of this illustrious family in America. Besides the son, who is associated with him in business, the two daughters are both married to prominent Los Angeles business men. Lora is the wife of William P. Jeffries, and is the mother of four children, Allerton, Sarah E., Dorothy Jane and Lawrence Loomis. Mary, the second daughter, is now Mrs. William P. Graves, Jr., and has one son, William P. The son Charles has a son Rex and a daughter Lila. His wife, to whom he was married in Los Angeles, was Miss Anna Cohen.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE BENT. Intimate identification with Los Angeles during the formative period of civic development gave the name of the late Henry Kirke White Bent an honored place in the early annals. Nor was this association limited to one line of endeavor. Education, commerce, political progress and municipal advancement alike felt the impetus of his encouraging interest and the benefit of his fostering spirit. With a devotion to city and state that never weakened in periods of depression, but remained stanch and firm through all the varying years of progress or retrogression, he gave of his best to the home of his adoption and formed one of that heroic band whose loyalty in many a crisis laid the foundation for ultimate prosperity and rendered possible the development of Los Angeles into the metropolis of the western coast. But he was not satisfied to see the development a material one only. It was his ambition to see the cause of education foremost in the west, and to this end he gave most efficient service to the Los Angeles Board of Education, besides giving of his time, influence and means to the establishment of the now widely known Pomona College at Claremont,

an institution that he assisted in founding in 1888 as a member of the original committee and as a trustee from the first until the failure of his health forced him to retire. During that period of educational efficiency he was president of the board of trustees for a number of years and for a year held office as acting president of the college. No work of his busy life afforded him greater gratification than that in connection with the college at Claremont. He felt a deep pride in its rapid growth and the scholarly culture of its faculty, and he followed with keen interest the careers of its graduates.

Descended from English ancestry and the son of parents born and reared in Massachusetts, Henry Kirke White Bent was born at Weymouth in the old Bay State, October 29, 1831. Primarily educated in local schools and afterward a student at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Monson (Mass.) Academy, he was prevented from entering Amherst college through trouble with his eyes. After going west he took up civil engineering and was the first assistant engineer of the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad in Wisconsin, also served as field engineer on location surveys through Wisconsin for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. As early as 1858 he became a mining engineer in California, where he spent a year at French Corral, Nevada county. After teaching school for eighteen months at Downieville, in the fall of 1861 he was elected county surveyor of Sierra county and in addition until 1866 he pursued the work of a mining engineer. During his residence in Sierra county he served as public administrator, was a member of the board of examiners of public schools and during the Civil war held the chairmanship of the Republican county central committee. On account of failure of health he returned to the east for medical treatment, but deriving no benefit from a residence of two years in Boston, in October, 1868, he came to Los Angeles, where he was restored to health. Here for a time he acted as agent for the Santa Gertrudes Land Association. Later he engaged in the sheep business.

Perhaps the most useful period in the life of Mr. Bent was that of his residence in Los Angeles. Many local enterprises were benefited by his co-operation. When a mass meeting was held in the interests of establishing a public library, General Stoneman presided, and after discussion a committee was appointed consisting of Governor

Downey, Messrs. Bent, Newmark, Caswell and Broderick. This committee formulated the plan of the present public library and with others comprised the first library board of directors. Effective work in the establishment of the library was only one of the many projects fostered by Mr. Bent. Active in political affairs, at one time he served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Los Angeles county, and from 1873 until 1877 he was postmaster of Los Angeles. He was a member of the committee that drew up the Los Angeles city charter preceding for many years the charter now in force. For several years he was vice-president and acting president of the Southern California Horticultural Society, at that time an important institution, but since merged into the state organization. In 1879 he was president of the Board of Education of Los Angeles. As chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles and as superintendent of the Sunday school, he was for many years a prominent member of that organization and none surpassed him in devotion to movements for the upbuilding of Christianity and in the exemplification of Christian principles in his own thoughts and deeds. He was a man of such friendly temperament that he inspired affection in all who knew him, and exercised a strong personal influence for the best things in life. When he passed away, July 29, 1902, he was most missed in those activities which demanded high vision and unselfish labor for the material and spiritual interests of the community.

The first marriage of Mr. Bent had occurred in 1852, uniting him with Miss Jennie Crawford of Oakham, Mass., who died in 1876, leaving three children, namely: Mrs. Florence P. Halstead, born in 1855; Arthur S. and Henry Stanley. The second marriage of Mr. Bent was solemnized in 1878 and united him with Miss Mattie S. Fairman, the sons of this union being Charles Edwin and Ernest Fairman. The eldest son, Arthur S., was born in 1863 and educated in the public schools of Los Angeles. His business life has been devoted to engineering contracting. The second son, Henry Stanley, born in 1873 and educated in the public schools, became associated with his brother in the Arthur S. Bent Construction Company of Los Angeles. Charles E. was born in 1879, and in 1903 was graduated from Pomona College, Claremont. Since completing his educa-



A. S. Shorb



Mattie, L. Shorb.

tion he has engaged in the insurance business in Los Angeles. Ernest F., born in 1882, attended Pomona College and has taken up citrus culture in San Bernardino county.

ANDREW STEPHEN SHORB, M.D. The genealogy of the Shorb family is traced back to Prussian nobility. The great-grandfather of Dr. Shorb married a sister of Emperor William I and thus all of the descendants were of the royal blood of the Hohenzollerns. The first to establish the name on the western hemisphere was Jacob M. Shorb, a man of considerable wealth, but whose alliance with the reigning house of Prussia was an influence not sufficiently powerful to retain his citizenship in Germany. The large fleet of trading vessels which he owned carried the royal coat of arms and evidence of his kinship with royalty appeared in many of his personal belongings. A few of these have been preserved through all the passing years and now form prized souvenirs in the possession of descendants. When Prince Henry, a brother of the present reigning Emperor, was entertained on a visit of state to this country, he met at the White House a member of the American branch of the family and recognized her identification with the Hohenzollern line through certain distinguishing marks characteristic of the men and women of the race.

Two generations of the Shorb family lived in the upper part of Maryland and were leaders of thought and commerce there. The name in a later generation became transplanted to Ohio, where Andrew Stephen Shorb was born at Canton, Stark county, April 12, 1837, a son of Adam L. and Maria L. (Bowen) Shorb. All through the American residence of the family they had belonged to the cultured, aristocratic class, knowing little of the privations and sufferings of poverty except through observation. In this respect Dr. Shorb was unusually fortunate. Advantages were given to him from the first and his early aspirations to study medicine were not thwarted by lack of means. From the time he was eleven until he was nineteen years of age he was a student in the laboratory of Dr. Matthews. Another well-known surgeon of Canton, Dr. Estep by name, also aided him in gaining a rudimentary knowledge of thera-

peutics. His diploma and the degree of M. D. were received from the Pulta Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. On selecting a location for the practice of medicine he chose the city of Topeka in Kansas, a growing town whose opportunities for professional work were fully equal to his anticipations and whose ready appreciation of his skill gave him a foremost place among local practitioners. Believing, however, that an even greater professional opportunity awaited him in Los Angeles, he came to this city in 1871 (at which time but four American physicians had preceded him), and from that time until his retirement two years before his death he was probably the leading local representative of the school of homeopathy.

The marriage of Dr. Shorb and Miss Mattie L. Blanchard was solemnized in Newark, Ohio, March 5, 1867, and was blessed with a daughter, Lillie Belle, Mrs. F. A. Barnes, there being one granddaughter, Andrea Barnes. The Blanchard family comes of ancient and honored English ancestry, but several generations have lived in the United States, and George A. Blanchard, father of Mrs. Shorb, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Newark, where she was born and educated. Both in Kansas and California Dr. Shorb maintained an intimate identification with various medical societies. From early life he was a constant student of the profession. Every phase of its advancement was of deepest interest to him. Although a disciple of homeopathy, he was not unwilling to note any development in other schools of medicine, but on the contrary he quickly availed himself in his practice of any remedial agency or discovery of value to the world. The science of medicine interested him as a practitioner and as a constant student of its mysteries. His love of the profession led him to study medical literature, current professional periodicals and reports of clinics, as well as to associate himself with societies whose members were those who like himself aimed to be worthy of their high calling.

For sixteen years Dr. Shorb officiated as treasurer of the Unitarian Church and his contributions to that organization were generous, as indeed were his donations to other movements for the uplifting of humanity. Probably none of his charities, however, were more far-

reaching or were received with more gratitude than those bestowed upon patients unable to remunerate him for his services. For years he kept in close touch with Masonry. Its principles of brotherhood appealed to his broad philanthropic spirit. No meetings were more enjoyable to him than those of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., and Acacia Chapter No. 32, R. A. M., and he was also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. The profession of physician had taught him the necessity of proper care of the body, hence he was a man of irreproachable habits. Not only did he habitually refuse to partake of intoxicating liquors and tobacco in any form, but he even avoided the milder stimulants of tea and coffee, believing them to be deleterious to the body. Although perhaps less rugged than many, by the exercise of common sense in diet and sagacity in exercise and the care of the body, he prolonged his life to the age of seventy-five, and his death, which occurred May 13, 1912, occurred only after two years of retirement from a fatiguing round of professional duties, civic responsibilities, the care of business investments and the supervision of ranch holdings; nor indeed did these last two years mark a complete cessation of activities, for to one of his forceful energies the happiest hours were those of responsibility rather than rest. To his wife he left city and ranch property, bank stock and various other holdings that were the result of his sagacious investments and wise provision for her physical comfort in the twilight of her life. To other physicians and to friends of the past his memory is dear as that of a man who gave his best to the alleviating of suffering and the remedying of those physical ills to which flesh is heir.

HON. CAMERON ERSKINE THOM. Descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry, with a forebear in each generation who won for himself distinctive honors on the field of battle, a pedigree easily traceable to the sturdy Scotch Highlanders of the good old fighting days when the clans rallied around the standards of their indomitable leaders to bleed and if need be to die for their liberty, the late Capt. Cameron E. Thom lost none of the dash and dignity and valor

of his race, and his own record as a soldier and a gentleman will stand valiantly beside that of even the bravest of his forefathers, or the courtliest. His residence in Los Angeles had been long and continuous—except for his absence during the Civil war—and he had been so closely identified with the life of the city in every phase of its development that no record would be complete without a detailed account of his multitudinous activities and interesting achievements. Himself a distinguished attorney, he helped to mold the standards of the profession and of the local courts; as a business man of more than ordinary acumen and dependability and wisdom, he had a guiding hand on the "steering-wheel" in things commercial and aided in steering a safe course through more than one troubled sea; a Democrat in political beliefs, he sat in the inner councils of his party and lent to its aid the sagacity of his wisdom and advice, and served it with more than ordinary ability and success. As a citizen, he never faltered in his duty to the city, whether in a private or official capacity, and as friend, business associate, counselor or mere acquaintance he won for himself a record of enviable character and lasting worth among men.

The life story of Captain Thom is as full of interest as a romance and contains as many thrilling experiences as a detective story or a tale of the South Seas. It crosses the continent in '49, and again in the '60s, and on many other occasions it takes the hero through fire and famine and flood—through civil strife and Indian warfare and pioneering perils, and the hardships of early days, and leaves him at last in a charming home, amid friends and family, in a land of sunshine and birds and flowers, where there is no winter and where the storms never beat. It is indeed almost a fairy tale from some enchanted volume of ancient lore.

Captain Thom was born on his father's plantation at Berry Hill, Culpeper county, Va., June 20, 1825. His father, John Thom, was a soldier of distinction, a gentleman and a scholar, as well as a statesman of marked ability, and he was an officer in the War of 1812, commanding a regiment of volunteers through the entire period of military activity. For thirty years he served in the State Legislature as senator, and upon retiring from that office he was commissioned by the governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, to be "High Sheriff" of his county, as some

partial compensation for many years' service as magistrate. His grandfather was a Scotchman of note, and distinguished himself at the battle of Culloden, fighting under the banner of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender Stuart, who, in commemoration of his great valor, presented him with a gold snuff-box.

Receiving his education in private schools, Captain Thom took an extensive course at the University of Virginia, including law in all its branches, and received a license to practice his profession in all the courts of his native state. The call of the west, however, was ringing through the land, and the adventuresome blood of the military forefathers which warmed in his veins responded with a thrill, and in 1849 he was one of a party of thirty picked young men bound for the far west, the enchanted Land of Gold. The party was well equipped for its trip across the plains, having riding-horses, eight wagons drawn by mules, plenty of supplies, and eight negro cooks and wagon-men. They were in no hurry and took plenty of time, finding as they did some new interest and adventure at every step of the way. They stopped wherever fancy pointed and remained until satiety set in. Their first stop was at Ash Hollow, Dak., where they spent six weeks with the Sioux. A thousand Indians, warriors and squaws, were encamped there, and the young men from Virginia found them a noble body of men, and even hospitable and gentle in their domestic life, and well worthy of consideration and study. These Indians had just come from a great battle, or rather a series of battles, with the Pawnees, and were celebrating their victories and regaining their own wasted strength. Journeying onward, the party passed many herds of buffalo dotting the wide plain, and now and then paused long enough for an exciting chase. They arrived at Sacramento late in November, and here the party disbanded, scattering over the new country as their fancy called, a majority of them going to Rose's Bar on the Yuba river, and dying almost to a man, in six months, of typhoid. Mr. Thom, with a party of personal friends, engaged in mining on the south fork of the American river, and on Mormon Island, and later on in Amador county. The prices of food products were almost prohibitive, and, although wages were high, the cost of living was so great as to make the problem of a livelihood a very vital one. Potatoes that winter sold as high as \$5 a pound,

and salt beef was \$250 a barrel, with other things in proportion.

Mining, under these not too pleasant conditions, soon palled upon the young adventurer, and he went to Sacramento and opened a law office. He became an agent for the firm of White & Jennings, a lumber and general merchandise company from Oregon, with a salary of \$500 a month, part of his chief duties being the collection of their rents and general supervision of their property. The great flood of the Sacramento valley occurred in the early '50s, and through this Mr. Thom passed with many thrilling experiences, his responsibility for the White & Jennings Company holdings adding not a little to his anxieties. The second flood was more disastrous to his comfort and ease than the first. While in Sacramento Mr. Thom built up an appreciable law practice, and at various times was associated with other clever attorneys. The disastrous conflagration that destroyed most of the business portion of the city burnt his library. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Thom left Sacramento, having received the appointment of assistant law agent for the United States Land Commission in San Francisco. Here one of his duties was having supervision of the work of some twenty-five clerks and draftsmen. In the spring of 1854 he was ordered to Los Angeles, where he was employed by the government to look up testimony to be used in the land cases. That work being finished, he resigned from his government position and was appointed by the council of Los Angeles city attorney, and by the supervisors district attorney of the county (to fill unexpired terms), holding both offices at the same time. Later he ran for the office of district attorney and was elected by a large majority. He served in this capacity with such success and so well satisfied his constituency that he was elected to the same office for three terms at different times. Other honors quite naturally grew out of the quality of his public service, and in 1856 he was elected to the state senate by a large majority, from a district in which now lie the counties of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial. While in the legislature he was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of several important committees.

The excitement of the Civil war penetrating even to the Pacific coast, the fighting blood of Mr. Thom was stirred, and he journeyed back across the continent to his native Virginia, where he

offered his services to the Confederacy at Richmond. He served in the army as a volunteer officer with the rank of captain, without charge to the government, from Gettysburg (where he was slightly wounded) to the last battle fought, the battle of Saylor's Run, and conscientiously did his duty at all times and on all occasions. He was paroled at Petersburg. At the close of the war he returned to Los Angeles, where he was confronted by a statute of the state prohibiting anyone from practicing his profession who had actively sympathized with the Confederacy. Having lost everything "save honor" through the fortunes of grim-visaged war, this was distinctly a heavy handicap. When hostilities had ceased, his old ante-bellum friends, Gen. W. S. Hancock, General Ord and others, tendered their good wishes to him. Shortly after his plight became known, a pardon from President Johnson was handed Captain Thom, by whom obtained for him he never was able to learn. His name, however, was all the recommendation that was needed in the Angel City, and within a short time his law office was doing a thriving practice. His services were soon needed in another capacity also, and he found himself elected mayor of Los Angeles by a striking majority, the vote cast being exceedingly large. He served one term and then returned to his private practice of the law, which by this time required his entire attention.

Being a firm believer in the future that awaited the city of his adoption, it was but natural that Captain Thom should invest heavily in real estate, and this he did with such wisdom and foresight that his holdings increased in value by leaps and bounds. At an early date he secured possession of a large tract of several hundred acres northeast of the city, and a portion of this he planted to oranges, lemons and olives, entering upon an extensive cultivation of these fruits. This ranch is now in part the site of the thriving city of Glendale. Parts of the tract were subdivided and sold off for city purposes at various times, but at the time of his death he held much valuable acreage in that section, as well as much property in Glendale itself. The acreage is still devoted to the culture of fruit, and some valuable groves are among the possessions which he owned.

Captain Thom, in spite of his extensive law practice and his large personal interests, was always active in all movements pertaining to civic welfare, and the business life and prosperity of

the city in general were ever as dear to his heart as were his personal affairs. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the incorporators of the Farmers & Merchants Bank (now the Farmers & Merchants National Bank) and was on the board of directors from the time of incorporation.

Mrs. Thom is a native daughter of the Golden West, her father having been a prominent physician in Marysville in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Thom became the parents of one daughter and three sons. The daughter is the wife of Arthur Collins, of London, England, while the sons, Cameron DeHart, Charles Catesby and Erskine Pembroke, are all well known in Los Angeles, where they were born and reared.

Captain Thom had retired from active practice, although he continued to direct the conduct of his vast business interests up to the time of his death, February 2, 1915. He was reckoned as a power in the affairs of the city and county where his influence for so many years had been a benefit to mankind and a source of general strength and power for good.

That Captain Thom was held in high regard by former business associates the following resolutions, passed by the board of directors of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank at the time of his death, amply testify:

"In view of the passing of our beloved brother; in view of his achievements, his splendid qualities as a man, his love and devotion to his family, his distinguished services to both the city and county of Los Angeles,

"Be It Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the death of Captain Cameron Erskine Thom; that therein this community has suffered a loss of a man of energy, honesty and ability, a citizen whom she could well be proud of, and whom she could ill afford to lose; that we deplore the passing of one more of those rugged pioneers of Los Angeles, who devoted the best years of his life to the upbuilding and advancement of this country; that his wife and children have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of a loving husband and a devoted and indulgent father. Let their consolation be the memory of his love for them, his devotion as a husband, his justice as a father, his worth as a man, his integrity as a citizen, and the profound respect with which he was regarded by his fellow men.



B. D. Wilson

"Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon our minutes in full, and an engrossed copy thereof transmitted to his bereaved family, to whom we tender our most heartfelt sympathies."

BENJAMIN DAVIS WILSON. A native of Tennessee, Benjamin Davis Wilson was born in Nashville December 1, 1811. At fifteen years of age he went into business for himself at Yazoo City, above Vicksburg. There he traded with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians until compelled to leave by bad health, when he went to Fort Smith—an outpost up the Arkansas river. From there he went to Missouri, and joining the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, crossed the plains with them. In the fall of 1833 he reached Santa Fe, and there joined a trapping party bound for the Gila river and Apache country to trap beaver. This expedition met with considerable success, and in the spring of 1835 he returned to Santa Fe. He now fitted out a company himself and went back to the Gila. In one of these expeditions he discovered a ruined town and many evidences of a past civilization, wholly unaccountable to the Mexicans.

At this time the Apaches were on the best of terms with American frontiersmen, and their chief—Juan Jose—a well-educated man, was frequently in Mr. Wilson's camp. On the other hand, a deadly feud existed between the Apaches and Mexicans; and the Americans, trapping in the Mexican country without authority, there was, to some extent, a feeling of "common cause" between them and the Apaches. About this time the Mexicans procured one James Johnson (an American) assisted by a man named Gleason, to betray and murder the chief, Juan Jose. In retaliation the Apaches massacred a party of American trappers under Charles Kemp, and then took Mr. Wilson and two companions prisoners, with the avowed object of putting them also to death. By connivance of the new chief, Mangas, Mr. Wilson was allowed to escape. He was pursued by the infuriated warriors on horseback, but succeeded in making cover before daylight. By forced marches, almost wholly without food, and nearly naked, he succeeded in eluding the savages, and reached Santa Fe (over 100 miles distant), entirely destitute. Two days later he conducted a

party to "Point of Rocks," one hundred and fifty miles south of Santa Fe on the El Paso road, and buried the remains of twelve men there slain by the Indians. He now spent some time in Santa Fe merchandising for other parties. The good chief, Mangas, afterwards visited him there, and long partook of his bounty. In 1837 a revolution broke out in this town; Governor Percy and many others were murdered, and the mob carried the heads of their victims through the streets on poles, crying, "Death to the Americans; death to the gringos!" Mr. Wilson and six other Americans concealed themselves until peace was restored, but only escaped through the good offices of an Indian chief named Pedro Leon, who was friendly to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson now bought out the stock of goods he had hitherto taken charge of, and remained in Santa Fe until the fall of 1841. Finding that the hatred felt for Americans made it unsafe to remain longer in New Mexico, he, in company with John Rowland, William Workman, William Gordon, William Wright, and others, to the number of about forty, started overland for California early in September. They drove sheep with them for food, and all reached Los Angeles in safety about two months later. These others came to settle, but Mr. Wilson's plan was to visit China, and from there return home. Failing, however, to procure a ship for China, he finally purchased the Jurupa ranch, stocked it with cattle, and settled down to the life of a rancher at the place where Riverside now stands.

In 1844 Mr. Wilson married Dona Ramona Yorba, daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba, one of the owners of the Santa Ana ranch. In the fall of that year he was severely wounded by a grizzly bear (which had slain one of his cows) while tracking it through the woods. Upon recovering from his wounds he ambuscaded the bear, wounded him, and in a general hunt next day, killed the ferocious beast, but a second time narrowly escaped death. In the fall of 1845 he took charge of an expedition into the Mojave country to punish the marauding Indians. On their way his party camped at a lake where the bears were so numerous that twenty-two men lassoed eleven in one evening, and the same feat was repeated on their way home, making twenty-two bears killed on the trip. Hence he named this Bear Lake, which name it has ever since retained.

During this campaign he was severely wounded by an Indian outlaw named Joaquin, with a poisoned arrow, but killed his adversary in the encounter, and his own life was saved by an Indian servant who sucked the wound. After resting and refitting, Mr. Wilson marched his command into the Cahuilla country in search of two renegade mission Indians, who were committing depredations on the ranchers. Taking the chief Carbezón (Big Head) a prisoner, he succeeded in inducing the tribe to deliver up the heads of the outlaws. He then organized a second expedition against the Mojaves and succeeded in killing a number of men and bringing in many women and children captives. These had all formerly been mission neophytes and were now returned to San Gabriel Mission.

In 1845 Mr. Wilson raised a company to assist in the defense of Los Angeles against Micheltorena, and was one of the two ambassadors who, under a flag of truce, succeeded in winning Micheltorena's American force over to the side of Governor Pico, the result being Micheltorena's abandonment of hostilities and embarkation at San Pedro next day.

Upon the breaking out of war with the United States Mr. Wilson was ordered by Governor Pico to raise a company and prepare for active service against the Americans; but this he refused to do, on the ground that he was himself an American citizen. He was threatened with arrest, but on sending his parole was allowed to remain peaceably on his ranch. He refused Governor Pico's friendly offer to grant him any large tract of land in the state he might desire; and bore that gentleman's parting compliments to Commodore Stockton. He accompanied the Commodore into Los Angeles (the army following in the evening), and not a blow was struck. Some days later Commodore Stockton handed him his commission as Captain and detailed him to watch the frontier and guard against a surprise from the Mexican general, Castro. To aid him in this duty Mr. Wilson organized a company of twenty-two Americans. After some time, everything appearing to be safe in that neighborhood, he took his company into the mountains on a hunt, and while thus engaged learned of the revolt by the Indians against Lieutenant Gillespie, whom Stockton had left in charge of Los Angeles. Mr. Wilson now repaired to his Jurupa ranch and there

received a letter from Col. Isaac Williams, of the Chino ranch, inviting him and his party there, and promising them plenty of ammunition. This proved to be a piece of treachery on Williams' part, and while here the Americans were surrounded by a native force under Varela, who fired the building in which they had fortified themselves and compelled a surrender of the whole party. From this time until the re-occupation of Los Angeles by Stockton and Kearney, Mr. Wilson and the other Americans were held prisoners. After the re-occupation he performed many signal services for the American commanders, and aided, perhaps more than any other man in Southern California, in restoring peace and good feeling between the Americans and natives.

During all this time Mr. Wilson had been heavily engaged in merchandising in Los Angeles, as well as in cattle ranching at Jurupa. In 1850 he was a delegate to a convention held at Santa Barbara for the purpose of procuring a division of the state—the southern portion to remain as a territory. This project, however, failed. After organization of the state he was elected the first county clerk of Los Angeles county, Dr. Wilson W. Jones acting as his deputy and receiving all emoluments of the office. Mr. Wilson was also elected mayor of the city in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Indian agent for the southern district, by President Fillmore; and assisted General Beale in forming the reservation at Fort Tejon. In 1854 he succeeded the widow of Hugh Reid in ownership of large landed interests at San Gabriel. In 1855 he was elected state senator from Los Angeles and served the ensuing term; also in 1869-70. From that time until his death, March 11, 1878, he resided on his Lake Vineyard ranch in San Gabriel valley. His first wife having died March 21, 1849, he married Mrs. Margaret S. Hereford, February 1, 1853. A daughter of Mr. Wilson by his first wife is the widow of J. De Barth Shorb, Esq., of San Gabriel valley. Of his second marriage two daughters were born, Annie and Ruth. Ruth became the wife of George S. Patton, December 11, 1884, and two children were born to them, George S. Patton, Jr., (who graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1909, and is now a lieutenant in the Fifteenth United States Cavalry), and Anne Wilson Patton.

WILLIAM HAYES PERRY. The busy years of an eventful career found their fulfillment in the life of one of Los Angeles' old pioneers—William Hayes Perry, whose inherited traits of character led him not only to seek his fortunes among the less tried opportunities of a new country, but to establish a home and surround it with all the refining and uplifting influences which accompany progress and development. His parents were pioneer settlers of Ohio, where they endured the privations and hardships incident to life in a new country, establishing a home and giving of the best of their efforts in the development of the commonwealth. Their son, William Hayes Perry, born in Newark, Ohio, October 17, 1832, was reared among the primitive surroundings of a pioneer home, in the midst of whose duties he attended the crude school in pursuit of whatever education it was possible for him to procure. Following the custom of the early days he became an apprentice in youth and learned the trade of cabinet-maker, which occupation was interrupted by the accomplishment of his desire to try his fortunes in the land but shortly before made famous by the discovery of gold. In 1853, immediately following his majority, he joined a party of about fifty men and women made up at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and with them began the usual perilous journey whose destination was "the land of sunshine and flowers." The party had with them a large band of cattle, sheep and horses (Colonel Hollister, of Santa Barbara, bringing back with him to the coast a large number of stock), and this presented quite a temptation to the Indians, who constantly attacked them. Not until February, 1854, did the party finally reach Los Angeles.

The first employment of Mr. Perry in the then small city of Los Angeles was at his trade of cabinet-maker, and in this work he managed to accumulate some means. After one year occupied thus he opened the first furniture store and factory of the town, in partnership with an acquaintance, the firm name being Perry & Brady. Enterprise and ability were the only requisites of the business, as there was no competition demanding a display of capital. The firm grew in importance, and after the death of Mr. Brady in 1858 the late Wallace Woodworth purchased an interest in the business, which was then known under the name of Perry & Woodworth; in 1864 S. H. Mott purchased an interest in the business and they

were henceforth known as Perry, Woodworth & Co. The original business of the firm was the manufacture and sale of furniture, but other interests later became a part of the organization. In 1865 Mr. Perry, through Captain Clark, applied for a franchise to furnish gas for the city, and combining with others built the works and began the manufacture. In 1873 the firm of Perry, Woodworth & Co. changed from the manufacture of furniture and the cabinet business to dealing in lumber, mouldings, doors, sash, blinds, builders' hardware and finishing supplies of all kinds. With the growth of the city and the demands upon their business, the plant was enlarged and constantly improved with all the modern devices in machinery and general equipment. Their plant was located on Commercial street, extending through to Requena street, where they built a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad for the accommodation of their shipping. This plant was put up in 1899, the original building having been destroyed by fire. The death of Mr. Woodworth occurred in 1883, after which the business was incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Company. They owned timber lands in various places along the coast, logging camps, sawmills, vessels, wharves, spur tracks to the railroads, and handled the lumber from the tree to the structure into which the finished product goes. This brought to the company profits undivided by successful competition, and also proved a wonderful power in the work of development of the Pacific coast country. Along this same line of business Mr. Perry organized the Los Angeles and Humboldt Lumber Company of San Pedro, with the object of sending lumber to all points in Arizona; and also the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company of Colton, near this city, to supply the country adjacent to that point. The Los Angeles Storage Cement and Lumber Company, which supplied to builders of Los Angeles lime, plaster, fire-brick, cement, hair and other materials used on buildings, is another corporation in whose organization he was the most prominent factor and the controlling element.

Mr. Perry's identification with the business enterprises of Los Angeles was such in the past years that scarcely an improvement or mark of development missed the masterful touch of his hand. In 1868 the waters of the Los Angeles river had been leased to a company with the privilege of laying pipes in the streets of the city and

supplying water to the citizens. The company did not meet with the success it had anticipated and after eleven years had not succeeded in establishing a sound financial basis. At that time (1879) Mr. Perry was elected president and general manager of the company, and continued to act in that capacity until the sale was made to the city. Seeing that the supply would not equal the demand he purchased three other small companies, becoming president and manager of them as well. Under his able supervision the stockholders retired from the water company very rich men.

Mr. Perry was, perhaps, associated with more companies as president and director than any other one man of Los Angeles, his many business interests constantly calling upon him for the benefit of his experience. In banking circles he was eminently prominent in Southern California, serving as a director in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Los Angeles, with which institution he became connected at an early date in its history, contributing materially to its substantial growth and prosperity. He was a stockholder in the American National Bank of this city, and likewise identified with the Nevada Bank and the Union Trust Company of San Francisco. Besides being president of the W. H. Perry Lumber & Mill Company, he was president of the Pioneer Lumber & Mill Company; president and director of the Southern California Pipe & Clay Company; while he formerly served as president of the Cosmopolis Mill & Trading Company of Grays Harbor, Wash. He was a stockholder in the Charles Nelson Shipping Company of San Francisco, which has large timber, mill and railroad interests in Humboldt county; in the Vallejo & Napa Electric Railroad; the Gas Consumers' Association and the National Electric Company, both of San Francisco; the Bard Oil & Asphalt Company; the Olinda Crude Oil Company; the Western Union Oil Company of Santa Barbara; and was formerly in the Reed Oil Company of Kern county. He was one of the original stockholders in the Home Telephone Company of Los Angeles. Although so constantly occupied, every enterprise with which he was connected has profited largely by his unusual business ability and wide experience. He was largely interested in real estate in Los Angeles, his faith in the permanent prosperity and growth of this city being unbounded and surely justified in the light of his career.

The home life of Mr. Perry was not the least of a successful career, for it is one thing to found a fortune and another to establish a home and rear a family that shall add honor to the name. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Dalton, the daughter of a pioneer of Los Angeles, and herself one of the courageous, self-sacrificing women who faced the hardships of the frontier life. Side by side they walked together when the road was rough, youth, courage and confidence promising them something that the future held for them. After a happy married life of nearly a half century the bond was broken by the death of Mr. Perry, October 30, 1906. Six children blessed their union, of whom one son and two daughters are living: Charles Frederick is located in Los Angeles; Mary Barker became the wife of C. Modini Wood; and Florence, the wife of E. P. Johnson, Jr., both being residents of Los Angeles, and with their mother are prominent in the select social circles of the city. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Wood, is one of the most accomplished musicians of Los Angeles, having received her education in Milan, under the tuition of Anton Sangiovanni, one of the most noted instructors of that city. She made her debut in Milan and during her engagement there made a favorable impression on the musical world. Mr. and Mrs. Perry had ten grandchildren, in whose lives their own youth was renewed. Mrs. Wood's children are named in order of birth as follows: Elizabeth Marie, Florence Perry, William Perry and Mona Chapman; those of Mrs. Johnson, Katherine, Robert, Margaret, Eleanor, Edward P. and Benjamin.

The characteristic traits of Mr. Perry which helped bring about his financial success also made their impress upon his personality. By inheritance he was endowed with many of the qualities which make a successful frontiersman—personal fearlessness, a cheerful optimism in the face of reverses, a spirit of conscious ability and perseverance—and these have proven potent factors in his career. In the early days of the state he was foremost among the citizens in preserving good government and peace, it being necessary to guard the families from the lawless Mexican element. Many times he had occasion to wish himself out of the country, but with the persistence characteristic of his entire career he remained a helpful element in the troublous times and with the passing years mounted to a position of pros-



Very Respectfully
Wm F. Edgar

perity in a manner well worthy of emulation by the younger generation. He had taken time to ally himself with the Masonic organization, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and was a thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite Mason. When he arrived in Los Angeles, now a little more than a half century since, he was penniless, friendless and alone. The journey had been a hardship, having worn out his shoes by constant walking and his only clothes were in rags, and he was thus left without sufficient clothing in which to make application for work; he therefore sought the only way open to him by going to a clothier and asking him for a suit of clothes on credit. He was trusted, and he let that lesson sink deep into his life, giving to others the faith that was given to him, and extending a helping hand to many who would have sunk to utter failure and insignificance but for the help which he gave at the time most needed. The position given Mr. Perry was not his alone as a man of business ability, but as a liberal and loyal citizen, an honorable man and a staunch friend. His death October 30, 1906, removed one of California's great and honored pioneers.

WILLIAM FRANCIS EDGAR, M.D. The life history of Dr. Edgar is one of unusual interest. Full of incidents, stirring and adventurous, it possesses that fascination which attaches to all lives that present the spectacle of small beginnings and large achievements, and of success wrested from adverse circumstances. Through a career which began in 1823 and ended in 1897 he was a witness of much of the remarkable development of the United States, no part of which was more interesting to him than the Golden state, where the happiest years of his life were passed. A surgeon among surgeons, few there are if any who saw more active service than did he during the twenty years passed on the frontiers of Oregon and California and in the Civil war.

On both sides of the family Dr. Edgar was descended from military antecedents, one grandfather being a captain of light artillery in the Revolutionary war, and the other a captain of infantry in the war of 1812. The martial spirit of the paternal grandfather was strongly implanted in his son, for at the age

of seventeen years William Hamilton Edgar enlisted from his native state, Virginia. After his honorable discharge from the service and when peace once more reigned, he settled for a time in Kentucky, but later went to Missouri. A man of unusual strength of character, honest and industrious, he impressed all with whom he came in contact, and none more so than his own children, who honored and revered him to the end of his days. The last years of his life were spent under California skies, and it was while living in San Bernardino in 1866 that he answered the final roll-call. In death he was not long separated from the wife of his youth, for two years later she, too, passed away. After the death of her husband she made her home with her son William in Drum Barracks, near Wilmington. Five children were originally comprised in the parental family, but all are now deceased. The only daughter died in infancy; one of the sons, who was a soldier, died in Santa Fe in 1846; another, who was a lawyer by profession, died in Los Angeles in 1862; still another died in 1874 at the Edgar rancho at San Geronio, Cal.; the eldest child in the family and last survivor was William F.

William Francis Edgar was born on a farm in Jessamine county, Ky., in March, 1823. Nothing worthy of note occurred in his life until he was eight years old, when he became a pupil in the log schoolhouse about three miles from his father's home. The path was cut through a heavy dark forest, and this the child traveled over twice a day alone in pursuit of his early schooling. When the family located in Missouri he enjoyed better privileges, completing his non-professional course in Bonne Femme College in Boone county. After the panic which swept over the country in 1837 the family removed to St. Joseph, and there he made his first step toward self-support. The thought paramount in his mind, however, was to secure the means with which to pursue his studies, for ere this he had made up his mind to become a physician. While working in a drug store as clerk he devoted every spare moment to the study of medicine and chemistry and in this way prepared himself both financially and mentally to enter the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which in 1848 he graduated with high honors under Prof. Samuel Gross. At the beginning

of the second session of his college career he, with two fellow students, was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy, an appointment which he held until he entered the army. Life on the frontier in Missouri gave him an excellent opportunity to get an insight into army life and after making the acquaintance of several army surgeons the trend of his professional training had been decided. After taking his degree he presented himself before the army examining board in New York and out of scores of candidates he was one of four who successfully passed the rigid test.

The public life of Dr. Edgar began with his appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States army in the spring of 1849. At Jefferson Barracks he was assigned for duty first at Fort Leavenworth, but was later transferred to Oregon, traveling by steamer to old Fort Kearny. While en route Asiatic cholera broke out among the passengers, and both on board ship and on the well-trodden path to the gold fields the doctor tended many a sick and discouraged wayfarer, giving his services gratuitously. Subsequently he was ordered to Vancouver, later to The Dalles, and while at the latter place, in the spring of 1851, orders from the government brought about changes which finally placed Dr. Edgar under command of Major Philip Kearny, with headquarters at Sonoma, Cal. There he was associated with men who years afterward became famous for their gallant services in the Civil war, notably Joseph Hooker and George Stoneman. From Sonoma Dr. Edgar was stationed successively for a short time at Fort Miller, the Yosemite valley, and toward the close of 1853, was ordered to Fort Reading, where now stands the town of Redding, Shasta county. The severe physical strain which he had been under during the past years had begun to tell on his constitution and made him an easy prey to the malarial tendencies by which he was surrounded in camp. One chill December night, while suffering with malarial fever, he arose from his sick bed in answer to summons to attend a comrade who had met with a severe accident, and upon his return to his own quarters at day-break he was seized with vertigo and fell unconscious, stricken with paralysis. At this time he was a young man of only thirty years. In response to orders from his commandant he

was relieved from duty and taken to the home of a friend in Tejon valley, where he received careful nursing, and by the last of March following was able to walk. The three months' leave of absence which was granted him was spent for the most part in Kentucky and Missouri, and upon its expiration he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. Assigned to the Second United States Cavalry corps he there became associated with such men as Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, William J. Hardee and George H. Thomas, who were later to shine with such brilliancy in the Civil conflict. After a brief stay in Texas, whither the command had been ordered, Dr. Edgar was sent to Fort Meyers, in Florida, where there was a scarcity of medical men. In the latter part of 1856 he was ordered to New York, and the year following he was once more at his post at Fort Miller, Cal., under command of Captain Ord.

The breaking out of the Civil war was responsible for the events in the next epoch in the career of Dr. Edgar. In November, 1861, he was ordered to report at Washington, being among the last of the regular troops to leave the Pacific coast. As surgeon with the rank of major he was assigned to General Buell's command in Kentucky, reorganizing and taking charge of the general hospital at Louisville. Once more his health failed under the pressure of professional duties, exposure and fatiguing travel, and against his wishes he was retired from active service, being assigned to duty in the medical director's office in the department of the east, with headquarters in New York. It was in the latter city, March 8, 1866, in the Church of the Nativity, that he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Laura Kennifick, a lady of many excellent qualifications. Memories of the delightful climate and sunny skies of California made Dr. Edgar a willing victim, when, after the close of war, he was once more ordered to this state, a pleasure which was enhanced by the fact that his parents had located here to spend their remaining days. With the exception of a few years of private practice in Los Angeles, Dr. Edgar spent the remaining years of his professional career at Drum Barracks. In the meantime he had purchased a large ranch at San Geronio, San Bernardino county, which until 1874 was managed by his

brother Francis Marion, but upon the death of the latter in that year he himself assumed charge of the property. Selling a portion of it in 1881, he finally disposed of the remainder, in 1886, selling it to the San Geronio Investment Company. Los Angeles never had a more true-hearted, devoted citizen than Dr. Edgar, his love for his adopted city expressing itself in endless ways. Besides being a member of the County Medical Society he was a member of the Southern California Historical Society, the Library Association of Los Angeles, the first agricultural society of this city and also its successor, the Sixth District Agricultural Association, and the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railroad Company. Not only was he a member of the foregoing organizations, but in nearly all he served in some official capacity, being a director of the last named for more than fifteen years. The death of Dr. Edgar, August 23, 1897, closed a career filled with noble deeds and self-sacrificing devotion to his fellowmen, and was a complete fulfillment of the motto which he had adopted as his guide in early college days:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honor lies."

HENRY SAYRE ORME, M. D. A study of the genealogical records of the Orme family reveals the possession of those forceful characteristics that enabled Dr. Orme to become a powerful factor in the making of medical and Masonic history in the west. Tradition indicates that from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century the family flourished in Wiltshire, England, where October 10, 1657, was born Archibald Orme, whose son, John, born January 1, 1691, became the founder of the name in America. Imbued with a spirit of missionary zeal and a desire to devote his education for the Presbyterian ministry to such uplifting opportunities as the new world afforded, he was ordained and in 1720 received into the synod of that faith in Philadelphia. Immediately after the ordination to the ministry he married Ruth Edmonston and settled in Montgomery county, Md., where he lived a godly life of self-sacrificing Christian service. Of his thirteen children the fifth, Archibald, born June 1, 1730, took up land occupying the present site of Georgetown, D. C.,

and there carried on the business of a tobacco planter. At the opening of the Revolutionary war he left his lands, relinquished his business interests and offered his services to the patriots in the cause of independence, serving with such valor that he was raised to the rank of colonel. On the close of the war he resumed the occupation of a tobacco planter and continued in the business until his death, which occurred May 10, 1810. By his marriage to Eliza Johns six children were born, the third of whom, John, was born in Montgomery county, Md., September 21, 1763, and during early life moved to McIntosh county, Ga., where he developed a large rice plantation.

The marriage of John Orme June 10, 1785, united him with Sarah McAllister, the ninth child of Col. Richard McAllister, of Pennsylvania, a Revolutionary officer of much renown. One of the ten children of John and Sarah Orme was named Richard McAllister in honor of his gallant Revolutionary ancestor and he for years lived at Milledgeville, Ga., where for more than one-half century he was editor of the Southern Recorder, a leading paper of Georgia. With the profession of newspaper man he combined the occupation of a planter and in each achieved more than ordinary success. July 25, 1825, he married Jeane Moncure Paine, one of whose great-uncles was the celebrated jurist, George Hay, of Virginia. While the Old Dominion was her native commonwealth the family was of northern ancestry, her father, Roois Paine, having been a son of Samuel Paine, of Boston, Mass. There were nine sons and daughters in the family of Richard McAllister Orme, and of these the fourth, Henry Sayre Orme, was born at Milledgeville, Ga., March 25, 1837, and died at Los Angeles, Cal., November 29, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. Between the dates of birth and of death there was an era of intellectual and professional activity that bore him out of obscurity into a prominence that extended throughout much of the west. The training for a career of such influence was received in part at Oglethorpe University, from which in 1858 he received the degree of A. B. From early boyhood it had been his ambition to enter the medical profession. To secure the education necessary for such a career he attended a course of medical lectures in the University of Virginia and then matriculated in the University of New York, where he completed his studies,

receiving the degree of M. D. in 1861 from that institution.

The first practical professional experience gained by Dr. Orme was in the battlefield and in army hospitals. He had entered the Confederate service as a private and had been wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. Upon recovering from his wounds he became a surgeon with the Fourth Georgia Regiment and later acted as assistant surgeon at one of the large hospitals in Atlanta. From the position of assistant he was promoted to be head surgeon and after the close of the war he continued in Atlanta for private practice. During July of 1868 he came to Los Angeles, and, satisfied that the then small town had a future of promise, he opened an office for the practice of his profession, bought property and otherwise identified himself with his new location. The Los Angeles of the later '60s bore little resemblance to the present western metropolis with its one-half million of inhabitants. A few thousand then included all the men, women and children, and perhaps also counted some of the patient burros that took the place of the railroads and automobiles of the twentieth century. The stores were one-story frame or adobe buildings. The Spanish language was in the ascendancy, being used even by many Americans. So sparsely settled was the country and so few the physicians, that the young doctor from Georgia built up a practice extending from the Tehachapi mountains as far south as San Diego. Necessarily the physical strain was great, opportunities for rest and recreation few, and the demands upon time and energies incessant, but always at the call for help the doctor was ready with horse and saddlebags to respond to the appeal, no matter how long the distance might be or how much his wearied frame might call for repose. With the upbuilding of the city he limited his time to office practice and maintained a suite in the Byrne building.

Not only was Dr. Orme an organizer and early president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, but in addition he was honored with the presidency of the California State Medical Association, and was an active member of the American Climatological Association, the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association. For a long period he gave most efficient service as president of the state board of health. During a service of some years

as county physician he was an earnest advocate of the establishment of a county hospital and county poor farm, being indeed in advance of his times in such progressive measures. After the establishment of the medical department in the University of Southern California he filled the chair of hygiene. It would indeed be difficult to enumerate the services which he rendered to the profession in the city of his adoption. Suffice it to say that he stood at its head for his day and generation.

In 1874 Dr. Orme married Mary C. Van de Graaff (nee Travis), who was born in Alabama, but has lived in Los Angeles since December of 1867. The only son of this union, Hal McAllister Orme, was born March 4, 1879, and has been a lifelong resident of his native city. Fraternally Dr. Orme was one of the most widely known Masons in the west and had held many of the leading offices within the gift of the Masons of California. Made a Mason September 29, 1859, and a charter member of California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., he had served as eminent commander of Coeur de Leon Commandery, K. T., during the first six years of its existence, had been honored with the highest Masonic office in the state, that of grand master of the grand lodge of California, and had been elected grand commander of the grand commandery of California. In addition he had officiated as grand high priest of the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons of California; master of the blue lodge of Southern California; high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter; and was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason in addition to being a K. C. C. H., which makes a bearer eligible to the thirty-third and highest degree. For many years he devoted much of his time and means to the Masonic Order, in which he became widely known. The substantial nature of his intellectual qualities, coupled with his deep devotion to the order and his masterly work in all of the degrees, made his name a synonym for the wise direction of such interests and rendered understandable even by a stranger his great influence over his co-workers in the body. Having been identified with the organization through more than four decades of western advancement he had gained a fund of information on the history of Masonry in California that made of his mind a veritable storehouse and gave to his executive leadership the prestige sustained by important decisions of the past. His



John D. Bicknell.

passing was the occasion of tributes of appreciation from Masons of every degree throughout the entire west, as well as from his professional collaborators and from that large circle intimately allied with him through his professional services in their families and through their grasp of his kindly spirit and the humanitarian principles that animated his long career as physician in Los Angeles.

JUDGE JOHN D. BICKNELL. From the time of his arrival in Los Angeles in 1872, when the city had but eight thousand inhabitants, until his death, July 7, 1911, the career of John D. Bicknell was in many respects a history of the city itself, for although he endeavored to limit his energies to the profession of the law, he was by nature so broad of mind, so versatile of talents, and so patriotic in citizenship that any movement for civic well-being appealed to him. Intensely vigorous both in mind and in body, for years he displayed a prodigious activity that made him a power to be reckoned with, primarily in his own profession and in enterprises involving questions of the law, but ultimately in every department of progress and in every domain of municipal, educational and commercial development. With all of his intimate identifications with western progress, he was so innately reticent and unassuming that praise was displeasing to him, and even a just recognition of his progressive spirit and practical type of citizenship was not acceptable to him. In every legal, political, moral and social question the "ego" was effaced with unconscious but positive firmness and his personality was hidden behind the problem under consideration; yet he was not merely a lawyer, and the conventional term "able attorney" by no means conveys an adequate idea of his services or his character.

The early life of John D. Bicknell was passed partly in Chittenden county, Vt., where he was born June 25, 1838, in the little village of Jericho, and partly in Jefferson county, Wis., where his parents removed in 1850. He was the son of Nathaniel and Fanny (Thompson) Bicknell, and a direct descendant of Hannah Dustin. The Wisconsin home of the Bicknells was five miles west of Lake Mills, and it was here that the son, John, received his early edu-

cation. He attended the public schools and later Albion Academy and in due time graduated from the University of Wisconsin. His first professional work was teaching, which he followed for two years after leaving college. In 1859 he removed to Missouri and settled in Howard county. The west, however, was alluring thousands of young men at the time and proved more fascinating to him than teaching or his other plans for continuance in Missouri. Accordingly during the spring of 1860 he joined a company of seventy emigrants and was chosen captain of the expedition, which crossed the plains from the Missouri river with an equipment of prairie schooners and ox-teams. After an uneventful journey of five and one-half months the captain of the train landed his company safely at Knight's Landing, Cal., without the loss of men or stock, and with no greater anxiety than the lurking of the savage in dangerous proximity.

Released from his duties as manager of the train, the young captain remained in Knight's Landing for a year, being interested in several enterprises during that time, and becoming especially keen on mining and prospecting, which was then considered the certain path to fortune. Consequently he entered upon a series of prospecting ventures which lasted for several years and took him into the wildest regions of the northwest. His first trip took him into the mountains of Montana, where later such fabulously rich deposits of gold and iron were found, but Mr. Bicknell and his party were not successful. They finally returned to Sacramento, but shortly were again on their way north, and in 1862 they penetrated the wilderness lying north and east of Fort Walla Walla, in the state of Washington. Soon, however, Mr. Bicknell became tired of a roving existence with no substantial gain. Resolving to take up the study of law, he returned to Wisconsin, entered the law department of the State University, took the complete course, and in 1865 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Wisconsin. From 1867 to 1872 he engaged in practice at Greenfield, Mo., from which point he returned to California and settled in Los Angeles.

Although scarcely more than a decade had elapsed between the first western trip and the second, Mr. Bicknell found the modes of travel

radically different (the transcontinental railroad having replaced the old prairie schooner), and he found that the western country had developed wonderfully through the completion of the railroad. Throwing himself into the civic and professional growth of Los Angeles with customary energy and enthusiasm, he continued for almost forty years a vital force in community upbuilding and an optimistic citizen whose faith never wavered even in the dark days of early stress. He stood four-square to wrong, and was warmly enthusiastic for the right. The record which he made as an attorney is incorporated in and forms a part of the record of the courts of this state, that "he who runs may read."

During his years of active practice in Los Angeles Mr. Bicknell was associated with some of the leading legal lights of the city and of the entire west, but he was a leader, rather than a follower, and that men of this class were glad to go wherever he led the way is in itself a conclusive commentary on his ability, character and worth. From 1872 to 1875 he practiced under the firm name of Bicknell and Rothchild; from then until 1886 he maintained an office alone, at which time he entered into a partnership with Stephen M. White which lasted until 1890, and which was known as Bicknell & White. This relation was a most happy one, and was only dissolved when Mr. White actively entered politics and commenced his career in the United States Senate as one of the senators from California. Mr. Bicknell soon afterward formed another partnership with a leading attorney under the name of Bicknell & Trask. This was later changed to Bicknell, Trask & Gibson, while a succeeding change added the names of Crutcher and Dunn.

It was natural that a citizen so enthusiastic concerning the promise and growth of Los Angeles should invest largely in real estate here, and this he did, with such wisdom that at the time of his death, July 7, 1911, his estate was exceedingly valuable. Two years later, however, the value of the estate had increased more than three-quarters of a million, the report of the appraisers, Courtney Lacy, George J. Kuhrt and F. P. Sproul, rendered and filed in the probate court, showing the valuation to be \$1,340,003. For several years before his death Mr. Bicknell devoted his entire time to looking

after his vast interests, having given up the active practice of the law. These interests continued to increase and multiply almost to the day of his death. He was vice-president of the First National Bank, and a heavy stockholder therein. He was also one of the incorporators and the president of the Western Union Oil Company, and his oil holdings were very large.

One of Mr. Bicknell's many philanthropic projects was the Hollenbeck Home for Old People, of which he was one of the founders, and of which he said but a short time before his death, that of all the accomplishments with which his path was strewn, this one was to his declining years the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar and was at all times prominent in the circles of the order and an eager worker for their well being. He was also a prominent member of both the California Club and the Jonathan Club.

Mr. Bicknell was twice wedded. The first marriage was to Maria Hatch, in Jericho, Vt., in 1868, but the bride lived but two months, dying in Wisconsin, where they then resided. The second marriage occurred in 1871, to Mrs. Nancy (Christian) Dobbins. There were two children by this marriage, Mary, now Mrs. Horace G. Cates, and Edna, the wife of Charles P. Bagg, M. D., a prominent surgeon in the United States navy. The widow and both daughters reside in Los Angeles, where they are well known socially. At the death of Mr. Bicknell his entire estate, with the exception of a few minor bequests, was divided between his wife and two daughters.

HON. THOMAS D. MOTT. By her rich and varied resources California has drawn to her unshackled energies the sons of many states and countries. They came hoping to attain personal success, and, to such extent as they have been fortified by determination, perseverance, intelligence and sound judgment, they have gained prosperity. While promoting their personal interests, at the same time they have advanced the welfare of their adopted state and have been found on the side of progress and justice in every cause. As one of this class mention belongs to T. D. Mott, whose death February 19, 1904, re-

moved from earth one who for the past fifty years had been well and favorably known in business and commercial circles in this city. By those who had labored side by side with him during this time he was affectionately known as the "father of modern Los Angeles," a name which was well merited when it is considered how thoroughly unselfish he was, placing personal gain secondary to the well-being of the little Mexican pueblo to which fate led him in 1851.

Of eastern birth and parentage, Thomas D. Mott was born in the village of Schuyler, Saratoga county, N. Y., July 30, 1829, and the first eighteen years of his life were spent in this locality, once the scene of important events during the war of the Revolution. At the age of fourteen he began to make his own way in the world, receiving as compensation the munificent sum of \$25 per year, board included. His natural aptitude and ambition led him to look for a more inviting field for his abilities, an opening for which he had not long to search, for soon after the beginning of the gold excitement in California he had mapped out a course for his life in the new and untried west. After a journey of about six months, interspersed by numerous perils and privations, he arrived in San Francisco and it was not long before he secured lucrative employment in the mines of the northern counties. By the exercise of the most rigid economy he was enabled to lay by enough means to warrant him in embarking in a general merchandise business in Stockton, where it may be said he met with his first business success. At the age of twenty-one, with the proceeds which this business netted him, he determined to put his efforts into a scheme which he had been investigating and which he felt sure would warrant the expenditure of time and money which he had planned to invest. This was the establishment of a suitable ferry system over the San Joaquin river, a venture in which he succeeded far beyond his expectations until disposing of his interests in the northern part of the state to cast in his lot with what was then known as the pueblo of Los Angeles. His good judgment and foresight in selecting this spot for his future home rewarded him in after years with rich harvests. For some time after his arrival here he carried on a livery stable, but it was not long before it was discovered that he possessed those qualities needed in a statesman and public man, and he was brought to the front by the many

friends who had been attracted to him by his sterling traits of character. A natural gift of organization and an ambition to master men and affairs led him into politics and for more than a quarter of a century his reputation as a Democratic leader extended throughout the state. In 1863 he was elected the first county clerk of Los Angeles county, his re-election following for three successive terms, and during this time he discharged the manifold duties of the office, which also included the responsibilities of ex-officio recorder and auditor. It was about this time that Los Angeles was confronted with a grave question, namely, whether or no the Southern Pacific, which was then being built through the San Joaquin valley, would be laid out to take in Los Angeles. It was a vital question with the struggling town and meant life or death to its future, and it was this condition of affairs that induced the election of Mr. Mott to the legislature by his constituents. There, as in every other position to which he was called, he became a commanding figure, winning the regard of his constituency by insuring the construction of the railroad over the Tehachapi and through the Soledad canyon, a route which secured an immense advantage to Los Angeles and was a large factor in bringing this city into public note. Mr. Mott in Southern California and W. W. Stow in Northern California were for many years the most powerful, dominant and influential figures in politics in the state.

Mr. Mott was one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and during the days of its early struggles he gave lavishly of his means to support it, in fact continued to do so until it became self-supporting. In 1886 he built the first large business block south of First street, a building which still bears his name, and which was but one of the many building ventures which he later undertook.

In his private life Mr. Mott bore an unblemished record. In 1861 he was united in marriage with the daughter of Don Jose Sepulveda, a representative of an old Spanish family. Don Francisco Sepulveda, the grandfather, was born in Aragon, Spain, and he it was who established the family in America, coming here as a member of the army under command of Captain de la Guerra as an officer. After his services were no longer needed he settled on his grant at Santa Monica, still later removing to Los Angeles, where he

erected the Pico house. His son, Don Jose, who was born in San Diego, acquired the San Joaquin ranch south of Santa Ana, this vast estate comprising eleven leagues or fifty thousand acres of land. Besides this he also acquired the Santa Ana grant of eighteen hundred acres. Over the hills and plains comprised in these tracts roamed thousands of cattle, divided into bands of various colors, forming a scene which readily reminded one of the holdings of the patriarchs of old, as told in Biblical history. Don Jose Sepulveda was without doubt one of the foremost men of his day, no one exceeding him in quality of character or in his benefactions to the poor and needy. His marriage united him with Francisca Avila, who was born in Santa Barbara, Cal., the daughter of Antonio Ygnacio Avila. The latter was born in Spain and came to America with his father, a capitalist, who located in Southern California and became a prominent figure in the upbuilding of this section of the country. Twelve children originally comprised the parental family, ten of whom grew up and three of whom are now living. One of these, Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda, was for many years judge of Los Angeles county and later a prominent attorney of Mexico City. The beautiful and cultured home of Mr. Mott had been the meeting place of many men of note and prominence in years past, which was indeed a privilege to those thus honored, for those who knew him only casually loved and honored him as their friend. No more fitting close to this resumé of the life of Mr. Mott could be given than is couched in the language of Maj. Ben C. Truman: "No man anywhere ever possessed a more radiant and charming personality. All through his life he had been noted for his unerring manliness, his irreproachable rectitude, his liberality and charity and his love of home."

WALTER SCOTT REAVIS. Having come to California when a boy, and completed his education in the schools of this state, where he also taught in later years, married, and pursued the greater part of his business career, Walter Scott Reavis, who died in this state in 1905, was associated with the interests and advancement of California during the greater part of his life.

Born in Henry county, Mo., September 4, 1841, Mr. Reavis was the son of Fenton Goss and Mary

(Dickson) Reavis, the father, who was a farmer and merchant, having been a member of one of the oldest families of Virginia. The son received his education in the country schools of Missouri and in private instruction from his mother, completing his studies at the Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville, Cal., whither he had come in 1859. After finishing his education he taught for a time in the public schools of Yolo and Solano counties, then spending a couple of years in Mazatlan, Mexico, during the '60s, and while there he studied and became proficient in Spanish, which was of value to him in later years. Returning to California, in 1869 he settled at Los Nietos, Los Angeles county, where he taught until coming to Los Angeles city in 1877, here teaching in the public schools until the year 1886. After that date he was employed by the Citizens' Water Company, and when this company was combined with the City Water Department, he retained the same position, continuing therein until his death, which occurred on October 21, 1905.

The marriage of Mr. Reavis with Lucy Elizabeth Pleasants was solemnized on December 25, 1866. She came to California ten years previously and resided with her father, James M. Pleasants, in Solano county. Her mother, Lydia Mason in maidenhood, was married to Mr. Pleasants in Lincoln county, Ky., in August, 1833. She died in Missouri when her daughter was eleven years old. The ancestry of the Pleasants family is traced to the year 1668, when one John Pleasants, a Quaker from Norwich, England, came to this country and settled in Curles, on the James river in Virginia, near where Richmond now stands. The family history is traced in a direct line to 1806, when Edward Pleasants, father of James M. Pleasants, emigrated with his family from Goochland county, Va., to Lincoln county, Ky., and it was here that James M. was born April 29, 1809. In 1835 he moved to Missouri and there his wife died. Mr. and Mrs. Reavis became the parents of three daughters, N. Ellen, Cora A. and Mary M. Reavis, of whom the last mentioned is deceased, passing away May 17, 1903. The family home, since 1890, has been on Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles, where Mr. Reavis owned two acres of land. In politics he cast his ballot for the men and measures that had for their object the best interests of the state, county and city, and his religious associations were with the Methodist Church, in which he was an ardent worker.



Yours
A. Silver

HERMAN SILVER was born on the 21st of July, 1830, near Hamburg, Germany, where his father, a man of education, refinement and of the strictest integrity, had been identified with the shipping interests, but having met with business reverses, and finding himself unable to cope with the financial difficulties which beset him; withdrew from his preferred vocation, to engage in mercantile pursuits, which enabled him to provide his family with the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and to give to each child, what he deemed its greatest requirement: the thorough mental training which would best fit it for a useful and prosperous career.

Herman, who was one of six bright children, was always rather delicate and extremely sensitive; but his capacity for absorbing different branches of knowledge was enormous, and it was remarkable how quickly and with what apparent ease he mastered the most difficult lessons. He soon became a decided favorite with teachers and scholars alike; the pride and wonder of many and the envy of some, as well. It was great joy for this boy and his associates to go down to one of the wharves after school, and talk to some of the sea-faring men who were always to be found there; and the news that "a ship had come in from America," would spread like wild fire and cause books to be put away and desks closed at the earliest possible moment; and eager feet would go scurrying down to the water front, and hearts would thump like small sledge hammers; as their owners sat quietly listening in open-eyed astonishment, to the marvelous stories the sailors told them of the far-away country they had seen. Once, when Herman's sharp eyes had caught one of the jackies winking very hard at another, and he half guessed why he had seen them laughing together so immoderately, his enthusiasm cooled somewhat—but he said, as they went on their way: "No doubt these fine fellows have been imposing upon our credulity and have told us much which could not be verified, and yet, if only one-third, or even one-fourth, of what we have heard is true, it must be a wonderful country, and I mean to go there some day and find out what it is like; I could easily return if it did not suit me."

As Herman grew older he became more and more absorbed in his books; more persistent in his studies, more than ever determined to master everything of vital interest which came his way,

and as a result his health suffered. Even then, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be persuaded not to confine himself so closely, but to exercise more frequently in the sunshine and open air. At the age of eighteen, Herman was recovering from an attack of fever, and was far from robust; so the family physician recommended a sea voyage as the best means of restoring his health and strength. "Let him go," he said; "it will do him more good than all the medicine in the world,—it is just what he needs." So the brilliant young student decided he would undertake the journey, after learning that a friend, a few years older than himself, was to accompany him; desiring to locate with some relatives who had preceded him, but at the last moment he was unavoidably detained, and could not sail until a later date; and poor Herman, terribly disappointed, sad and tearful, willing and only too anxious to turn back—yet ashamed to do so; walked irresolutely up the gangplank, and soon saw the cruel sea dividing him from those he so dearly loved, and from whom he had never before been separated. He realized that he was alone, bound for a strange country—and he felt miserable and lonely, "Oh! if only I had stayed at home," he murmured, as something swelled in his throat and nearly choked him, as nothing had ever done before. Already the glowing rose and gleaming gold of his expectancy—had changed to the somber gray of stern reality.

Many admiring glances were cast his way, as he paced the long deck, day after day, and for hours at a time; striving to regain his lost spirits, to overcome his dreadful heartache for those he had left behind. He was now nearly six feet in height, perfectly proportioned, lithe as a panther and with the head and neck of a Greek god. On his father's side, he could trace his lineage back to a proud don of old Castile; and it was this ancestry, no doubt, which gave him his distinguished manner, the clear olive complexion, the beautiful dark eyes, and the thick, loosely curling blue-black hair, as fine as silk.

One morning the sea was unusually rough, and he was thrown violently forward and into one of the deck chairs, and, before he could rise, a warm hand closed over his, kindly eyes looked straight into his own, and a pleasant voice said: "My son—I trust you will permit me to call you so, I have often watched you and sympathized with you; for you have made a brave fight to con-

quer what I know from my own past experience, to be worse than 'mal de mer,' and that is 'mal de cœur'; I already feel like a father to you, and if it is possible, I hope you will look upon me as such; at any rate let us be friends,—for I am sure you will never regret it." Tears stood in Herman's eyes and sparkled on his long lashes, as he struggled to compose himself sufficiently to thank his new friend for his wholly unexpected words of cheer.

One day he said: "My son, I am Father Gerard, of Montreal, Canada. I was born in Spain, nearly forty years ago, and the name I left behind me was one of the most prominent in all Madrid. Whatever may have transpired there, I wish you to know that I am innocent of any wrongdoing. You are a proficient Hebrew scholar, and I have always desired to become one; come with me for a time at least and teach me that language, and I will do all in my power to perfect your English." Herman smiled, as he answered: "I shall be glad to do so, for it would give me much pain to part with you now; only—let it be distinctly understood between us, that you are entitled to your opinions, and I, to mine; let neither attempt to interfere with the other's religious liberty." "I have no intention of doing so," replied the father.

After landing in New York, they spent a fortnight there, seeing as much as possible of the city and its surroundings, and then left for Montreal; the trip up the St. Lawrence River being one which this young lover of natural scenery never forgot. Father Gerard secured a pleasant room and good board for his protégé, not far from his own quarters; and every afternoon they would study together. Often as the twilight stole upon them unawares, they would put aside their books, and sit silent and preoccupied; one absorbed in the contemplation of his past, the other, in his future; and when the shadows had lengthened and deepened into night, and the little room was brightened with the ruddy glow of the flickering fire, or the candles' mellow light; they would grow more animated, and discuss with the keenest interest the leading topics of the day. Herman's masterly conception of various occult truths; his sparkling wit, his merry laughter, and his ready flow of language (although he still spoke with a decided accent), so fascinated the father, that he would listen with rapt attention to all he had to say; and then again, it would be the

younger man who sat enthralled, as the hours slipped by unheeded, and the father poured forth his hoarded treasures of perfected thought, as though inspired. For the sake of this youth, he went back into his past, and lived it again; he revisited the many lands through which he had travelled, describing and comparing the people, their customs and traditions; the scenic grandeur; the architectural beauties; the magnificence of the ruins; the wonders of the museums; the artists' and the sculptors' masterpieces; the most sublime and renowned in music; the most famous and exalted in literature. His voice rose and fell caressingly upon the ear, like the plaintive minor melody of chiming bells. Now it was vibrant with a note of exultation, as if in memory of the triumphs he had known; now it was tremulous with emotion, as though recalling a love which had been won and lost; it grew strangely sad and tender, and had within it a cadence of despair, as though crying out in vain for a forsaken home and mother; and it sank almost to a whisper, as he said: "My son—we are here in this material world that we may be chastened; for it is not until we have groped our way through the darkest shadows; not until we have drained the cup of bitterness to the dregs, and been plunged into the depths of misery and despondency; that we are enabled to bask in the glorious light of supreme intelligence; or climb to those sublime heights of spiritual attainment which every beautiful, progressive soul so longs to reach."

After nearly two years of study and travel, which had been of inestimable value to him, and during which time he had become a member of Lodge Elgin, Montreal (Grand Lodge of Scotland, 340), he grew impatient to see more of the United States; so he very reluctantly bade his beloved friend farewell, and departed for New York, and remained there for some time before visiting Baltimore, Maryland; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Chicago, Illinois. From Chicago he journeyed to Ottawa, Illinois, the residence of an old acquaintance; and soon after arriving there he called at the postoffice for his mail. As he stood without, undecided as to his course, a strong breeze sprang up unexpectedly, and he perceived a startlingly handsome girl endeavoring to recover a letter, which had been blown away from her. He stooped, quickly seized the missive, and

held it out to her; as she extended her little gloved hand to receive it, a pair of dark inquiring eyes were suddenly transfixed by a pair of lovely blue ones,—she blushed,—thanked him, and passed on,—but not until he had noted the perfect Greek profile, the exquisite pink and white coloring, the golden brown hair, and the slender, graceful form; and like a thunderbolt, or a flash of lightning from a clear sky—came the swift intelligence to each, at the same instant—that their souls were mates,—and belonged to each other!

Herman lost no time in ascertaining that his beloved was one of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hyde Post's five daughters; (former residents of Trumansburg, New York,) widely known as "The Beautiful Post Sisters." Mr. Post had formerly been associated with Chancellor Walworth, of Greenwich, Connecticut, in compiling the genealogy for the American heirs of the vast Hyde Estate of England, and was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hyde, the distinguished Orientalist of that country.

Soon after their engagement was announced, Mr. Silver left for Columbus, Ohio, to accept a good position with a mercantile house of that city; but though he found no difficulty in familiarizing himself with all the details of the business, necessary for the rapid advancement which had been promised him; he did not like it, and knew that he would never be satisfied to remain there; although he had made many pleasant acquaintances, and had taken the Degree of Master Mason, in Columbus Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M. (Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio).

In his travels he had been fortunate enough to meet Judge Chumasero, of Peru, Illinois, a legal light of his district; who, having become greatly interested in the young man, insisted that he enter his office and read law there; assuring him that he was peculiarly fitted for the profession and that he was bound to become eminently successful in it. Mr. Silver gladly availed himself of this great privilege, and accordingly, made Peru his temporary abiding place; but he was so well pleased with the change, and so much happier in his new environment, that he decided to locate there. In time, the roses were climbing over a pretty white cottage, and a green lawn and many flowers surrounded it; and when it was furnished and ready for occupancy, on the 21st of September, 1858, Mr. Silver returned to Ottawa and claimed his bride. In the same year, he was

elected clerk of the town of Peru. In 1859, he was admitted a member of Mockena Lodge, No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois); he was commissioned by Judge William Chumasero, clerk of the Recorder's Court of the City of Peru, and elected clerk of the City of Peru. In 1860, he was elected clerk of the Recorder's Court and re-elected clerk of the City of Peru. It was in 1860, that Mr. Silver had the pleasure of meeting "The Immortal Lincoln" and his admiration for that great man knew no bounds; he afterward became closely associated with him, and rendered him all possible assistance in his stupendous task of protecting and caring for the poor slaves who had found their way North. He also raised more than twenty companies for active service during the war. In 1861, he was re-elected clerk of the Recorder's Court of the City of Peru, and again in 1862 and 1863. In that year, he was admitted a member of Peru Council, No. 12, R. and S. M. (Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, State of Illinois); and also received from the Treasury Department at Washington his appointment as assistant assessor for Division Two of the Sixth Collection District of the State of Illinois; and was elected circuit clerk for LaSalle County, Illinois; when Mr. and Mrs. Silver removed to Ottawa. At the expiration of that term of office he completed his study of the law, and in 1866, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law; and became a partner of Charles Blanchard, the prosecuting attorney of that circuit, and one of the ablest lawyers in that part of the state. Not long after, he appeared for the first time, as advocate in a trial before the United States Court, at Chicago; and so distinguished himself by the soundness of his argument, and his astonishing flights of oratory, that he was complimented in most flattering terms, not only by the presiding judge, but by the opposing counsel, as well. In 1870, Mr. Silver was given the Degree of Master Mason, in Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M. of Ottawa (Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois), and in 1872, he served on the Illinois Republican Union State Central Committee, was chairman of La Salle County Central Committee, and one of the original trustees of the Soldiers Monument Association.

In 1856, Mr. Silver formed the acquaintance of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Fremont, of Cali-

fornia (appointed major-general of volunteers by President Lincoln in 1861); and cast his first presidential vote for him, and during the ensuing years many of the following distinguished men became his warmest friends and most sincere admirers: President Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts (appointed Attorney General of the United States, by President Pierce; appointed by President Johnson a commissioner to codify the laws of the United States from 1866 to 1870; minister to Spain from 1874 to 1877); and Horatio King, of Maine (appointed First Assistant and Postmaster General of the United States by President Buchanan in 1861).

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana (re-elected to the Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Congresses, inclusive; Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; and Vice-President of the United States during Grant's first administration); Erastus Corning, of New York (mayor of Albany; elected a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and member of the peace conference in 1861, and re-elected to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses); John Sherman, of Ohio (elected to the Senate in 1861, and re-elected in 1866 and 1872; appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Hayes; elected to the United States Senate in 1881, re-elected in 1886 and 1892, and Secretary of State under President McKinley); Isaac N. Morris (elected a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and appointed a commissioner for the Pacific Railroad in 1869); Stephen A. Douglas (re-elected to the United States Senate in 1853 and again in 1859); Lyman Trumbull (Representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and three times elected to the United States Senate, serving from 1855 to 1873), all of Illinois. James A. Bayard, of Delaware (re-elected to the United States Senate in 1857 and again in 1863); Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan (elected to the United States Senate in 1857, 1863-1869 and again in 1878; and appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Grant); Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania (adjutant general of the State and Secretary of War in 1861; appointed minister to Russia in 1862 and elected to the United States Senate for the fourth time in 1872); Members of Thirty-fifth Congress.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio (elected a Representative to Congress in 1858, again in 1860 and appointed minister to Mexico in 1861); Hannibal

Hamlin, of Maine (governor in 1857; re-elected to the United States Senate in 1857; Vice-President during President Lincoln's first administration and collector of the port of Boston in 1865; and twice re-elected to the United States Senate); Roscoe Conkling, of New York (elected mayor of Utica in 1858; Representative to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses and a United States Senator from 1867 to 1881); William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine (re-elected a United States Senator in 1854 and again in 1864 and served from 1864 to 1865 as Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and again as United States Senator from 1865 to 1869), and Miguel A. Otero, Delegate from New Mexico Territory; Members of the Thirty-sixth Congress.

Thomas C. Platt, of New York (county clerk of Tioga County from 1859 to 1861, elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses and United States Senator in 1881 and re-elected in 1896 and again in 1903); William M. Evarts, of New York (chairman New York delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1860; Attorney General of the United States from 1868 to 1869 and Secretary of State of the United States from 1877 to 1881, and elected to the United States Senate in 1884); Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois (State attorney from 1861 to 1868; Representative to the Forty-third and Fifty-first Congresses, inclusive, and to the Fifty-third and Fifty-Eighth Congresses, inclusive, and chairman of Committee on Appropriations in the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses); Francis E. Spinner, of New York (appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln in 1861 and re-appointed by Presidents Johnson and Grant); Richard Oglesby, of Illinois (elected a State senator in 1860; entered the Union Army as colonel, resigned in 1864 with the rank of major-general; elected governor of Illinois in 1864-1869 and again in 1872 and a United States Senator in 1873); A. Scott Sloan, of Wisconsin (member of the State Legislature in 1856, and judge of the circuit court in 1858); Richard Franchot, of New York (President of the Albany, Susquehanna Railroad Company); Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio (re-elected governor of Ohio in 1857, elected to the United States Senate in 1860, Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln and appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1864); the latter three, Members of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

James G. Blaine, of Maine (Representative to the Thirty-eighth and Forty-third Congresses, inclusive, serving in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third as Speaker, elected to the United States Senate; appointed Secretary of the Treasury and served as Secretary of State under Garfield and Harrison); James A. Garfield, of Ohio (admitted to the bar in 1860; to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1866; Representative to the Thirty-eighth and Forty-sixth Congresses, inclusive, succeeded Allan G. Thurman in the United States Senate, and elected President of the United States in 1880); William Sprague, of Rhode Island (governor from 1860 to 1862; served in the Union Army, and was a United States Senator from 1863 to 1875); and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri (one of the founders of the Missouri Democrat and its editor until 1859; took an active part in preventing the secession of Missouri in 1861 and served as a United States Senator from 1863 to 1867); Members of the Thirty-eighth Congress; General Ulysses S. Grant (President of the United States from 1869 to 1877); and Generals William S. Rosecrans, T. H. Sherman, Nelson A. Miles, Philip H. Sheridan, Edwin S. McCook, Anson G. McCook and Winfield Scott.

Benjamin Harrison, of Ohio (reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the State in 1860; brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, elected to the United States Senate in 1880 and President of the United States in 1888); Thomas B. Reed, of Maine (acting assistant paymaster United States Navy from 1864 to 1865; admitted to the bar in 1865, attorney-general of Maine from 1870 to 1872; elected to the Forty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, inclusive; Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses); Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas (President of the Arkansas Railway Company; served in the Union Army under General Grant at Shiloh, General Buell at Perryville, General Rosecrans at Stone River and Chattanooga, and General Thomas at Mission Ridge; and served as a United States Senator from 1873 to 1879); Lyman K. Bass (admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1858, district attorney for Erie County from 1865 to 1872 and a Representative to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses); Horace Greeley, of New York (founded the New York Tribune and edited it until his death; a Presidential elector on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket

in 1864; and appointed minister to Austria by President Johnson, but declined); Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois (admitted to the bar and practiced law until he was appointed attorney-general for Illinois in 1866, and refused the post of minister to Germany in 1877); Samuel Clemens—"Mark Twain"—and Robert Burdette, the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, the Reverend T. De Witt Talmadge D.D. of New York, and the Reverend Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois (elected city attorney and continued to practice law until he took his seat in the House of Representatives in 1865; elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses; elected governor in 1876, and again in 1880, and served as a United States Senator from 1883 to 1913); Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio (mustered out of the Union Army with the rank of brigadier-general, a Representative to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; elected governor in 1867, re-elected in 1869 and again in 1876, and inaugurated President of the United States in 1877); James W. Nye, of Nevada (appointed governor of Nevada Territory in 1861, and served as a United States Senator from 1865 to 1873); John Pool, of North Carolina (State senator from 1856 to 1865; member of the State constitutional convention in 1865, and served as a United States Senator from 1869 until 1873); Richard Yates, of Illinois (governor from 1861 to 1865 and a United States Senator from 1865 to 1871); Members of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois (member of the State legislature from 1863 to 1866; elected a Representative to the Forty-first Congress and re-elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses); Burton C. Cook (member of the State senate of Illinois from 1852 to 1860, member of the peace conference which met at Washington in 1861, and a Representative to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses); Charles B. Farwell (re-elected county clerk of Cook County in 1857; chairman of the board of supervisors in 1868, appointed national bank examiner in 1869, a Representative to the Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-seventh Congresses and elected to the Senate of the United States in 1887); John B. Hay (State attorney for the twenty-fourth judicial district of Illinois for eight years, served in the Union Army during the Civil

war and elected a Representative to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses); John L. Beveridge (practiced law in Chicago, served four years in the Union Army as major and colonel of cavalry; sheriff of Cook County from 1866 to 1868, a State senator, and a Representative to the Forty-second Congress and elected governor of Illinois in 1873); John A. Logan (Presidential elector in 1856; elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses; reached the rank of major-general in the Civil war, appointed minister to Mexico in 1865 but declined, elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and served as a United States Senator from 1871 to 1877, re-elected in 1879 and 1885); all of Illinois. Carl Schurz, of Missouri (brigadier-general of volunteers in the Union Army; delegate to the Chicago convention in 1868, served as a United States Senator from 1869 to 1875, Secretary of the Interior from 1877 to 1881 and editor of the New York Evening Post from 1881 to 1884); and Jerome B. Chaffee, Delegate from Colorado Territory; Members of the Forty-second Congress. (Mr. Silver was a frequent guest at the homes of Salmon P. Chase and General John A. Logan and also at those of Governors Richard Yates and Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois and J. Q. A. King of Kentucky, John L. Beveridge, Shelby Cullom, Lyman Trumbull, Burton C. Cook, the Honorable Lewis C. Ellsworth (of Naperville), John Dean Caton, E. W. Eames, Joseph E. Porter, John Hapeman, of Ottawa, and others); Lyman J. Gage (who served as Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley and Roosevelt), Carter H. Harrison (elected mayor of Chicago in 1879-1881-1883 and 1885), Arthur Caton, Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, Joseph Medill, John M. Pullman, S. P. Rounds (Public Printer), John V. Farwell, Francis A. Eastman, Major E. F. C. Klokke, Colonel Albert Jenks, D. W. Page (of Culver, Page and Hoyne), Charles Guenther and Charles Burrell of Chicago.

On the 26th of March, 1873, Governor John L. Beveridge (a warm personal friend of Mr. Silver's), appointed him Commissioner to the International Exposition at Vienna; an honor, which, owing to illness, he was unable to accept. In 1874, he was exalted to the Sublime Degree of Royal Arch, Chapter No. 60, Royal Arch Masons (Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois), and appointed by President Grant: Marshal for Dakota Territory, which later, was changed to

that of Receiver of the United States Land Office at Denver, Colorado. He had contracted a severe cold, which developed into congestion of the lungs; and, as they remained impaired, his physicians insisted that he remove to Colorado, firmly convinced that he would be greatly benefited, if not entirely restored to health, by the change of climate. So Mr. Silver (leaving his family to join him later), went to Denver to reside, served his official term there, and in 1876 received the appointment from the National Council of Union League of America: of national deputy for the State of Colorado.

On the 27th of April, 1877, on recommendation of General John A. Logan, and with the support of the entire Illinois Representation in both Houses of Congress, President Grant appointed Mr. Silver, Superintendent of The Mint of the United States, at Denver, a position which he held for eight consecutive years, and upon his retirement he was presented with an exceptionally beautiful, gold-headed cane, appropriately inscribed, as a parting gift of the numerous employees. In 1879, he became president of the Tribune Publishing Company (one of the two leading newspapers of the city), and was also honored by the United States Circuit Court, with the appointment of cashier and auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway (one of the most important roads in the state). In 1882, Mr. Silver was elected Vice President of The National Mining and Industrial Exposition Association.

In 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Silver celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, with a large reception. Owing to the absence (in September) of relatives, who were particularly desirous of being present, the event was postponed until the 21st of November. On this occasion, the stately home was ablaze with light, and the decorations would have been difficult to surpass. The color scheme was white and green for the reception room, pink and white for the drawing room, crimson for the dining room, yellow for the library, and the hall entirely in green. A huge bell of bride roses, camellias, and lilies of the valley, placed in a tower of ivy and white satin ribbons; two immense hearts, one of white and the other of pink carnations, tuberose, and lilies, bearing the monograms: "H. S." and "E. M. S."; and large silver baskets filled with bride roses and maidenhair ferns, their handles tied with white and silver gauze; were universally admired.

The wide doorways were draped with portieres of smilax, and cords and tassels of carnations and roesbuds. Hundreds of half opened roses appeared to be growing from the mossy beds which formed the top of each mantel, and waxen tapers, in tall silver candelabra, shed their soft light on a scene of exceptional beauty. A stringed orchestra was hidden behind a screen of smilax and white roses, and a bank of palms and grasses. The wedding cake, adorned with orange blossoms, cupids, and pink hearts pierced by silver arrows, occupied a conspicuous place under a canopy of ivy, surmounted by a flight of snow-white doves. The gift room, on the second floor, which was thrown open to the guests, was filled with remembrances: mainly of silver, cut glass, bronze, marble, honiton and point lace, sent from different parts of the United States, and from abroad. Among the most notable were: a magnificent silver and gold coffee and tea set; a silver tea and chocolate set; a large chest of polished bird's-eye maple, lined with blue satin and filled with silver; two smaller ones; hammered and repoussé silver fruit and nut bowls; crystal and gilt candlesticks; a gold soup ladle and gravy spoons, with antique silver handles, copied from the Egyptian originals in the British Museum; and a carving set of five pieces of the finest steel, with elk horn handles heavily mounted in embossed silver. The groom's gifts to his bride of a quarter of a century were: A brooch in the form of a lover's knot, encrusted with twenty-five diamonds (his own design), and a pair of diamond ear-rings, which accompanied it. A white plush case, embellished with silver corners and monogram, and lined with tufted white satin, containing an exquisite collar and handkerchief of rose point and duchess lace; and an oriental vase of carved ivory, with intricately wrought handles and bands of gold and silver, set with gray and yellow cats'-eyes, and filled with orchids, bride roesbuds and lilies of the valley, were the lovely gifts which the young son and daughter presented to their mother.

The several hundred guests included many of the most prominent in the state, among whom were: Governor James B. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Judge R. E. Goodell and Miss Goodell, Secretary of State Melvin Edwards, State Treasurer Frederick W. Walsen and Mrs. Walsen, Senator N. P. Hill, Chief Justice William E. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Ex-Chief Justice Elbert, the Honorable W. A. H. Loveland and Mrs. Loveland, the

Honorable Otto Mears and Mrs. Mears, the Honorable Isaac Gotthelf and Mrs. Gotthelf, Professor Aaron Gove and Mrs. Gove, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Matthews, the Reverend A. M. Weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ferris. A very enjoyable event of the evening, was the coming (in a body), of the brilliantly uniformed "Silver Light Cavalry" (named in honor of Mr. Silver), to offer their congratulations; Captain E. B. Sleeth graciously proffering his handsome sword that it might be used by the happy bride to cut her cake.

In 1877, at the earnest request of Mr. William B. Strong, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (one of Mr. Silver's close friends), he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of their consolidated lines in California, and the family removed to San Bernardino, where the offices were then located and remained there a short time before they established a home in Los Angeles, where they have since resided.

In company with the Honorable J. F. Crank, he applied for and was granted a franchise for the first cable road, for which they paid the city ten thousand dollars, as a guarantee that the road would be built and successfully operated.

In 1889, Mr. Silver tendered his resignation as secretary and treasurer of the California Central Railway Company; the directors expressing their high regard for him personally, and their appreciation of his executive ability, and strict integrity in the following resolutions: "WHEREAS, In the course of events the time has arrived for the dissolution of this directory of the California Central Railway Company and the severance of the ties that have bound it to the managers of that corporation; and, WHEREAS, The relation has always been marked with unanimity, harmony and good-fellowship; therefore, be it Resolved, That we will always look back to our membership of this directory with gratification and with pleasant recollections of our relationship with all its officers, and particularly with the Honorable Herman Silver, the efficient Secretary and Treasurer, with whom our intercourse has been more frequent. Resolved, That in our long business connection, we have always found him characterized by that affability, promptness, energy and integrity that have won for him so many friends in this community, who will ever continue to

have an earnest interest in his success and welfare. May he live long and prosper, and when finally summoned to the 'Home Office,' may he have a clean track and a safe run. G. H. Bonebrake, Hiram Sinsabaugh, Richard Egan, I. W. Hellman, H. L. Drew, A. W. Francisco, Directors."

In the same year, Mr. Silver accepted the position of receiver of the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway Company, having been earnestly solicited to undertake this laborious task, by both stockholders and creditors of the road; and succeeded in arranging the tangled affairs of the company, with most gratifying success.

In 1896, he was elected a member of the City Council, that body electing him their president; after which, he was presented with a magnificent bouquet of American Beauty roses; a curiously carved gavel of beautiful, light and dark mottled wood from Lookout Mountain; and a gigantic floral harp, bearing the inscription: "To the Honorable Herman Silver, President of the Council-elect: The Citizens of Los Angeles, irrespective of party,—congratulate you." Mr. Silver's speech followed. During this term he also served for a time as acting mayor. At the end of the term, before final adjournment, Mr. Charles H. Toll presented the following resolutions, which he read himself: "WHEREAS, The noiseless passage of the 'swift-winged feet of time,' has brought to full fruition the official term for which this body was organized in 1897, and there is about to take place the dissolution of those bonds of mutuality of purpose and desire to faithfully discharge in an honest and conscientious manner the public duties devolving upon us, which have held us during the two years just passed in an atmosphere of harmony and concord; and, Whereas we recognize that to the calm and dignified mien and to the masterly mindful guidance over the deliberations of this body, exerted in the genial, benign presence of our worthy presiding officer, the Honorable Herman Silver is to be credited the major portion of the generous favor and respect extended to this body by the people whom we have the honor to represent; now therefore be it Resolved, that we, the members of the outgoing City Council, do lavish upon our retiring president, our heartfelt expressions of praise and thankfulness for the just, equitable and fearless manner in which he has ever conducted the deliberations of our body;

for the noble spirit of forbearance and paternal kindness with which he has borne our many shortcomings; for the skillful exercise of diplomacy and tact with which he has made the rough places smooth and easy of passage, and for the inspiring influence diffused through our entire term of office by his disinterested and self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of the municipality he serves; and be it further Resolved, that our warmest expressions of praise and commendation be extended to the very worthy minute clerk of our Council, Samuel M. Haskins, to whose clear head and skillful execution much is due from this membership for the ease and celerity with which its manifold and various business has been transacted. Also that we do now acknowledge with gratitude, the fairness and impartiality with which the deliberations of this body have been presented to the public through the indefatigable and painstaking efforts of the representatives of the press, and for the manly, honorable spirit in which they have accepted and treated confidences and municipal secrets. Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the City Council and that a copy of them be transmitted to the Honorable Herman Silver, President of this Council." In seconding the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Mathuss said that he had prepared resolutions of similar tenor, but it would not be necessary for him to present them. Mr. Toll suggested that the vote on the resolutions be a rising one, and when he put the question every member of the Council arose to his feet. President Silver could hardly speak when he replied to the resolutions. He tried to conceal his emotion, but the tears coursed down his cheeks and his voice, usually firm, was husky. He spoke in a manner which showed his great earnestness, but several times he had to pause because of his feelings. He said: "Gentlemen of the Council, by the provisions of the charter, our relations here as representatives of the people are terminated, but before the gavel announces the final adjournment of this body, you will pardon me for detaining you here long enough to express my thanks for the countless courtesies and uniform kindness which you have shown me, officially and personally, I cannot express in words. In the discharge of my duties in this position I have endeavored to act fairly and impartially, to guard against violations of the rules, and to check unbridled license in debate. Intentionally I have

never given offense to any member of this Council, and I will carry away from here only the most kindly regard for all the members. I consider it proper and right that the thanks of this Council be extended to the heads of the various city departments for the assistance they have given us. I know of no one to whom this Council is more deeply indebted for faithful, intelligent and painstaking service than our esteemed Minute Clerk, Samuel Haskins. That the Council should thus thank him publicly is certainly proper." Mr. Silver then complimented the newspaper men who had done service in the City Hall during the term of the Council. He closed by saying: "Again I thank you gentlemen, for all the courtesies, all the kindness shown me, and wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year, I now declare this Council adjourned without day." The gavel sounded, and the old Council was no more.

In 1898, Mr. Silver was re-elected a member of the Council, and became president for the second time by acclamation, every member voting for him; the crowded lobby applauding vigorously as he was escorted to the chair. The president's desk had been literally covered with flowers by his friends and admirers, and a number of set pieces had also been placed about the platform. After he had delivered a short address, thanking the other members for the honor conferred upon him, President Silver was presented with an alabaster desk weight, with the words: "President. Fourth Ward—1899-1900," engraved thereon; and a large star composed of roses, violets and orchids, with an accompanying card upon which was written: "To the Honorable Herman Silver, President of the City Council, your Los Angeles friends congratulate you." Immediately after this, Chief of Police John Glass appeared, bearing a gigantic floral gavel of unique design, with the following inscription: "For our president. From the Fourth Ward. We are proud of you." Mr. Silver again spoke briefly, expressing his appreciation in a very happy manner. At the close of the Council meeting, the work of the session having been completed, the minutes read and approved and the Council of 1899 and 1900 was about to pass into history, Councilman Toll indicated his desire to be heard, and having been recognized by the Chair, addressed the president, and in behalf of his associates, paid tribute to him in one of the most

eloquent speeches ever heard in a Council Chamber, and presented him with a beautiful loving cup of carved teakwood, with three handles of polished elkhorn; between which were oxidized and frosted silver shields, with the inscription: "Presented to Herman Silver by his colleagues, Los Angeles City Council 1899-1900." Mr. Silver, completely taken by surprise, was almost overcome by the event, and it was with difficulty that he controlled his emotion. In a broken voice he replied: "Gentlemen of the Council, it is true, as has been said by my esteemed colleague, our official relations will be ended. When I shall lay down the gavel now, it will be for the last time, and we shall meet no more in this chamber. I wish to express my gratitude to you for the kindness and consideration which you have always shown me. I have tried faithfully to execute the duties imposed upon me. If I have failed, it has not been intentional. I cannot express in words my appreciation of your gift; they fail me. I can say no more; but I shall cherish the gift and the memory of the givers during the remainder of my life. May God's blessing attend you all your days."

In 1902, he was appointed a member of the City Water Commission and elected president of that organization. Relative to the retirement from office of the Board of Water Commissioners, the directorate of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association adopted the following resolutions: "WHEREAS, the Board of Water Commissioners, legislated out of office by the adoption of the new charter, has worked faithfully and earnestly, and under great difficulties in the administration of the Water Department, Resolved, by the board of directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, that the thanks of this association be, and hereby are, tendered to the individual members of said board for their conservative, earnest, honest and impartial discharge of their duties, and especially to the Honorable Herman Silver who, as president of said board, actively assumed entire charge in the management of that department; and be it further Resolved, that we regret that circumstances have so shaped themselves that the city has been deprived of the continued valued services and sound advice of the Honorable Herman Silver, in the capacity of president of said Board of Water Commissioners." And the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the

board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce: "WHEREAS, the City Council of Los Angeles did the honor to this Chamber of Commerce to ask it to submit the names of twenty-one citizens, from which the Board of Water Commissioners was to be chosen; and WHEREAS, the gentlemen selected from said numbers as commissioners, and now retiring from office under the terms of the amended charter have served the city with great ability and fidelity; be it therefore Resolved, that the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce take this opportunity to express hearty thanks in behalf of the citizens of Los Angeles, to the retiring Board of Water Commissioners, for the zeal, public spirit and effectiveness with which they have fulfilled their duties and promoted the interests of the city. Resolved, that this board is confident that it voices the sentiment of a majority of the citizens of Los Angeles in recognizing the services of President Silver, who performed a vast amount of work without compensation—services the value of which is beyond computation, and for which he was well fitted by reason of his long training, scrupulous integrity and recognized ability."

In 1903, he was appointed by Governor Pardee, a member of the State Bank Commission, and elected its president. In 1904, by special request of the State Bankers' Association, he delivered an address at its annual meeting, held in Los Angeles, for which he received a unanimous vote of thanks. Previous to his re-appointment, to the Bank Commission and his re-election to the presidency, in 1906 (it being the first instance of a member having been elected president for the second time); Governor Pardee was in receipt of the following communication: "Los Angeles, April 14, 1905.—Governor George C. Pardee, Sacramento, California. Dear Sir: The undersigned banks in the City of Los Angeles, having found the Honorable Herman Silver exceptionally well qualified for his office of State bank commissioner, hereby unite in requesting his re-appointment to succeed himself at the expiration of his term ending June, 1905.

"Mr. Silver's examinations have been thorough and painstaking, his positions firm but reasonable, and his devotion to duty conscientious and unswerving. This letter is written without his suggestion or knowledge, and in the belief that his continuance in office would be a just recogni-

tion of his services and also would reflect credit upon the authorities whom he represents. Respectfully, Security Savings Bank, by M. S. Hellman, Vice-President; Southern California Savings Bank, by A. H. Braly, Vice-President; Equitable Savings Bank, by W. J. Washburn, President; Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company, by James C. Kays, President; Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, by F. M. Douglas, President; State Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles, by H. J. Woollacott, President; Central Bank of Los Angeles, by William Mead, President; Union Bank of Savings, by W. S. Bartlett, President; German-American Savings Bank, by Gail B. Johnson, Vice-President; Home Savings Bank of Los Angeles, by O. J. Wigdal, Cashier; Co-operative Savings Bank, by F. H. Nichols, Cashier; International Savings and Exchange Bank, by Jules Kauffman, Vice-President; Broadway Bank and Trust Company, by Warren Gillen; Los Angeles Trust Company, by J. C. Drake, President; Merchants Trust Company, by L. L. Elliott, Manager."

On the first of March, 1908, he resigned from this position and retired to private life; and the political career which had begun in Illinois in 1858,—was ended.

Mr. Silver was a collector, by instinct and opportunity; his case of rare minerals was one of the finest of its size; his ancient coins and old currency, were well nigh priceless; and some of his precious old volumes could scarcely have been duplicated, among which were: A book of "Poems and Essays" printed in Bath, England, in 1798; the Abbe Raynal's "History of the Indies," beautifully bound and published in Edinburg, in 1804; a "Lacon," printed in 1820; a "Talmud," in 1821; a German "Prayer Book," in Berlin, in 1829; "Practical Forms," (a little book on law) in 1830; "An Historical Account of the Ten Tribes," by the Reverend Dr. M. Edrehi, of Morocco, printed in London, in 1833; another "Talmud," in 1842; a "Robley Dunglison," in 1844; a "Siloah," printed in Leipsig, and a German and Hebrew "Bibel," in Berlin, in 1845; a Hebrew "Ritual," in 1847, and a little English "Bible," in 1850. Other treasures in this collection were: A silver communion plate, said to have been brought from Spain, one hundred fifty years ago; a piece of English paper money, one hundred thirty years old; an Odd Fellow's regalia, made nearly one hundred years ago; an old red

and white glass and pewter mug, said to have once belonged to Goethe; a glass plaque, with a head of Sir Moses Montefiore, in the center, seventy-five years old; a peculiar old knife, purchased in Hamburg, in 1846; a little birch bark canoe, made by a descendant of Big Beaver, in 1850; a very fine example of Indian basketry, woven by a Mojave squaw, one hundred one years of age; several rare shells, sent from the South Sea Islands in 1852; and a wonderful wooden rose, called the "Rose of Hell" which grows on a tree in the wilds of South America, obtained for Mr. Silver by an old friend, General Sampson, former minister to Chile and Peru. His valuable book of old stamps was several years ago bestowed upon his namesake, Herman Silver Blanchard, son of the late Judge Blanchard, of Ottawa, Illinois. His collection of old passes, issued to him from nearly all parts of the civilized world, was most unique and interesting; especially so was one of solid silver, artistically engraved, presented by an old friend, the Honorable Otto Mears, the "Toll Road King," at the time of the opening of his road through Marshall Pass, Colorado; the series were strikingly original and the especial pride of President Mears.

As a "raconteur" of short stories, Mr. Silver was at his best; with a twinkle in his eyes, and a genial smile lighting up his fine face, he would tell story after story in a most delightful manner, and they were always terse and to the point, and never failed to bring forth rounds of laughter; his appreciative listeners invariably requesting him for more.

Those who had the privilege of attending one or more of his lectures, will not soon forget the treat, for his appearance on the platform was dignified and imposing; his enunciation clear, and his manner of delivery, forceful, yet easy and pleasing; and he had a deep, broad, and comprehensive understanding of his subject. He was often witty, never tiresome, and always entertaining and instructive. In appreciation of his efforts in this direction, in behalf of Temple B'nai B'rith, of this city, of which he was a member, he was presented with a handsome gold-headed, ebony cane, appropriately inscribed. He founded Westgate Lodge, No. 335, F. & A. M., and was its first chaplain; receiving annually thereafter, a beautiful floral offering as a token of their esteem.

Herman Silver was a gentleman of the old school;—a humanitarian in the truest sense of

the word, and a natural leader of men. He had an unusual insight into human nature; the magnetism to attract, to hold,—and to sway; he was intuitive to a marked degree, and thus capable of a quick grasp of diversified situations and existing conditions; and his splendid mentality enabled him to dominate and rule. General Grant once said to him: "Mr. Silver, you have missed your calling,—you would have made a great general, you were cut out for one!"

Mr. and Mrs. Silver had long anticipated the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding anniversary in a manner befitting the occasion, but a severe attack of illness prevented them from doing so.

Perhaps Mr. Silver's chief characteristic was his inordinate love of home; and he was never so happy and contented, as when smoking and working in his garden, among the flowers, or arranging a bouquet of his favorite blossoms for Mrs. Silver's sitting-room—his practice for more than half a century. He would sit for hours in his easy chair on the broad veranda, and his evenings were invariably spent at his own fireside, conversing with his family or friends,—listening to some good music, of which he was passionately fond, or to some entertaining book which was read aloud, or playing a social game of cards, at which he was an expert, and exceedingly lucky. Yet his last years were greatly saddened by Mrs. Silver's invalidism; her almost constant pain and increasing helplessness, caused by chronic rheumatism, were a cause of worry, and often depression; for she had been to him a loving companion,—a comfort and helper through the trials and vicissitudes of life. To her he had turned, for strength when he was weak, for light when his pathway seemed the darkest, and for the inspiration and incentive to bring forth the noblest and best there was within him.

Mrs. Silver was a woman of unusual force of character; an affectionate mother, and a true and sympathetic friend. Naturally strong, vivacious, energetic, and fond of social intercourse, her greatest trial was her enforced quietude, knowing that she could not hope to regain her former health; yet she seldom complained, and sought whenever possible, to forget her own misfortune in aiding and encouraging others.

On the 19th of August, 1913, Mr. Silver did not arise at his accustomed hour, saying he did not feel as well as usual, and would remain in bed

and rest. He was persuaded to permit his physician to be summoned; but it was too late—for he did not wait for him to arrive! A few stabbing pains in the region of the heart,—a quick, startled cry of protest—and the lofty spirit had departed to find a higher sphere of usefulness, a greater opportunity for doing good,—and the world was poorer for his going!

Mrs. Silver did not long survive the parting. After six months of widowhood, she was stricken with apoplexy—from which she could not rally, and a week later, on the 26th of February, 1914—her radiant, unselfish soul went on to seek its mate.

CORA E. SILVER.

Mr. and Mrs. Silver were blessed with three children: A daughter, lost in infancy; a son, Herman L. Silver, a successful business man, with a genius for invention; and a beautiful and remarkably gifted daughter, Cora E. Silver; whose years of devotion to her aging parents, and constant, loving solicitude for their welfare, have been the wonder of all who know her, but now that she is no longer needed in the home, it is predicted for her that she will soon become famous abroad; for she possesses a soprano voice of rare sweetness, and phenomenal range and power; has mastered both violin and piano; has succeeded as an artist, designer, and writer; has marked histrionic ability, and an indomitable will, which admits of no defeat.

YGNACIO SEPULVEDA. Descended from a long line of Spanish-Californian ancestry, and himself a son of the period of the Mexican régime, having been born during the epoch made famous by Gertrude Atherton as "The Splendid Idle Forties," Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda, recently returned to the land of his birth after thirty years voluntary exile in the City of Mexico, is a type of the true Californian of an early day, and also a splendid type of manhood. His return to Los Angeles is almost like a fairy tale, for when he left the city it numbered barely fourteen thousand souls, and he returns to find it a metropolis of over half a million. Quaint old Spanish adobes have given place to towering structures of stone and steel; wandering country lanes are busy thorough-

fares; and where wide meadows once stretched are now crowded city streets and stately residences, schools, churches, parks, hotels, etc. For during the long years of his absence one hurried visit some six years ago is the only time that Judge Sepulveda has been in his native city since he left it in December, 1883. In so high esteem was he held, however, that his memory has not been lost, and there was a ready place awaiting him on his return.

Judge Sepulveda was born in Los Angeles July 1, 1842, the son of Jose and Francisca (Avila) Sepulveda, both descended from old and honored families of Spain and California. The boyhood days of the present honored citizen of Los Angeles were spent in this city, and later he was sent to Boston (Mass.) to attend school, passing through three of the best preparatory schools of that time. He was admitted to the bar of California, in Los Angeles, in 1863, when he was just twenty-one years of age, and immediately commenced to practice law in his native city. Both in preparation and in native ability the young Sepulveda was far above the average young man of the time, and his rise was swift and steady. Within the year (1863) he was elected to the state legislature, where he rendered distinguished service, and in 1869 he was made county judge of Los Angeles county. Here again he distinguished himself, and so was further honored in 1874 by being elected district judge of Los Angeles, and in 1879 became superior judge of the county.

It was in December, 1883, that Judge Sepulveda left the land of his birth and took up his residence in Mexico City, Mexico, where he continued to reside until December, 1913. Here again he met with signal success in his business and professional undertakings and was honored by both the government of Mexico and also by that of the United States, receiving at various times evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he was held by both countries. In 1896 he was first secretary and charge d'affaires of the United States in Mexico, and he is a member of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation of Mexico. The recent disturbed condition of affairs in the southern republic have been at least partially responsible for the return of Judge Sepulveda to his native land, and he has opened office where he will give especial attention to the care of



Yepulveda

Mexican interests, for the handling of which he is so ably fitted.

The marriage of Judge Sepulveda took place in Los Angeles, December 13, 1883, uniting him with Miss Herlinda de la Guerra, also a native of California, and born in Santa Barbara. She comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of that section, and one which figured prominently in the history of an early day. Of this union one daughter alone survives, Conchita Sepulveda, who is well known from Mexico City to San Francisco, in both of which cities she is a social favorite and society belle. In 1913 she was queen of the Portola festival at San Francisco, and was signally honored by the city in every possible manner, being hailed as a typical daughter of California. Miss Sepulveda is especially well known in social circles in Los Angeles, where she has many friends and relatives, and where she has been a frequent and a welcome visitor in recent years.

Aside from his professional prominence Judge Sepulveda has always been interested in political and social questions. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and during his former residence in California was a power in the political world. He has always been a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, and was one of the organizers of Guadalupe Council (Mexico), of which he is past grand knight. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and has always been active and influential in the affairs of the church.

Los Angeles is indeed glad to welcome this one of her favorite sons again to her heart, and sincerely hopes that peace in the southern republic will not again win him away from her.

JAMES MILLER GUINN. James Miller Guinn, of Los Angeles city, was born near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, November 27, 1834. His paternal and maternal ancestors removed from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father was born near Enniskillen, in county Fermanagh, and his mother, Eliza Miller, was born near Londonderry. His father came to America in 1819, and after ten years spent in the lumber business in the province of New Brun-

wick he migrated to Ohio, in 1830, and located on a tract of land covered with a dense forest.

James M. Guinn spent his boyhood years in assisting his father to clear a farm. The facilities for obtaining an education in the backwoods of Ohio sixty years ago were very meager. Three months of each winter he attended school in a little log schoolhouse. By studying in the evening, after a hard day's work, he prepared himself for teaching; and at the age of eighteen began the career of a country pedagogue. For two years he alternated teaching with farming. Ambitious to obtain a better education, he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, of which institution Horace Mann, the eminent educator, was then president. In 1858 he entered Oberlin College. He was entirely dependent on his own resources for his college expenses. By teaching during vacations, by manual labor and the closest economy, he worked his way through college and graduated with honors.

On the breaking out of the Civil war, in 1861, he was among the very first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861, five days after the fall of Fort Sumter. He was a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Later he enlisted in the same regiment for three years. This regiment was one of the first sent into West Virginia. He served through the West Virginia campaign under McClellan and afterwards under Rosecrans. The Seventh Regiment joined the army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861, and took part in all the great battles in which that army was engaged up to and including the battle of Gettysburg. In September, 1863, the regiment, as part of the Twelfth Army Corps, was sent to the west, and was engaged in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. Its three years being ended, it was mustered out the 1st of June, 1864, in front of Atlanta.

In August, 1861, while the Seventh Regiment was guarding Camifax Ferry, on the Gauley river, it was attacked by three thousand Confederates under Floyd and Wise. After a desperate resistance it was forced to retreat, leaving its dead and wounded on the field. On the retreat the company of which Mr. Guinn was a member fell into an ambush and nearly one-half of those who escaped from the battlefield were captured. Mr. Guinn, after a narrow escape from capture,

traveled for five days in the mountains, subsisting on a few berries and leaves of wintergreen. He finally reached the Union forces at Gauley Bridge, almost starved. At the battle of Cedar Mountain his regiment lost sixty-six per cent. of those engaged—a percentage of loss nearly twice as great as that of the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaklava. Of the twenty-three of Mr. Guinn's company who went into the battle only six came out unhurt, he being one of the fortunate six.

Of his military service, a history of the company written by one of his comrades after the war, says: "Promoted to corporal November 1, 1862; took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Dumfries. * * * On every march of the company till his discharge."

After his discharge he was commissioned by Governor Tod, of Ohio, captain in a new regiment that was forming, but, his health having been broken by hard service and exposure, he was compelled to decline the position.

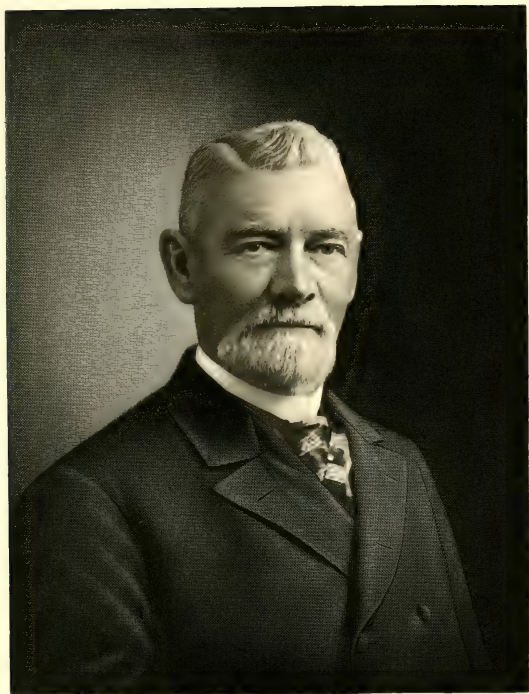
In 1864 he came to California (by way of Panama) for the benefit of his health. After teaching school three months in Alameda county he joined the gold rush to Idaho, packing his blankets on his back and footing it from Umatilla, Ore., to Boise Basin, a distance of three hundred miles. For three years he followed gold mining with varying success, sometimes striking it rich and again dead broke. His health failing him again, from the effects of his army service, he returned to California in 1867; and in 1868 went east and took treatment for a number of months in Dr. Jackson's famous water cure, at Danville, N. Y. He returned to California in 1869, and in October of that year came to Los Angeles county. He found employment as principal of the schools of Anaheim—a position he filled for twelve consecutive years. He reached the town with \$10; by investing his savings from his salary in land, at the end of twelve years he sold his landed possessions for \$15,000. During the greater portion of the time he was employed in the Anaheim schools he was a member of the county board of education. He helped to organize the first teachers' institute (October 31, 1870) ever organized in the county. In 1874 he married Miss Dapsileia Marquis, an assistant teacher, daughter of the Rev. John Marquis.

To them three children have been born: Mabel Elisabeth, Edna Marquis and Howard James. The Marquis family is of Huguenot ancestry. The progenitors of the family in America left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in the north of Ireland. From there, in 1720, they emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania.

In 1881 Mr. Guinn was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles. He filled the position of school superintendent for two years. He then engaged in merchandising, which he followed for three years. Selling out, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, safely passing through the boom. He filled the position of deputy county assessor several years.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. He was secretary of a Republican club before he was old enough to vote, and, arriving at the voting age, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has had the privilege of voting for every Republican nominee for president since. In 1873, when the county was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was the Republican nominee for the assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti-monopoly wing of the Republican party for state superintendent of public instruction. For the sake of party harmony he withdrew just before the election in favor of the late Prof. Ezra Carr, who was triumphantly elected. He served a number of years on the Republican county central committee, being secretary from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Guinn took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California in 1883, and has filled every office in the gift of the society. He has contributed a number of valuable historical papers to magazines and newspapers and has edited the Historical Society's Annual for the past twenty years. While engaged in the profession of teaching he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals and ranked high as a lecturer on educational subjects before teachers' institutes and associations. He is a charter member of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R.; also a past post commander. He has filled the position of post adjutant continuously for twenty-three years. When the Society of Pioneers of Los Angeles County was organized in 1897 he was one of the committee of three selected to draft a form of organ-



W. H. Woodman

ization and a constitution and by-laws. He filled the office of secretary and also that of a member of the board of directors for ten years.

In 1904 Mr. Guinn was nominated for member of the city board of education by the Non-partisan committee of one hundred. The Non-partisans were elected by a majority of three thousand over their Republican opponents, although at the county election in November the Republicans carried the city by a majority of over twelve thousand. He served continuously for ten years and a half—one year as its president. During his entire service on the board, with the exception of the year he was its president, he was a member of the building committee, a committee whose duty it is to pass on the purchase of school sites and let contracts for building, serving eight years as its chairman. He was also a member of the finance committee for seven years. During his service on these committees seven million dollars were expended in the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings.

Mr. Guinn was elected a member of the board of governors of the Museum of History, Science and Art in February, 1910, and still holds the position. He took an active part in the organization of the museum and in making collections for its historical department.

In 1908 he was appointed assistant adjutant general of the Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, and served one year. He is a member of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C., an association that includes in its membership all the leading historians of the United States. When he joined it in 1893 he had the honor of being the only member in Southern California. He filled the position of president of the Pacific Branch of the Association during the year 1912.

Besides the historical portion of Los Angeles and Environs he has written a History of Los Angeles County, A History of California, which includes an extended history of the Southern coast counties and a history of Southern California.

WILLIAM H. WORKMAN. The family represented by William H. Workman boasts an ancestry which has given to its descendants sturdy qualities of manhood and insured the success of their careers. The paternal grandfather, Thomas

Workman, was a native of England and a prominent yeoman of Westmoreland county; the maternal grandfather, John Hook, inheriting from German ancestry a strong character, was born in Fincastle, Va., and served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. His wife was Elizabeth Cook, a relative of the distinguished traveler of that name. As early as 1819 the Hook family located in Missouri, which was then the frontier, where the Indians preyed upon the settlers and constantly threatened their lives and property. It required courage to face these dangers and ability to establish a home in the midst of the wilderness. David Workman, the father of William H., married Nancy Hook, and born of this union were three sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas H., was killed by the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock*, in Wilmington Harbor, April 27, 1863. The second son, Elijah H., settled at Los Angeles, while the third, William H., is the subject of this review.

Mr. Workman was born in New Franklin, Howard county, Mo., in 1839, and accompanied his parents to California, the family crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1854, taking six months to make the trip. This was the third trip of the father, who had just returned east to bring his wife and children to the Pacific coast. He came first in 1849 to seek his fortune in the mines; returned home, and in 1852 came back to the state and again in 1854. His brother William came as a trapper from Santa Fe with John Rowland, and while on a visit to his brother he conceived the idea from him to bring his sons to this state and enable them to start in life and make a home in California, and make "men of his boys," this suggestion coming from his brother. Their first location upon arrival in the state was in Los Angeles, making the trip through the mining section of northern California, whence they came by boat to this city.

Previous to his location in the West, William H. Workman had attended the public schools in Boonville, Mo., where he obtained an elementary education, after which he pursued a course at K. T. Kemper's Collegiate Institute, and later learned the printer's trade with the Boonville Observer. Following his settlement in Los Angeles he followed his trade in the office of the Southern Californian, which was published by Butts & Wheeler, on the corner of Court and Spring streets, in a corrugated iron building brought

from England by Henry Dalton, the owner of the Azusa ranch. Later he worked in the office of the Los Angeles Star, located on Spring street opposite the Temple block. After a brief time spent in this position he clerked for a time, then accepted the offer of employment to carry messages on horseback between Los Angeles and San Bernardino for the Banning Transportation Company. These were the early days of the state and the very beginning of a civilization which should one day place California on a par with all other states of the Union; but at that time the country was sparsely settled, hardships were the lot of the many and only the far-sighted pioneer could look to a future beyond his primitive surroundings. In the early years of his manhood Mr. Workman engaged with his brother, Elijah H., in the establishment and management of a harness and saddlery business, and from a modest beginning this grew into a lucrative and important enterprise which continued successfully for twenty-one years.

In the meantime, in 1867, Mr. Workman married Miss Maria E. Boyle, the only child of Andrew Boyle, the first settler of Boyle Heights. His old brick house, built in 1858, was for many years a historical landmark in that section of the city. Recently remodeled and enlarged it now serves as the beautiful home of his grandson, William H. Workman, Jr. Although at this time Mr. Workman was identified with real estate transactions in Los Angeles, his interests naturally became centered in Boyle Heights, and through his efforts was effected much of the improvement of this section of the city. To induce settlement Mr. Workman and associates built a carline (the second line in the city) on Aliso street and Pleasant avenue; in 1886 he built the First street line and afterwards was instrumental in building one on Fourth street, extending through Boyle Heights and on Cummings, and though at first it was operated by mule teams once every hour it afforded ample transportation. A later enterprise required an expenditure of \$30,000 as a bonus on the part of Mr. Workman to assist the traction company to connect Los Angeles with the south side of Boyle Heights through on Fourth street, he having to secure the right of way, which with the cutting down of the street took two years. In numerous other ways he also sought to improve the locality, in conjunction with Mrs. Hollenbeck, Mr. Workman donating two-

thirds of the land for that which is now known as Hollenbeck park, the two later giving it to the city.

With the passing years Mr. Workman had also assumed a place of importance in the public affairs of Los Angeles and was called upon to fill many offices of trust and responsibility. As a Democrat in his political affiliations he occupied a prominent place in the councils of his party, and in 1873 was nominated for the legislature. Being anti-monopoly he was defeated in the election that followed. As a member of the city council for several terms he was instrumental in bringing about needed reforms, and in 1887 and 1888 served acceptably as mayor of the city, giving an earnest and conscientious fulfillment of duty which won for him the commendation of all parties. This being in the year of the great boom when property ran to such incalculable heights in value, Mr. Workman's strict adherence to his official duties and the consequent neglect of his personal interests is all the more commendable. In 1900 he was elected city treasurer by a majority of one hundred and thirty votes and again proved his efficiency in official position; two years later he was enthusiastically re-elected by a majority of three thousand votes, and upon the expiration of his term was elected a third time by twenty-three hundred majority. This being the year of the Republican landslide shows more fully the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Los Angeles.

Mr. Workman was one of the staunch advocates of the scheme for bonding the city for \$2,000,000 in order to secure funds for the purchase of a water plant, and with the city attorney, W. B. Mathews, went east to float the bonds, but on account of the low rate of interest—three and three-fourths per cent—encountered many difficulties in disposing of them. They finally succeeded, however, in New York City, and this movement proved very advantageous in the growth and development of Los Angeles. After retiring from the office of city treasurer he assisted in organizing the American Savings Bank, of which he was president until 1908.

As a charter member and first vice-president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Mr. Workman has always maintained a prominent place in the advancement of this organization. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a

member in 1860 and holds membership in the Los Angeles Lodge and Chapter.

Mr. Workman has been versatile in his talents and accomplishments. He has made his own way since the early years of boyhood and has won his way step by step to a position of honor among the representative citizens of Southern California. He has established a home and reared a family of children of whom any parent might well be proud. His children, three sons and four daughters, Boyle, Mary, Elizabeth, William H., Jr., Charlotte, Gertrude and Thomas E., appreciate fully their father's standing as a prominent citizen of their native city. The family home at No. 357 South Boyle avenue is in the center of a well-kept lawn, spacious grounds, and there their friends are always welcome and the stranger given the warm hand of fellowship. Mrs. Workman presides over the home with a quiet dignity and has reared their children to ways of usefulness.

Mr. Workman is a pioneer and is justly proud of his connection with the Pioneer Association of Los Angeles County and the Historical Society of Southern California, the former of which he was instrumental in organizing. He has served as its president three terms and has always taken a deep interest in the preservation of early historical data. He recalls the days when a vineyard occupied the ground now a part of the railroad terminals of the city; in the early '70s he was a member of the board of education and assisted in having the first high school building erected in the city, where the present courthouse stands, since which time he has taken a never-failing interest in the advancement of educational standards. He has contributed liberally toward all movements calculated for the growth of the city, having given lots for the building of five different churches regardless of denomination, and supports all charitable enterprises with equal liberality. To young and old he is "Uncle Billy." To celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a citizen of Los Angeles he banqueted five hundred pioneers and served them with a Mexican menu from which to select their favorite dish, in memory of the early customs of Southern California. The event marked an epoch in the history of our beautiful southern city. Mr. Workman has truly won a place of exceptional prominence in the citizenship of Los Angeles, where he has been actively associated in business for many years.

It has been said of him by those who know him best that he is generous to a fault, possesses the confidence of the people, and no man in Los Angeles stands higher in the estimation of the representative men. He has not been entirely free from reverses, but at the same time has ably managed his affairs and those entrusted to him; conscientiously discharged the duties of the office to which he had been elected, often to the detriment of his personal affairs. In the evening of his days he can look back upon a life well spent and forward without fear to whatever future awaits him, for he has lived in all conscience for and toward the right.

JAMES J. MELLUS. One of the prominent business men of Los Angeles, James J. Mellus is the son of Francis Mellus, who has been identified with the business interests of California from an early date. Born in Salem, Mass., June 11, 1838, Mr. Mellus's father came around the Horn to California in the sailing vessel of that name under command of Captain Arthur, and arrived in Santa Barbara, but Mr. Mellus continued on to San Francisco, where he became the representative for a large eastern firm dealing in hides and tallow. Francis Mellus bought material for this company along the coast of California, taking the goods by sailboat to San Diego, where they dried them, and when sufficient had been collected to fill a ship, which usually took a couple of years' time, Mr. Mellus sent the goods east. After eleven years of that work he came to Los Angeles, where he entered the general merchandise business with David W. Alexander, under the firm name of Alexander & Mellus, and upon the discontinuance of this partnership Mr. Mellus was representative for the Wells Fargo Express Company until his death in 1863.

The son, James J. Mellus, was also born in Salem, Mass., and after an early visit to Los Angeles, returned to Massachusetts, where he attended grammar and high schools until the age of fourteen years, whereupon he came once more to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arrived in Los Angeles, he entered the general commission business, in hides, wool, grain and oranges, in which business he still continues, being also president of the Universal Nut Lock

Company, whose product is manufactured by Hubbard & Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

The marriage of Mr. Mellus with Miss Whiting, of Syracuse, N. Y., took place September 9, 1875, and they are the parents of two children: Grace, now the widow of Lieutenant Commander Samuel Brown Thomas, the son of Admiral Charles Thomas, deceased; and Katharine, both living at home with their parents. Mr. Mellus holds membership in several of the important clubs of Los Angeles, among them being the California, Los Angeles Country and Annandale Country Clubs. Politically, he is a Democrat.

AUGUST WACKERBARTH. A pioneer architect of Los Angeles, August Wackerbarth was born in the village of Grossenglis, Kurhessen (now Province Hesse-Nassau), Germany, on May 8, 1859, a son of Henry and Martha Elisabeth (Trau) Wackerbarth. The former, a councilman of Grossenglis and a farmer by occupation, died November 11, 1865. His widow (who was his second wife) again married in 1870, becoming the wife of Ludwig Rininsland, and they later moved to the city of Cassel, where she passed away November 11, 1879.

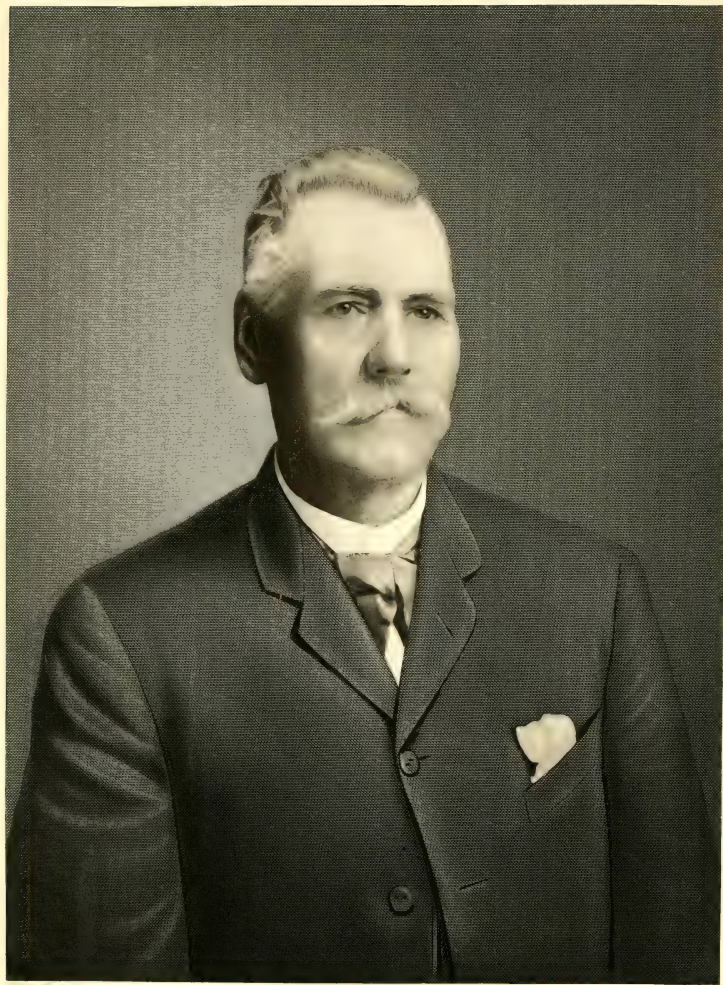
August Wackerbarth attended the village schools in his native place and later the higher grade schools in the city of Cassel. Choosing a technical profession he attended the technical school at Holzminden, Brunswick, and the polytechnic institute at Langensalza, Province of Saxony, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1876. After his graduation he traveled extensively in Europe for the purpose of becoming more familiar with the great architectural achievements in various periods of history, and thereby gained proficiency as an architect. He traveled through Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, England and other countries before coming to the United States.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Wackerbarth came to the United States, landing in New York on July 2. He went first to Independence, Iowa, and later to Chicago, where he remained until 1882, when he came to Los Angeles, arriving November 22 of that year. Almost immediately he found work at his profession and was employed with various firms up to 1889, at which time he opened an office for himself and has since fol-

lowed his profession with success. When Mr. Wackerbarth arrived in Los Angeles there were but four architects in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Wackerbarth occurred at Monte Vista (now Sunland) Cal., June 6, 1887, uniting him with Miss Lottie Adams, who was born at Bray, near Windsor, England, and came to California in 1883 with an uncle. Three children have been born of this union: Augusta Esther is the wife of Donald Fragner of this city, and they have two children, Esther Augusta and Carrol; Henry O. is a graduate of the Los Angeles Law School and of Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and is now practicing law in Los Angeles; and George A. is the youngest.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Wackerbarth has been more than ordinarily active in social and fraternal circles. He is a charter member and one of the organizers of the Southern California Engineers and Architects Association, also a member and one of the founders of the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was elected treasurer in 1897 and has served continuously ever since. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, and was elected secretary in 1912 and is one of its directors. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society. In Masonic circles Mr. Wackerbarth is very prominent; he was made a Mason in Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M., on January 26, 1886; he later became one of the fifteen original founders of Westgate Lodge No. 335, F. & A. M. On November 10, 1898, he was elected the first secretary and has since been re-elected at each consecutive election, serving from the organization of the lodge. He was elected high priest of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., and served during 1893-94, and is at present (1915) one of the three trustees. He received the order of high priesthood in April, 1893; was elected thrice illustrious master and served during the years 1889 to 1896, and officiated as secretary from 1897. He was elected grand master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., of the state of California in April, 1899; was created a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta May 12, 1887. For sixteen years he was deputy grand lecturer of the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of California and is also a member of the Masonic Research Society of the United States of America. He is



Thos. Thompson

also a member of Acacia Chapter No. 21, O. E. S., and one of its trustees, in which chapter Mrs. Wackerbarth is also an old and esteemed member and was an officer of said chapter during the year 1888.

THOMAS THOMPSON. The fortunate destiny of Los Angeles has been assured largely by reason of the ability and industry of the people from other sections who have been led to establish homes in the growing city near the sunset sea. In the migration to Southern California and to Los Angeles the sons and daughters of Canada have taken no insignificant part. Their deep religious convictions, their clear perceptions of right and wrong, their progressive spirit and activity in public affairs have added a notable element of material strength to a cosmopolitan city and have aided in laying the foundation of its policies broad and deep and strong. The mere accident of birth in a country lying north of the Great Lakes has not detracted from their patriotic devotion to the United States and particularly to the Pacific coast country, the upbuilding of which their own efforts have so materially advanced. Of the Canadian-born citizens of Los Angeles, not the least conspicuous for years was the late Thomas Thompson, a native of the city of Kingston, and a member of an honored old Canadian family. During early life he lived in Canada and in Detroit, Mich., where he received a common-school education. Between the date of his birth, August 15, 1828, and that of his death, January 9, 1911, there was an era of practical, successful business enterprise, to a large degree associated with Los Angeles, where he became a resident in 1861. In all probability no citizen witnessed the advancement of this city with more pride than he and few were more capable contributors thereto. An intelligent observer of its remarkable growth, he watched with interest the rearing of its great business blocks and the replacing of its crude cottages with modern bungalows or city mansions. To the last he continued to be interested in transpiring events and well informed in regard to local progress.

The marriage of Thomas Thompson and Ellen Hill was solemnized in Detroit, Mich., when Mr. Thompson was a young man of

twenty-four and his bride four years his junior. Five children came to bless the union, but only two survive, namely: Richard, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Laura Young, of Alaska. A granddaughter, Miss Nita Wilson, ministered to the comfort of Mrs. Thompson until her death. From the age of twenty-four years Mr. Thompson had lived in California, coming around the Horn in a sailing vessel that cast anchor in San Francisco harbor. The year after his arrival his young wife joined him, making the trip via the isthmus and being one of the first passengers to cross on the new railroad. After three years in San Francisco they came to Wilmington, where Gen. P. Banning, founder of the town and an old friend of Mr. Thompson, gave him the position of foreman at the government post. In the war days Wilmington was an important post, where supplies from the north were sent, to be shipped thence into the interior.

More than twenty-five years before his death Mr. Thompson established his home on East First street, Los Angeles, and there the balance of his life was passed. Until taken ill with the infirmities of age three months prior to his decease, he had never been sick a day in his life. In health and happiness he and his wife were spared to enjoy together the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, but shortly thereafter his strength began to wane, and then came the sad bereavement to the one who through so many years had shared his joys and sorrows, his hardships and successes. The funeral was in charge of Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M. For sixty years he had been an Odd Fellow and for forty years a member of the Masonic lodge. In his capacity of senior lodge man he had probably attended more funerals of pioneers than any one in the state, sometimes being present at as many as five within one week. One by one he saw his old companions pass away, until finally he stood alone, like some old forest oak, a solitary sentinel on the highway of life, waiting for the last storm that will tear out the sturdy roots from the earth so long their home. For sixty years his life had its roots in California and he loved the land of his adoption with an affection second only to that which he cherished toward his wife and children. To such pioneers as he the state owes deathless gratitude.

DR. CEPHAS L. BARD. The family of Dr. Bard is said to be of Italian extraction, the head of the family in the latter part of the twelfth century having been Ugone de Barde, whose two sons on account of the exigencies of war fled from their castles in the Valley of Aosta and went, it is supposed to Scotland, where they became noted in the wars of England and Scotland, one of them being a signer for the safe conduct of William the Lion, granted by Richard Coeur de Leon in 1194. There were several branches of the Bard family in European countries, the ancestry therefore being difficult to trace with certainty, but there is record of them among the persecuted Huguenots who escaped from France to England, whence they crossed the water to America, becoming pioneers in the settlement of the state of Pennsylvania. But even in the New World life in those early days was far from secure. The earliest ancestor in this country was Archibald Bard, who, before 1740, settled on "Carroll's Delight," not far from Fairfield in Adams (then known as York) county, Pa. His son Richard, the great-grandfather of Dr. Cephas L. Bard, was, with his wife and other members of the household, captured by members of the Delaware tribe of Indians in 1758 and held for some time, Richard Bard at last making his escape and returning later to ransom his wife after two years of captivity among the savages. After their escape he bought a plantation near Mercersburg, Pa., where he later became one of the leading citizens of that section of the state, participating in various of the Indian battles and in the Revolutionary war. Later he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787 to which the Federal Constitution was submitted. His son Thomas was a captain in the War of 1812, and the latter's son, Robert M. Bard, the father of Dr. Cephas L. Bard, born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1810, became a prominent attorney, served on the school board and as chief burgess of the borough, and at the time of his death was candidate for congress.

Dr. Bard inherited his interest in medical science from his mother's side of the family, his maternal grandfather being Dr. P. W. Little, of Mercersburg, and his two uncles being Dr. B. Rush Little, who was at the time of his death professor of obstetrics in the Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, and R. Parker Little, for a long

time connected with the Columbus Medical College. The maternal ancestors were also of Revolutionary fame, one of them having been a colonel on the staff of Lafayette during the war and receiving special recognition from Washington for gallant service, other relatives on the maternal side having served as governor of Pennsylvania and as ambassador to France.

Dr. Cephas L. Bard, born at Chambersburg, April 7, 1843, the son of Robert McFarland and Elizabeth S. (Little) Bard, came therefore of distinguished forbears both in this country and across the water, and his elder brother, Hon. Thomas R. Bard, was at one time United States Senator from California. Dr. Bard received a classical education at Chambersburg Academy, but from early boyhood being desirous of adopting the medical profession, he at once after graduation at the age of seventeen, entered the office of Dr. A. H. Senseny, a noted Pennsylvania physician, in order to prepare himself for his chosen career, following this preliminary study by a course at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, which was interrupted, however, by the breaking out of the Civil war. Although but just past his nineteenth birthday, Dr. Bard enlisted in the Union army, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and took part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam and the second battle of Bull Run, being mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863. He immediately resumed his medical studies, graduating from Jefferson Medical College with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and receiving an appointment as assistant surgeon in the army, and thus again entered the war, his regiment participating in numerous engagements, Dr. Bard serving in this capacity until Lee's surrender, when he returned home to Chambersburg and practiced medicine there until 1868, a part of which time he was county physician.

Coming to California in that year, where his brother Senator Bard had preceded him, Dr. Bard settled at San Buenaventura, where he practically remained until the time of his death many years later. At the time of his going there the town was but a tiny village, and Dr. Bard was the first physician to locate there. During the greater part of his residence there, Dr. Bard acted as county physician, coroner and health officer, and on numerous occasions was a

member of the Board of Pension Examiners, maintaining all the time a large private practice, at different times attending post-graduate courses in New York and Philadelphia. In his profession he held the position of president of the Ventura County Medical Society, the Southern California Medical Society and the State Medical Society, and was a member of the American Medical Association and surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Saugus to Carpinteria and branches. Together with his brother, Senator Thomas R. Bard, he erected to the memory of their mother the Elizabeth Bard Memorial Hospital near Ventura, with a fine view of the valley, ocean and Channel Islands; and a week after its opening, in January, 1902, Dr. Bard himself was taken there as its first patient, to undergo an operation from which he never recovered. His death occurred April 17, 1902, a bust of him being presented to the hospital by the Ventura Society of Pioneers, of which he was practically the founder, and resolutions on his death were passed by many organizations of which he was a member, including the Southern California Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of California, the Ventura County Pioneer Society and the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Bard was married October 25, 1871, to Clara Winter Gerberding, the daughter of Christian Otto and Mary (Hempson) Gerberding. They were the parents of two children, Mary Blanche Bard, residing at Chambersburg, Pa., and Albert Marius Bard, whose death occurred in Brussels, Belgium, in 1905. Dr. Bard was married the second time, in 1887, in Ventura county, to Mrs. Margaret Homan. She had three children, Nettie (married to Dr. L. F. Roudebush), Homan and Margaret. Mrs. Margaret Bard died October 14, 1914.

Besides his professional interests, to which he contributed much in the way of literature, Dr. Bard was a firm believer in patriotism, a student of the classics, a prolific writer and a Presbyterian, the belief of his fathers. Aside from his connection with many noted medical societies, he held membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic, Cushing Post; Lodge No. 214, F. & A. M., at Ventura; Chapter No. 50, R. A. M., and Al Ma-laikah Temple, N. M. S., of Los Angeles.

EDWARD AYERS. A pioneer of California, and one of the first settlers of the town of Tropic, Cal., Edward Ayers was born August 19, 1837, at Danville, Hendricks county, Ind., where he was brought up on a farm, receiving a country school education. When thirteen years of age he went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it in that city until April 1, 1857, at which time he removed to New York. From that city he took the steamer for the Isthmus of Panama via Aspinwall, and after crossing the Isthmus by rail, took the steamer John L. Stevens on the Pacific side and sailed for San Francisco, reaching there after a tedious trip. San Francisco at that date had only sixty thousand people. Mr. Ayers soon left for Sacramento, Cal., where for two and one-half years he pursued his trade. The year 1859 found him in Yreka, Cal., where he remained a couple of years, there casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. When the gold excitement broke out in Idaho in 1861, Mr. Ayers removed to that state, and mined in the Clearwater Mountains near Lewiston, until 1862. Thence he went to The Dalles, Ore., where he resumed his trade of shoemaker, saved his money and departed for Silver City, Idaho, where he opened a shoe store and conducted it about seven and one-half years. Returning to San Francisco in 1872, he set out from there for Portland, Ore., on the same steamer which had brought him from the Isthmus of Panama in 1857. During his residence in Portland he worked at his trade, in 1883 coming to Southern California and settling on his ranch at Tropic, where he now makes his home.

When Mr. Ayers arrived in Los Angeles the town had a population of eleven thousand, and Glendale was one vast field of barley, being one thousand acres belonging to the San Rafael rancho. A large orchard, devoted to the cultivation of peaches, oranges and lemons, had been set out, and Mr. Ayers deciding to buy land and engage in fruit raising, purchased twelve and one-half acres on April 25, 1883, at \$80 per acre, which was the second tract in the town to be sold and the first to be improved with streets, sidewalks, etc. Here Mr. Ayers' wife planted three hundred and fifty pear trees, the same of apricots, one hundred and sixty prune trees, as well as apples, peaches and quinces. After raising fruit for some time Mr. Ayers took up the trees, planting in their stead a vineyard on ac-

count of the low price of fruit. Later this property was divided and put on the market under the name of the Ayers tract, of which all but thirteen lots have been sold. Mr. Ayers built there three houses, which are still in his possession, the family living in one and renting the others. During all these years Mrs. Ayers has taken entire charge of the subdividing and the fruit raising while her husband has been employed at his trade in Los Angeles, she being a fine business woman, and, after the usual ups and downs, has come out successfully. Her husband has made a record at his trade of shoemaker, having worked at that for sixty-five years. Their marriage took place in San Francisco, September 14, 1881, Mrs. Ayers having formerly been Mrs. Mary (Mactiney) Heintz, a native of New York City. They became the parents of two children: Mrs. Lena Melrose, the first native daughter born in Tropic, is the mother of one son, Clifford M. She is a pianist and vocalist of note, having studied under the best talent in Los Angeles. Edward Ezra Ayers was formerly agent for the National Cash Register Company in Sidney, Australia, and for seven years followed the sea, having been around the world and passed through many interesting experiences. Mrs. Ayers is a prominent and active member of the Thursday Morning Club. Mr. Ayers is the possessor of a cabinet of hundreds of varieties of quartz and petrified woods, the most valuable collection of the kind in Southern California, the mineral specimens having been brought from as far distant countries as Alaska and South Africa, for in the collection of the exhibit Mr. Ayers spent a period of fifty-one years in travel in all parts of the world. Throughout his long life he has always given his influence in political questions on the side of the Republican party. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, having joined when a young man.

O. J. WIGDAL. As president of the Home Savings Bank, Los Angeles, O. J. Wigdal brings to that important office the experience of many years in banking life, in which line of work he has held the positions successively of clerk, assistant cashier and cashier. He is the son of John and Sylvia Wigdal, who were born in Norway, that land whence in the early days sallied forth the intrepid Vikings, bringing terror to the

coasts of many a south-land which naturally looked good to these hardy invaders from their haunts of ice and snow. The old Norse or Northmen are said upon good authority to have originated in the mountain fastnesses of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and by scientists are designated as the fair haired, blue eyed and long-skulled race. Having great strength and virility, as their countries became over-populated they swarmed out, as it were, to other lands whose shores were washed by the North Sea and the Atlantic. Thus, they invaded and settled in northern France in a district which has ever since been known as Normandy, whence came Duke William, who crossed the Channel and became William the Conqueror of England. It was the Vikings who likewise made trips, or "Viking-Tog", to Iceland, settled there and from thence sailed to the coasts of Greenland and adjacent islands, visiting Labrador and explored the north Atlantic coast as far south as New England, and drew maps of that part of the New World (which, by the way, are still in existence) almost five hundred years before the discovery of America by Columbus.

It is from this sturdy northern race that the subject of this sketch has descended. The father, John Wigdal, was reared in and attended the parochial schools of his native land until fourteen. He then went to sea, no doubt following an instinct inherited from his seafaring ancestors, and like them, too, finally came to America. It was in the year 1850 that he immigrated to the United States and settled near Madison, Wis., where he engaged in farming until the time of his death in 1899.

At Madison, O. J. Wigdal (the subject herein) was born, December 12, 1860. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Albert Lea, Minn., and having completed his education at the age of twenty-two, he held the office of assistant postmaster in Albert Lea for a period of three years, and that of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of that city until 1887. In that year he came west to Los Angeles, where he was employed for twelve years as clerk in the Los Angeles National Bank, rising to the office of assistant cashier, which he continued to hold for three years. Resigning from this position, Mr. Wigdal organized the Home Savings Bank, of which he became cashier, and was in 1911 elected president. When

organized, the bank had a paid-up capital of \$100,000, which has today increased to \$1,000,000, ten times the original amount. The Home Savings Bank has recently moved into its new quarters on Broadway at Eighth street, in which direction the business of the city is rapidly spreading. Thus situated it is in a location which for many years to come will be the center of the business life of Los Angeles. Its banking facilities are now of the very best, and its safety deposit equipment the most complete on the coast. Here in its handsome new home, where to the solidity of steel, stone and cement is added the beauty of marble and mahogany, the Home Savings Bank cordially invites the public to become its guests and patrons. That the convenience of the bank may be brought nearer the homes of its customers, six branches have been established in the city, one of which is a night and day bank.

Mr. Wigdal is a Mason, a member of the Highland Park Lodge, and also a member of the California Club. In the political world he is identified with the interests of the Republican party. His religious connection is with the Methodist church. Mr. Wigdal was married at Albert Lea, Minn., October 6, 1887, to Miss Emma T. Halvorsen, an Iowa girl whose name also suggests Norwegian ancestry. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wigdal: Richard J., who follows his father's line of business interests and is assistant cashier of the State Bank of Owensmouth, Cal.; and Mabel S., who makes her home with her parents.

HON. NEWTON W. THOMPSON came to Los Angeles when a young man of twenty years, since which time he has resided continuously in this county, principally in Alhambra, and during the past thirty years has rendered many invaluable services to his city and his state. He was formerly a Republican, but with the growth of the Progressive ideas his sympathies went with the new movement and since the organization of the Progressive party he has carried their standard to victory on several notable occasions. From 1905 to 1907 he represented the Sixty-ninth district in the State Assembly; in 1909 he was elected a state senator, re-elected in 1913, and was president pro tem. of the Forty-first session. His

record at the state capital is clean and full of evidence of a keen and vigorous mind and of loyal devotion to his district and his constituency and to the principles of Progressive legislation.

Senator Thompson is a native of New York, born in Pulaski, September 16, 1865, the son of Newton M. and Ada A. (Warner) Thompson. Born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1836, the father passed his early years in his native county, where he received his education, and where for a time he engaged in farming. Later he removed to Pulaski, N. Y., where he engaged in the hardware business until the time of his death in 1883. The present honored citizen of Southern California spent his boyhood days in his native village, attending the public schools and later the Pulaski Academy, from which he graduated in 1883. He then taught school for a year, and at the end of that time responded to the lure of the west and came to California, Los Angeles being his objective point. For a year he worked on a ranch at Florence, near the city, and then became clerk in the township justice court in Los Angeles, remaining in this capacity until 1886. He then engaged in the title business with Baxter and Dunn as partners until 1890, when he disposed of his interest in the business and the name was changed to the Los Angeles Abstract Company, Mr. Thompson becoming a searcher of titles. In 1893 this company sold its interests to the Title Insurance & Trust Company, and Mr. Thompson's services were retained by this company in his former capacity until 1902, since which time he has occupied the position of manager of the title department.

The interest of Senator Thompson in municipal affairs has always been very keen and he has contributed much toward the general welfare of the city and community. For five years he was president of the board of town trustees of Alhambra. In his views on governmental affairs he is a keen student of conditions and of men, and his constant effort has been to render a service that will be not only acceptable to his constituency and a credit to his party, but which will serve the best and broadest interests of his state and build for the future on a firm foundation of justice and right. In this he has been eminently successful, the people testifying to this by his re-elections to higher offices of responsibility and trust.

The marriage of Senator Thompson and Miss Elizabeth M. Lloyd was solemnized in Pulaski, N. Y., November 11, 1891. They have four children, all natives of Los Angeles county, viz.: Lloyd W.; Newton E., a student in high school; Margaret O., also attending high school; and Stanley R., who is just entering the public schools.

Both Senator and Mrs. Thompson are popular with a wide circle of friends and take an active part in social affairs. Senator Thompson is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Union League Club. Both he and his wife are influential members of the Presbyterian church.

EDWARD A. CHEEVER. Among the citizens who have watched and participated in the growth and development of Los Angeles since 1886, none has been more interested than E. A. Cheever, who arrived here in December of that year. He was born January 30, 1869, in New Haven, Conn., a son of George G. and Lucy M. (Young) Cheever, natives of Lowell and Westminster, Mass., respectively. Edward A. received a common school education at New Haven and began to learn the printer's trade with the Evening Express of Los Angeles. In 1893 he embarked in the job printing business for himself, and for the past twelve years has been engaged in the linotyping business. On October 23, 1913, he was one of the organizers and became a director of the Western Linotyping Company, an incorporation of Los Angeles, the officers being H. G. Wagner, president; P. H. Kelly, vice-president and manager; F. L. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. The company has one of the best equipped establishments in Southern California, and the largest trade linotyping plant west of Chicago.

Mr. Cheever has invested wisely in real estate, owning business property on Central avenue, San Julian street, Grand avenue, West Pico and West Ninth streets. He is a Republican in politics and ever has the interests of the people in mind when voting on local issues.

In Los Angeles on March 8, 1894, occurred the marriage of Edward A. Cheever with Emma L. Winter, a daughter of Mrs. Minna Winter, and

a native of Louisville, Ky., and of German parentage. They have three children, Sumner C., Marguerite V. and Lucille W. Mr. Cheever is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Women of Woodcraft, and the Fraternal Brotherhood, and for ten years he served in the National Guard of California.

I. WELLINGTON GARDNER. Born in Grand Rapids, Mich., on May 1, 1853, the son of Thomas Gardner, I. Wellington Gardner has been one of the men actively interested in promoting the welfare of Southern California. Having completed his education at Grand Rapids, Mich., he came to Los Angeles in 1873, representing his brother, J. W. Gardner, who was a manufacturer of pianos and organs in Grand Rapids. Mr. Gardner had charge of the Los Angeles branch of the company of Gardner Brothers until 1885, when he sold out and went into the real estate business. He became a stockholder and the head of many large land companies in Southern California, and was one of the members of the Fairview Development Company that built the railway from Santa Ana to Fairview. Associated with his brother, in 1887 Mr. Gardner subdivided twelve tracts in Santa Ana, a progressive measure which helped in bringing up the population of the place from four thousand inhabitants to ten thousand. The brothers were the first enterprising real estate men to run excursions out of Los Angeles during the old boom for the purpose of advertising and selling real estate in the neighboring localities. I. W. Gardner has seen Los Angeles grow from a small village, and with it has gone through both its prosperous and its hard times. Save for the four years between the dates of 1887 and 1891, when he was president, manager and owner of the I. W. Gardner Piano Company at Portland, Ore., he has continued steadily in the real estate business in Los Angeles until his recent retirement from active business life. He is a member of the California Club, the City Club, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and several fraternal societies, and in politics is a Democrat.

In Salem, Ore., July 12, 1882, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Gilbert, and they have one daughter, Ella M. Gardner.



Antonio Valla

ANTONIO VALLA. For a period of about fifty years Antonio Valla, an Italian by birth, was a resident of the city of Los Angeles, Cal., through vicissitudes and enterprises at first unpromising, never losing his faith in the future of this California city which had become his home and where he in time amassed a fortune.

Born June 13, 1833, in Genoa, Italy, the city which gave Columbus to the world to be the discoverer of the western hemisphere, Mr. Valla also in early manhood turned his attention to the land beyond the sea, and in 1857, after a four months' journey by sailing vessel around Cape Horn and up the coasts of both Americas, he arrived at San Francisco, and two years later came south to Los Angeles, where he resided until the time of his death. The life of Antonio Valla was divided between two of the world's most beautiful countries, Italy and Southern California, which has been called "the Italy of America." In upper Italy, a land of flocks and vines, the lives of the peasant children are passed in sunny hours upon the hillsides, watching their sheep, and whole families gather the grapes in the vineyards for days, and prepare them for wine-making; and Southern California also has been and still is a land of sheep herding and grape culture. It was therefore natural that Mr. Valla, having been engaged in the merchandise business in Los Angeles until 1870, at that time established one of the first wineries in the vicinity of this city, becoming senior member of the firm of Valla & Tononi. He was a staunch believer in the future of this city, investing all his money here, building what is known as the Six Brothers' Block on the northeast corner of First and Los Angeles streets, at a cost of \$47,000. Several bankers who have since made millions, but who, at that time, had little faith in the value of investments in Los Angeles, prophesied that Mr. Valla's venture would result in his financial ruin, but he was unwavering in his belief in the growth and prosperity of the then small city and in the consequent great results of his enterprises, in both of which matters his opinion has been proved to be correct, and in 1888 he was able to retire from active business life, having made for himself a fortune in the new country where he had chosen to make his home.

The death of Mr. Valla occurred September 26, 1908, he being then seventy-five years of age, and he is survived by a widow, Mrs. Trinidad M. de

Valla, and six children, namely O. A. Valla, Dr. A. Z. Valla, B. L. Valla, Mrs. P. J. Yorba, and Louis and Norbert Valla.

WILLIAM H. AVERY. Certain characteristics differentiate one family from others. Probably the most distinctive characteristic of past generations of the Avery family has been their love of the frontier and exemplification of the traits of the true pioneer. As long as there remained in the United States any area that might correctly be denominated as frontier, so long they sought such spots and gave of their energies to the creating of more modern, highly developed conditions. Thus it came to pass that they were in the vanguard of the wave of development that swept from east to west through the country. Before the period when childish thoughts took on the form of knowledge and memory, the late William H. Avery had his first experience of frontier existence, and throughout all of his active, interesting and useful career he remained a pioneer, associated with the development of various sections of the country. Born in Auburn, Susquehanna county, Pa., April 1, 1836, he was only three years of age when his parents removed to Illinois. The journey was replete with dangers. Railroads had not yet been built between the centers of transportation. Travel was still largely by rivers and lakes. For many days the family was storm-bound on Lake Michigan. Many dangers and innumerable hardships marked the entire course of the journey to the then unsettled prairies of Illinois. On passing through Chicago the elder Avery was offered eighty acres of unimproved land near the center of the then Fort Dearborn in exchange for the lead horse in the spike three-horse team, but he considered the horse worth more than the land and declined the offer. In another generation that land was of a value almost beyond computation, but the life of the horse had ended and the farmer was still struggling for a livelihood on a prairie tract seventy-five miles west of Chicago, near what later became the village of Garden Prairie.

The son of this Illinois pioneer began to do a man's work on the home farm long before he had grown to man's estate. Only three months of the year was it possible for him to attend school. The remaining nine months were given

to manual labor. Under such circumstances, only a determined will enabled him to secure an education. By his own efforts he paid his expenses through Oberlin College. Later he taught school in the same log cabin where he had learned the three R's of his elementary training. After a thorough course of study in the law school of Chicago University he began to practice law at Effingham, Ill., his father having given him a horse and \$100 in cash when he reached the age of twenty-one. From Illinois he moved to Lamar, Barton county, Mo., where he established a bank that still is in successful operation. Besides running the bank, practicing law and buying and selling land, he conducted an office for correcting and bringing down abstracts of title. During the period of the mining excitement at Pike's Peak he had made a trip to the Rocky mountains. During 1870 he made his second trip to the west, and this time went as far as Washington, settling in what is now the capital of the state. To him belongs the distinction of founding the first bank in the Pacific Northwest territory. Besides conducting the bank he practiced law and engaged in the real estate business. The failure of his health caused him to return to Missouri in 1874. Hoping to be benefited by outdoor work, he took up farming on an extensive scale and used ox-teams in breaking up virgin prairie soil.

After two trips of inspection to California during 1886 Mr. Avery came to Los Angeles as a permanent resident and bought property at No. 913 Fort street (now Broadway), where he and his family lived for twenty-two years. About 1907 they removed to No. 963 South Hoover street, and there his death occurred January 20, 1912. Surviving him are Mrs. Avery, whom he married in 1868 and who was Miss Nellie Townsend Fox; and four children, namely: Russ, of the firm of Avery & French, attorneys; Kasson; Mrs. Xora Tompkins, of Berkeley, and Miss Yerva Avery. The business life of the community benefited by the association of Mr. Avery, who was a man of forceful personality, inflexible honesty, unusual keenness of perception and wisdom of judgment, cautious and conservative, yet fearless and aggressive, combining in harmonious blending the qualities that give value to citizenship. When his interest was roused by any movement (such as the good government campaign or charitable projects) he threw himself into the work with ardor and never ceased his efforts so

long as they were productive of results. In politics he was a progressive Republican. Possessing a versatile ability, it was possible for him to engage with success in enterprises quite diversified in character. For a time he acted as president of the United Wholesale Grocery Company of Los Angeles. Both as a director and as an officer he was associated with the Merchants National Bank. At the time of his death he was president of the First National Bank of Farmington, New Mexico. Among his other large enterprises was the planting of one hundred acres near Highland into an orange grove, which he sold a few years prior to his death. He thoroughly believed in Southern California, in its possibilities and its future. Grasping its opportunities, he was rewarded by the accumulation of a valuable estate and had the gratification of seeing his chosen city rise to a position of dominance in the west. As a pioneer he rejoiced in the upbuilding of Los Angeles and considered it a matter of fortune that he was privileged to witness the advance made by this metropolis through a quarter of a century of its eventful history.

S. K. LINDLEY. For thirty years S. K. Lindley has been a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been a very successful real estate man, and though now seventy-seven years old is a member of the real estate firm of S. K. Lindley & Son, of Los Angeles, where he is in business with his son, Philo L. Lindley, their office being on the seventh floor of the Herman W. Hellman building. The company handles mainly their own subdivisions and property.

The father of Mr. Lindley was Giles A., a native of Ansonia, Conn., and his grandfather was Curtiss Lindley, also of Ansonia. The father was mayor of LaSalle, Ill., during 1856 and 1857, and an uncle, Philo Lindley, was county clerk of LaSalle county, Ill. A brother-in-law of Mr. Lindley was Gen. James M. Moore, who was in Sherman's famous March to the Sea during the Civil war. The earliest ancestors of the Lindley family in this country were three brothers, who came from England, one of whom settled in Connecticut, one in Georgia and another in the West. S. K. Lindley was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 11, 1838, and was one of nine children, his mother

being Jane (Kingston) Lindley, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. George W. King, who now lives in St. James Park, Los Angeles, is the oldest daughter of the family, S. K. Lindley himself being the oldest son. The family removed to LaSalle, Ill., when Mr. Lindley was only four years old, and he received only a common school education, commencing, while still a boy, to work in his father's store at LaSalle. He was only eighteen years of age when his father died in 1857, during his office as mayor of LaSalle, and the son engaged soon afterward in the grocery business in that city, which he followed successfully for two years, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman, for the next two years traveling through southern Illinois as salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Shores, Tater & Co., of Chicago. From 1865 to 1875 he was engaged in general merchandise business in Burr Oak, Mich., being engaged successfully the next ten years in general merchandise business in Union City, Branch county, Mich., during which time took place his marriage to Miss Martha Leonard of Union City, Mich. They are the parents of two children, Philo L., who is now married and living on Menlo avenue, Los Angeles, being a member of the firm of S. K. Lindley & Son, and Mary L., wife of Gustavus Knecht, of the firm of Braun, Knecht & Hineman, wholesale dealers in mining and chemical supplies, in San Francisco.

The first visit of Mr. Lindley to California was as a Knight Templar, when he attended the Knights Templars' Conclave at San Francisco in 1883. It was his intention at that time to make a visit to the new and rising city of Seattle, with a view to making his home permanently in the West. He was, however, induced to come to Los Angeles by his cousin, Dr. Walter K. Lindley, and fell in love with this city and with Southern California. Returning to the East, he closed up his business there, and in 1885 came back to Los Angeles, where he has since been a permanent resident. For the first two years after coming to this city he was engaged in managing a fire insurance office, but in 1887 branched out into real estate, in which he has prospered remarkably. His residence at No. 2627 Menlo avenue, Los Angeles, which was built by him twelve years ago, is both beautiful and commodious, and presided over graciously by his wife, who is as much an enthusiast over Los Angeles as

is Mr. Lindley, having taken an active interest in the welfare of the city during her long residence here, and being the owner of an interesting collection of California photographs which have now become historic. Interest also attaches to the large oil painting which adorns the office of S. K. Lindley & Son, it having been presented to Mr. Lindley by his brother-in-law, General Moore, who was a soldier and friend of General Sherman, with whose campaign the story of the painting is connected.

In early life Mr. Lindley was a Republican, but he has now become a Progressive, and is an admirer of Governor Johnson. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is a charter member of the Los Angeles Shriners.

NILES PEASE. The commercial activity of Los Angeles has had in Niles Pease, formerly president of the Niles Pease Furniture Company, one of its strongest and most successful men and one who has added steadily to its prestige for the past twenty years. When he first came to the Pacific coast it was after a period of twenty-four years of successful work as a manufacturer and merchant in his native town, and with the capital and experience thus gained he easily established himself in a secure business position here. The success achieved by Mr. Pease has been the result of earnest, indefatigable labor, sturdy application and well-directed zeal, and bespeaks possession of the strongest characteristics of manhood.

Mr. Pease is of eastern birth and ancestry, the name being widely known and honored in Connecticut, where his grandfather, Simeon Pease, enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. His parents, Wells and Betsey Pease, were also natives of Connecticut, where in the vicinity of Thompsonville, on the 13th of October, 1838, their son was born. He was reared to young manhood in his native locality, receiving his education in the public schools until he was eighteen years old, when he became apprenticed to learn the trade of tinsmith. Three years later he engaged in this occupation, establishing a manufactory and dealing in stoves and tinware. He met with success in his enterprise and gradually enlarged his operations until he was well known throughout the state and largely identified with its business interests. In 1876 he suspended this

branch of his business, and devoted his efforts entirely to the sale of furniture.

Finally deciding to locate on the Pacific coast, Mr. Pease sold out his interests in 1884 and in the same year came to California, where he identified himself with the Los Angeles Furniture Company as a partner in the concern. They established a store at No. 122 South Spring street and began business. At the end of the year Mr. Pease purchased the entire interest of the business, and as his trade increased enlarged his operations and added to his stock. In 1887 he removed to the Harris block, between Third and Fourth streets, on South Spring, and there he had a well-equipped carpet and furniture salesroom. With the splendid increase in patronage which came with the passing years Mr. Pease found it necessary to seek more commodious quarters, and accordingly, in 1897, moved into the large five-story building at No. 439 South Spring street, this being built by L. Harris at that time to accommodate the Niles Pease Furniture Company. On the 25th of September, 1897, this business was incorporated under the latter name, his children being taken into the concern. With the passing of years they built up one of the largest and most extensive trades in Southern California, their patronage extending also to Arizona. December 1, 1905, the business passed into the hands of the Pacific Purchasing Company, the latter representing the combined business of five similar enterprises in this city.

In February, 1905, Mr. Pease incorporated the Niles Pease Investment Company, a close family corporation. This company has erected a magnificent reinforced concrete building on Hill street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, seventy-five feet front and eight stories, which is occupied by the Pease Brothers Furniture Company and is the finest establishment of its kind west of Chicago. His two sons, Sherman and Herbert, have large interests and manage the business.

Aside from his other interests Mr. Pease has been interested for a number of years in various enterprises. He served for some years as a director of the Columbia Savings Bank; is at present a director in the Security National Bank, formerly the Central National Bank of Los Angeles; The Bank of Italy and the Fidelity Savings Loan Association; is a prominent member and a former director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; and for four years, ending January 1,

1906, served as president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. Ever since deciding to cast in his fortunes with those of the commercial interests of this city, Mr. Pease has taken a deep interest in its advancement, and has added the force of a solid and substantial man of affairs to the municipality's growth. In his political convictions he is a Republican, and while a resident of Connecticut, in 1876, was chosen by his party to the state legislature, where he served with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituency. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason and stands exceptionally high in the organization. For some years he has been identified with the Unitarian Church, to whose philanthropies he is a liberal contributor, and has also served as trustee of the church.

The marriage of Mr. Pease occurred in Thompsonville, Conn., March 25, 1860, and united him with Miss Cornelia Gleason, a native of that place, and born of this union are the following children: Grace G., Jessie F., Sherman, Jewell, Anna, Herbert and Florence. Mr. Pease is passing on to a peaceful and happy old age, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which his years of labor and effort have brought him, serene in the conviction of duty cheerfully done wherever met in his noteworthy career; of success achieved; of friendships won; and ranking as one of the representative men of Los Angeles and of Southern California.

In the fall election of 1906 Mr. Pease was urged very earnestly by prominent citizens to be a candidate for councilman of the Fourth ward of the city. He did not desire any public office, but as a matter of duty to a city he loved he consented and was elected for a term of three years, ending January 1, 1910. At the time of organizing he was unanimously chosen as their president, a position which occupied much of his time during these years.

FRANK WIGGINS. To have come to California a number of years ago in search of health, and to be now in charge of the exhibits of that sunny land whose fruits and vegetables grow to mammoth size and attain perfection of coloring from months of uninterrupted sunshine, is an experience which might well be envied by less fortunate dwellers in cold eastern states. For



Ida Hancock Ross

the kindly mountain ranges, which take to themselves the cold snows that they may not fall upon the orchards and vineyards, give a possibility of rapid growth to the plants and of returning health to the dwellers in the sheltered valleys.

One who has enjoyed this happy experience is Frank Wiggins, who was born in Richmond, Ind., November 8, 1849, the son of Charles O. and Mary (Marshall) Wiggins. He received his education at the school of the Society of Friends, after which he was engaged in managing his father's saddlery business until 1886, when his lack of health necessitated a change of climate. On his first visit to California Mr. Wiggins remained only six months, returning at the expiration of that time to his native city. But, like many another who has tried life in the west, he came back to California, this time to stay, having remained away only three months. In 1899 he became superintendent and general manager of the exhibits of the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, of which he later was made secretary and general manager, and has held these positions ever since that time.

It must indeed be a source of satisfaction to acquaint the rest of the world with the wonderful productions of one's adopted land which has done so much for one. Mr. Wiggins has general charge of the exhibits at the fine new Chamber of Commerce Building at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, where fruits, vegetables and dainty sprays of blossoms are preserved for exhibition in tall glasses of liquid; where gigantic nuts, many kinds of canned goods and other foods, and numerous manufactures are artistically arranged; where immense polished specimens of California's native woods remind one of the forests upon the mountainsides and the quiet groves in the valleys; and where the exhibition is varied by moving pictures illustrative of the occupations of the different California counties. But greater than the work of making California products well known in their own state is that of advertising them to the world in general, and in this Mr. Wiggins has rendered efficient service, having supervised eight exhibits of California articles at as many country-wide and world-wide expositions, besides having established a permanent Southern California Exhibit at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1905. The fairs at which Mr. Wiggins was in charge of the exhibits of this state were the Orange Carnival at Chicago in 1891; the World's Fair, Chicago,

1893; the Midwinter Fair, Atlanta, Ga., 1894; Omaha, Neb., 1896; and the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., 1901; and he was the California Commissioner at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., 1905; the Jamestown Exposition, Jamestown, Va., 1907; and at Seattle at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition 1909.

Besides his health, Mr. Wiggins also found happiness in Los Angeles, for it was here that he was married, May 5, 1886, to Miss Amanda P. Wiggins.

MRS. IDA HANCOCK ROSS. Life presents to every earnest heart obligations, the discharge of which is but the builder's work in the formation of character; and the humility with which triumphs are scored or the courage with which adversity is met, forms the true measure of innate nobility. Such nobility is not a sporadic circumstance in the commonplaces of life, but the flowering and fruitage of an honorable lineage, the development of the powers of the soul. Many elements entered into the character development of Madam Ross and ultimately brought her to a rank among the foremost women of the west. Not the least important contribution to her temperament was the influence of heredity, while supplementary thereto were the frontier environment of her childhood, the tinge of romance that colored even the most dreary prospect, the exciting journey across the plains after the discovery of gold and the subsequent identification with the advancement of the west. Necessarily such a career acquired an interest and importance not merely local but statewide in influence and permanent in results. Romance threw its tender glow over her history and vivified its changing experiences, into all of which she entered with gracious dignity and queenly courage.

The life which this narrative depicts began at Imperial, Ill., in 1843, and closed in Los Angeles March 15, 1913. Between the two dates there is the record of the career of a remarkable woman. Nor was her ancestry less interesting than her own life experiences. When an effort was made to secure freedom from despotism for Hungary the patriotic movement met with disaster and one of its leaders, Count Agostin Haraszthy, was exiled from his na-

tive land in 1840. For that reason he came to America to cast in his fortunes with those of a country where liberty of thought was permitted. He had married Eleanora de Dedinskyi, a noblewoman of Polish ancestry, and their daughter, Ida, was born during the early residence of the family in the new world. There were six children when the father and mother crossed the plains via the Santa Fe trail during the summer of 1849, the eldest son, however, remaining in the east in the Annapolis Naval Academy. Count Haraszthy's father also accompanied the party. The journey was one never to be forgotten by the members of the expedition. More than once the little children felt the pangs of hunger and more than once they were terror-stricken by the presence of hostile savages, but they were spared from their many perils and landed safely in San Diego, where the Count established a home. Soon his fine character, superior ability and broad intelligence brought him into local prominence and he was chosen at different times to offices of civic importance, being elected first sheriff of the county and marshal of the city, while his father became first justice of the peace and president of the first city council. In 1852 Count Haraszthy was sent to the legislature from San Diego and was a member of the same term with Major Hancock, his daughter's future husband. Eventually he removed to Sonoma county and planted there a vineyard, the original stock of which had been imported from Europe and formed the first vines ever grown in the state for industrial purposes. In 1860 he was sent by Governor Downey to Europe to collect cuttings of the finest wine grapes to use in developing the California industry, and he made the trip at his own expense. In 1867 he removed to Central America and there he died the following year. It was in 1851 that the mother and children went to New York by sailing vessel around Cape Horn and remained in the east five years for the purpose of educating the children. In 1860 the daughter was taken by her mother to Paris to complete her education and remained two years. Upon her return to California she entered society and early in the '60s became the bride of the gallant and popular Major Hancock, whose life had been no less romantic than her own. Hale, hearty and peniless, he had crossed the plains in 1849 and in a

rich placer mine he shortly took out \$20,000. With shrewd foresight he invested the money in the great Mexican grants, for which he paid \$2 or \$3 an acre. The largest of these grants, Rancho la Brea, lies west of Los Angeles and on three thousand acres of the land Hollywood, Sherman and Colegrove were built. The remaining two thousand acres are intact and are conservatively estimated to be worth \$3,000,000.

A new chapter was opened in the lives of this family of destiny when the noble and beloved Major was taken from the home in 1883, leaving the young wife alone, with her two sons to rear and educate. The land was heavily encumbered and the outlook seemed dark. The anguish of this bereavement and the hardships that followed were met and borne with a sublime courage possible only to a truly great character. Taking the two boys to the little old ranch house, she struggled for two years and did any part of the rough manual labor that fell to her lot, the boys meanwhile attending school near San Francisco, until eventually the hard labor and wise business judgment of Madam Ross enabled her to free the property from the heavy mortgage. It was because of the privations of the period of young widowhood that in later life she understood so thoroughly the sufferings of others, entered into warm, rich sympathy with their discouragements and longed to extend the hand of practical help to every troubled soul. The years of hardships furnished the keynote to the later years of bounteous charities. They furnished also the keynote to the privacy of her benefactions. Not even her most intimate friends knew who were the recipients of her practical helpfulness. It was known that she had a private bank account, used exclusively for charity work, but no one was told how this fund was disbursed. The sole benefaction of which the public heard was the semi-annual treat of ice cream, cake and candy to every orphan that could be found in Los Angeles. One of these happy occasions was her birth anniversary and the other was Christmas or Easter.

Surviving Madam Ross is her second husband, Hon. Erskine M. Ross, federal judge, a gentleman of culture and scholarly attainments, to whom she was married in June, 1909; also one son of her first marriage, George Allan

Hancock, who for years has carried all the responsibilities of the Rancho la Brea and the oil companies, yet has found leisure to develop his musical talents and is regarded as one of the foremost 'cellists of the country. The family residence on Wilshire boulevard and Vermont avenue is a duplicate of the Villa Medici at Florence, which had been greatly admired by Madam Ross as one of the most beautiful mansions in Europe. The music room is a marvel of art, the decorative scheme throughout being in white and gold and cut-glass fixtures. As visitors listen to the melody of the large pipe organ, one of the finest in the world, its harmonies bring back from the dim past spirits of romantic days and they are touched anew by the remarkable life of the one by whom the organ and hall and home had been called into existence. Frequently Mr. Hancock himself delights the guests with his 'cello, an instrument made in 1772 by Nicolano Gagliano, a pupil of Stradivarius, and considered by all musicians and artists who have seen it to rank among the best in existence, Madam Ross having spent a great deal of time during her European trips making the selection. For the past two years Mr. Hancock has taken care of the business of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra in his offices and has also played with it. The mansion is also remarkable for its rare art treasures, including many pictures collected by Madam Ross in her European travels. It was possible for her to exercise her wise and artistic judgment in foreign galleries during the six months of every year which she passed abroad and thus she became familiar with the world's masterpieces in art. Deeply devoted to music and art, they did not represent the limit of her benefactions; on the contrary, she loved everything tending toward the advancement of humanity and would do anything in her power to stimulate interest in worthy projects.

Friends in every quarter of the globe mourned the passing of Madam Ross, March 15, 1913, but particularly was the bereavement felt in Los Angeles, where she had given of her time, influence and means to aid in civic upbuilding and where, during more than one-half century of residence, she had seen a small village develop into a thriving metropolis. While the services at the home and in Calvary cemetery were private, more than one thousand persons

gathered in St. Vibiana's Cathedral for the solemn requiem mass by Bishop Conaty and Monsignor Harnett. The presence of so large a concourse of people attested to the popularity of Madam Ross and gave a silent but eloquent tribute to her charming personality and rare spirit. We mourn that such lives must go out of this troubled earth, but God calls them as pioneers to the far country beyond the sunset sea and leaves to the memory of contemporaries and to the admiration of rising generations the influence of her radiant personality, extraordinary executive ability and exalted conceptions of duty.

D. M. McGARRY. A career that naturally divides itself into three parts each about two decades in duration brought financial prosperity and civic prominence to the late D. M. McGarry, honored among the pioneer upbuilders of Los Angeles and remembered in civic charities as a man of generous, far-reaching philanthropies, sympathetically and often actively interested in movements to improve industrial conditions and promote the happiness of humanity. Himself of Celtic ancestry, born in county Antrim, January 20, 1842, he was a true son of Erin in temperament and in the unwavering optimism with which he viewed all of the affairs of life. Hardships could not daunt his courageous spirit, lack of educational advantages did not discourage his ardent determination and poverty was but an incentive to inspire him to industry and perseverance. Following the example set by so many of his fellow-countrymen, he came to the United States to secure a foothold in the business world. During 1866 he established himself in the retail coal business in Chicago. Gradually at first, and more rapidly later, the business grew under his careful, intelligent and efficient management, and finally he developed a wholesale trade as well as a retail patronage.

A visit back to old Ireland in 1871 was the occasion of the marriage of Mr. McGarry to Miss Margaret McCaughan. The wedding trip consisted of a voyage across the ocean and then further travel as far as Chicago, where the young couple established their first home. Four sons were born in Chicago, namely: Michael Joseph, who married Mary E. Quinlan and has four children; Daniel Francis, who married Miss Ana

Doyle, of Pomona; John A., whose wife, Christine, is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Kurtz, an honored pioneer physician of the west; and Patrick J., who married Cecile Hoffmann. The two daughters of the family, Mary T. and Anna M., were born after the removal of the family to Los Angeles.

During the spring of 1881 a visit to California for the purpose of spending a short time with friends in Humboldt county gave Mr. and Mrs. McGarry their first glimpse of Southern California. Needless to say they were pleased with the country. At that time Los Angeles had scarcely more than eleven thousand souls. Business had not yet wakened into life. There seemed few opportunities for a man of the business experience and capabilities of Mr. McGarry, yet with shrewd foresight he realized the commercial opening at this point and when his wife, charmed with the climate and picturesque scenery, expressed a desire to remove from Chicago to Los Angeles, he willingly acquiesced in her views. Returning to his headquarters, he disposed of the business and his other holdings and brought his wife and sons to Los Angeles, where he bought a vineyard at Eighth and Alameda streets. From the first there was no question of return to the east. Bringing their lares and penates with them, he and his wife were content to establish a permanent home in this western city just then springing into life. By 1890 they had the satisfaction of seeing the city rated at fifty thousand population and since then, in spite of depressions and financial stringencies, the growth has been continuous and substantial.

With the development of the city the vineyard was subdivided and sold and Mr. McGarry made a specialty of the handling of real estate with Daniel Innes as a partner. During 1883 he was elected to the city council. Again in 1892 he was chosen for that office. For some time he served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and the early upbuilding of that important institution was attributable in some degree to his patriotic helpfulness and wise co-operation. As a director of the First National Bank of Los Angeles he was for many years identified with the progress of one of the greatest financial concerns in the west. Religion rounded out a character singularly admirable from every standpoint. A devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, he was exceedingly generous in contributions to all

religious enterprises. Although more than a decade of history has been made in Los Angeles since he passed away, on the 4th of July, 1903, he is still remembered in the prayers of the little children of the orphanage on Boyle Heights and his large benefactions to the institution are still held in grateful recollection. His children are exemplifying worthily and honorably his civic usefulness and sterling qualities of mind and heart. The eldest son, Michael Joseph, who was educated in All Saints' School in Chicago, St. Vincent's College in Los Angeles, Clongowes Wood College in county Kildare, Ireland, and Notre Dame University in Indiana, has been a member of the California bar since October, 1894, has served twice as a member of the Los Angeles park commission under Mayors Snyder and McAleer and once as a member of the fire board. Frequently he has been a delegate to political conventions and always he has been an advocate of good government in city and state. Like his father, he maintains a warm interest and active connection with the Chamber of Commerce. At one time he was retained as lecturer for the Knights of Columbus and twice he has been honored with the state presidency of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a charter member of Newman Club and past exalted ruler of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E. Along professional lines he is associated with the County and State Bar Associations. Mingled with his interest in civic progress and Democratic affairs, secondary to his professional work yet important withal, is his love of history and literature and his reputation as a Shakespearean authority. These various qualifications have brought him into close touch with people in many different walks of life and have won for him the admiration and esteem of all.

The death of Mrs. Margaret McGarry occurred at her home April 28, 1915, removing a pioneer citizen and one well known in church and charitable work in this city.

HENRY DE GARMO. For thirty years a resident of Los Angeles, having come to this city from San Bernardino, where he had been in business for ten years, Henry De Garmo, as president of the Los Angeles Lime Company, is well known in commercial circles throughout the city, and is



Samuel Rees

highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a native of New York state, having been born at Rochester, October 15, 1842, the son of John and Emeline De Garmo. When he was two and a half years old his parents removed to Wisconsin, which was his home until he was about ten years of age. Removal was then made to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he continued his studies in the Normal school for three years, or until the family removed to a farm near Sterling, Ill. There he attended the district school until he was eighteen, in the meantime assisting with the care of the farm, and when his father died about a year later he took complete charge of its management, for several years running the property alone. With his mother and brother he then returned to Rochester, N. Y., where he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and at the end of three years he returned to Sterling alone. There he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed in that city until 1868, when he went to Lincoln, Neb., and engaged in the plastering contracting business until 1871. In that year he removed to Salem, Ore., where he continued in his former occupation for eighteen months. He then came to California, locating in San Bernardino, where for ten years he worked at his trade as a contracting plasterer, and then came to Los Angeles, where he has since resided. Here he established a lath, lime and cement business which proved profitable, and in 1889 he incorporated it as the Los Angeles Lime Company, of which he has been president since. This company handles a complete line of steel lath, steel partition, lime, cement and blasting materials.

The marriage of Mr. De Garmo took place in Lincoln, Neb., March 31, 1871, uniting him with Miss Emma Gyger, of that city. They became the parents of two sons, who are prominent in commercial and professional circles in Los Angeles. Elwood De Garmo is connected with Thompson-Bradley Co., of Los Angeles, and Curtis De Garmo is a well-known attorney in this city.

Mr. De Garmo has always taken a keen interest in local affairs and is a true Progressive. He believes in all measures that tend toward the up-building of the city along safe and sane lines of permanent growth, and supports his convictions, regardless of party. As a member of the Southern California Pioneer Society he is interested in

the early history of California and is especially interested in the preservation of the old landmarks.

SAMUEL REES. That unparalleled growth has marked the history of Los Angeles is not alone due to the unrivaled climate, but also in large degree to the sublime faith in its future possessed by pioneers who exhibited the same optimistic spirit in seasons of discouragement and depression as they did in times of prosperity and plenty. From the first day of his identification with the city, Samuel Rees proved to be one of those sunny, cheerful far-sighted citizens, willing to show his faith by his investments, and convinced, even in the face of good-natured ridicule, that the city of his adoption would soon show a network of streets and railroads, with industries and improvements equal to anything to be found west of the Mississippi river. That he has been privileged to witness the more than fulfillment of his prophesy in the present splendid City of the Angels, stretching in one magnificent sweep from the mountains down to the sea, Mr. Rees counts as amongst his greatest blessings, and today Los Angeles is to him as a favored daughter, over whose youthful days he watched with loving care, guarding, guiding and nurturing her splendid talents, until, in the full flower of her womanhood, she stands the pride of her county, her state, and her nation, and beloved of the world.

When Mr. Rees first arrived here in 1874 he found a sleepy little city of sixty-five hundred people, the majority of whom were quite content with conditions, caring little that soil, climate, proximity to the ocean and an ever increasing market for industrial and agricultural products formed assets worthy of the serious consideration of the investor and the resident. The newcomer was, however, a man of an entirely different type. A native of England, he had left his native shire of Stafford when he was a youth of twenty-one years and crossed the waters to seek his fortune in the land of golden opportunities. For a number of years he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Panhandle division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Pittsburg, but the call of the pioneer was in his blood and ever sounding in

his ears, and in 1874 he answered with his journey to the coast, locating at once in Los Angeles, which he chose as the fairest city in the fair land. He was a young man of clear vision, keen foresight and large faith in the growth of the west and particularly in the development of Los Angeles. From the first he looked upon the city as the coming metropolis of the coast and laid his plans accordingly. For a time he was in the employ of a leading firm of blacksmiths and wagon makers as book-keeper, but he had no intention of remaining as an employe of any firm indefinitely, and saving his earnings with care and making a careful study of commercial and industrial conditions, he was soon able to venture forth into business for himself.

Accordingly, in due course of time the firm of Rees & Wirsching was organized, with Mr. Rees at the head, and as junior partner Robert E. Wirsching, a pioneer of 1875 and a typical Californian, thoroughly American in sentiment, although a native of Germany. For years the firm engaged in general blacksmithing and in the manufacture of wagons, having a large shop on Aliso street. The independence of the partners and their far-sighted ability appeared in their being the first to break away from the dominating influence then held by San Francisco over the Southern California trade. Instead of sending to the northern city for their supplies they placed their orders directly with eastern firms, and thus became pioneers in the movement which made Los Angeles one of the greatest wholesale centers of the west.

While in the main this firm prospered, they yet endured their share of vicissitudes, perhaps the most disastrous being in 1884, when the great floods caused serious damage entailing a loss of about \$15,000. Instead, however, of giving up the business and retiring in defeat, they purchased new goods, made extensive improvements in their plant, and inaugurated radical changes in their methods of carrying on their trade, and by dint of energy, ability and determination soon again had laid the foundation for enduring prosperity. Later they purchased the business of another large firm and established their headquarters on Los Angeles street, developing there a plant carrying all modern agricultural implements and

wagons, as well as continuing an extensive blacksmithing trade.

It is not to be supposed that during these years of business activity Mr. Rees held aloof from property investments. On the contrary, these had taken much of his time and thought. On the east side he had bought seventeen and one-half acres for \$20 an acre, and on the south end of the tract, now known as Brooklyn Heights, he had erected a home for himself. This district was then remote from the business center and there were no improvements or advantages to be obtained. It was even necessary to carry water for household purposes in barrels until a cistern could be dug. No one had, up to this time, attempted to establish a home or develop property in this end of town, but the new householder predicted that within seven years it would be a residential district, accessible by street cars. There were not wanting hard-headed pioneers who believed that he was entirely wrong, but who lived to see his predictions prove true within the time stated. Eighty lots from his property were sold to a Los Angeles syndicate and on other lots he himself erected ten houses which he sold. Streets were cut through and graded, sidewalks put in and settlers were attracted who developed handsome grounds, so that now this is a district of comfortable homes and attractive environments. Mr. Rees himself still owns a number of lots in the tract and still resides there, his present home being on the north end of the property, commanding a picturesque view of the valley and mountains.

After his first purchase in Brooklyn Heights Mr. Rees bought forty lots near by, paying for them \$40 per lot. On these he erected ten houses and sold the property at a fair profit. At different times he has bought and sold other property in Los Angeles, always with a clear-sighted judgment that has guaranteed a profit on the venture. At present he owns a considerable amount of city property, scattered in various sections, all so located as to be constantly increasing in value. Among his downtown property may be mentioned a business lot on Los Angeles street near Commercial street, and a valuable property on Hope street near the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

During all his long residence in Los Angeles Mr. Rees has been vitally interested in the wel-

fare of the city and has given of his time and ability in liberal measure for the service of the public good. He is progressive in the truest sense of the word and every movement for the general betterment of the city has received his unqualified support. In this he has exercised the same far-sighted wisdom and clear-headed judgment that have been his strongest asset in the business life of the city, and has builded for the future rather than the present, for to him Los Angeles has ever been a great city and he has realized with a wonderfully clear vision what the needs of a day yet to come would be. He has always been absolutely fearless in the support of his honest convictions, and never for one moment hesitated in his vigorous condemnation of wrong nor in his hearty espousal of the cause of the people. For many years he served in the city council, and was recognized as one of the most powerful factors in the affairs of the city. His service was always of a progressive nature, and today there are several magnificent monuments to his ability and integrity in the advancement of the general welfare. Prominent among these stands Hollenbeck Park, he having been largely instrumental in securing the establishment and development of this beautiful playground, first in arranging the details of the gift of land from ex-Mayor Workman and Mrs. Hollenbeck and increasing this gift from the original three and one-half acres to some twenty-five or thirty, and active in overcoming the fears of the council regarding the appropriation of the necessary fund for development and maintenance. Here again Mr. Rees took a determined stand, seeing far into the future, and it was principally through his masterly handling of the situation that the gift was finally accepted and a sufficient amount appropriated for its development and maintenance. It is also an acknowledged fact that Councilman Rees never for a moment lost sight of the welfare of this cherished project until it was an established fact. Mr. Rees was also a member of the board of public works, where his services were of great efficiency. While a member of the city council (1891-92) he was also chairman of its finance committee, and of the committee on gas and lights, all tasks calling for tact, ingenuity and a spirit of loyal devotion to the city of his adoption.

During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, Mr. Rees made an extensive trip through the east, and his contributions to the local press were most instructive and were eagerly read throughout the city. He not only covered the matters of general interest and the great features of the Exposition, but he also covered events of special importance, and his masterly handling of these various topics gives evidence that the talents of this clever man might have easily made him a shining light in the world of journalism. Another phase of the literary ability of Mr. Rees is his poetic fancy. He is a clever rhymster and in the days of his association with the city council was prone to score his opponents with a bit of sarcasm from a particularly caustic pen, laying on the lash with a merry wit that stung without seriously offending and generally raised a good-natured laugh, while still carrying the point. This is not the only avenue for the expression of his poetic genius, however, and when fancy pleases, the clever business man, the worthy statesman, may be lost in the poet and man of letters, and the work of his facile pen is of a high order.

From the time of casting his first vote Mr. Rees has maintained allegiance to the Republican party and has upheld its principles as being best adapted, in his opinion, to the continued prosperity of the country. In fraternal relations he was made a Mason many years ago and for some time led in the activities of the local Blue Lodge. He is also a prominent member of the Pioneer Society, where he is recognized as a leading spirit and where his efforts and sterling qualities of mind have given him a place that is unassailable and unassailed. While many of the friends of the early days have passed away, there still remains an appreciable number who worked by his side in the pioneer period, who endured with him the stress and strain of financial depression, and with these in the social life in the Pioneer Society he loves to compare conditions of the twentieth century with the days of the early '70s and finds great pleasure in bearing testimony to the manifold improvements wrought by progressive citizens.

The wife of Mr. Rees was Lydia Dangerfield, who was born in Staffordshire, England, (her father once owning a large chain and anchor works there) and died in Los Angeles in No-

vember, 1913. Their family numbered seven children, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles. They are, Lillie S., now the widow of the late E. A. Guest; Rosa F., now Mrs. A. I. Smith; Harry S.; Samuel C.; Walter N.; Minnie E., now Mrs. F. C. Elliott, and Lydia E., who, together with Mrs. Guest, has since the death of the mother had charge of the home and ministered to the comfort of her father. There are also seven grandchildren to add to the happiness of Mr. Rees, and his devotion to this rising generation, and theirs to the white-haired grandsire, make his declining days full of brightness and great joy.

[Since the above was written Mr. Rees has passed away, his death occurring at his home October 24, 1914, and his remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery.]

COL. JAMES B. LANKERSHIM. To pioneers the name of Lankershim is as familiar as that of Los Angeles itself. To settlers of recent date it has grown familiar through their admiration of the beautiful Hotel Lankershim, erected in 1905 and accepted today as one of the very finest hotels in Southern California. Further prominence is given to the name in the twentieth century through the Lankershim-Van Nuys Company, an organization engaged in the subdivision and sale of the great San Fernando rancho. The leading factor in this work of improvement and upbuilding has been Colonel Lankershim, who notwithstanding frequent tours abroad and the close research given to ruins of Greece and Italy as well as the ancient mosques of India, has never lost touch with his own home city nor ceased to regard it as peerless in attractions and cosmopolitan in culture. Through a residence here from 1872 and a knowledge of conditions dating back to the previous decade, he is perhaps as thoroughly informed regarding the development of Southern California as any man now living and his information is not limited to one department of progress, but includes every phase of community advancement.

Although the decade of gold mining did not witness the arrival of the Lankershims in the west, the beginning of 1860 found them among the land holders of California, where Isaac and Annis L. (Moore) Lankershim represented the thrifty class

of progressive, far-seeing farmers whose keen intuitions brought them a remarkable degree of success. James Boon Lankershim was born at Charleston, Mo., March 24, 1850, and at the age of ten accompanied his parents to the west, where he completed his education in the Collegiate School of San Francisco. During 1870 he was employed in the grain warehouse in San Francisco. The following year he superintended thirteen thousand acres of stock land in Fresno county, and from there went to San Diego county to manage the forty thousand acres known as El Cajon ranch. On his removal to Los Angeles in 1872 he took charge of the Lankershim holdings covering sixty thousand acres in the San Fernando valley. It was not until 1887 that he made the first subdivision of the great ranch, cutting off twelve thousand acres into smaller tracts, and during 1910 he disposed of the remainder, aggregating about forty-eight thousand acres, to the Lankershim-Van Nuys Company for subdivision purposes.

Vast as were the landed Lankershim interests and heavy as were the responsibilities connected with their management, it is a matter of general knowledge that Colonel Lankershim entered into many other enterprises of value to civic advancement. From 1886 until 1900 he officiated as president of the Main Street Savings Bank, while from 1907 to 1909 he was president of the Bank of Southern California. During 1890 he erected the Lankershim building on Third and Spring and this great undertaking, consummated during a period of financial depression, not only gave employment to a large army of skilled workmen, but evidenced his faith in the city's future, a faith that fluctuations in financial conditions could not weaken or the pessimism of the few cause to grow faint. One of his noteworthy business achievements was the organization of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, through which agency were marketed the great crops harvested in the San Fernando valley. In 1908 he erected the San Fernando building and such was the demand for space in the block that three years later he added two stories to the building.

The marriage of Colonel Lankershim took place in Los Angeles in 1881 and united him with Miss Caroline Adelaide Jones. Their family comprises two children, John I. and Doria Constance. Under Hon. M. P. Snyder as mayor Colonel Lankershim served as park commissioner of Los An-





W.C.B. Richardson.

geles. In the interests of the San Pedro harbor he went to Washington as a delegate. In 1895 he was chosen captain of Troop D, National Guard of California and under Governor Pardee he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, remaining in the same rank under Governor Gillett. His clubs include the Bohemian and Union League of San Francisco, the Gamut, Ellis, California, Jonathan, Union League and Los Angeles Athletic of Los Angeles, and fraternally he has risen in Masonry through the degrees up to and including the thirty-second and has been particularly prominent in the Knights Templar Commandery and Al Malaikah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

WILLIAM C. B. RICHARDSON. Another name is added to the list of men who laid the foundation for the future greatness of Southern California, that of W. C. B. Richardson, a pioneer of Tropic and at one time owner of the Santa Eulalia rancho of seven hundred acres upon which the town of Tropic now stands. He comes from a line of distinguished ancestry and is descended in a direct line from Samuel Richardson, the progenitor of the family in America, who was born in England of Puritan stock about 1610 and came to this country about 1630, settling in what is now Boston, Mass. The first records show that he owned property and held public office in 1636, and served on a committee appointed to lay out lots of land for hay in what is now the city of Boston. He was surveyor of highways in 1636, one of the selectmen of Woburn from 1644 to 1651 and in 1645 paid the highest tax of any man in Woburn, where he died in 1658.

The next in line of descent was his son, Stephen, who was born in 1649 and who married Abigail Wyman; he served as freeman in 1690 and died March 22, 1717. William Richardson, his son, was born in Woburn in 1678 and married Rebecca Vinton; in 1718 he removed to Attleborough, Mass., where he bought land and there died. John Richardson, who comes next in direct line, was born in 1719 in Attleborough; there he married in 1742 Elizabeth Wilmarth, and their son Wyman, who was born in 1746 and married Ruth Lane in 1771, moved the family to Swanzy, N. H., in 1780. Both he and his wife died at advanced ages at Acworth, N. H., he at ninety-three and his wife at eighty-two.

Their son, the Hon. Elkanah Richardson, father of W. C. B. Richardson of this review, was born in Swanzy in 1780 and married Sophia Belding, who represented the first settlers of that place, February 2, 1815. In 1819 he took his family to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county, Ohio, and there acquired prominence as a land surveyor, county commissioner, served two terms of seven years each as associate judge and became a member of the state legislature from Summit county. He built the first frame house where the town now stands and it was there that a son, Elkanah, the first white child born in Cuyahoga Falls, first saw the light of day.

W. C. B. Richardson was born October 28, 1815, at Swanzy, N. H., and when four years of age was taken to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he was reared and secured such educational advantages as the times afforded. He chose the vocation of surveyor and in 1836 went with Lewis Clawson into the forests of Northern Michigan, remaining eighteen months surveying government land under United States Surveyor General Haynes. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Sarah Everett, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1819 of German and Scotch-Irish descent. She was a God-fearing woman of sturdy stock and accompanied her husband to California, where she died at Tropic in 1895. Soon after his marriage Mr. Richardson went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became one of the leading men of the city, served on the board of education and in the city council, and took an active part in advancing the moral and commercial growth of the city. He often related that before settling in Cleveland he took a trip in 1835 into the then unknown middle west, stopping at Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, looking for a location in the coming town of what was at that time considered the west, but was disappointed, as he found only a few white people there, the rest being Indians. He returned to Cleveland and cast in his lot with that city, bought property and reared his family. Those who grew to maturity are Omar S., for fifty years a coal merchant in Chicago, now living retired in Glendale, Cal.; Elkanah, who died in Tropic in 1910, a pioneer of the early '70s of Southern California, coming here to take charge of the rancho Santa Eulalia that had been purchased by his father in 1868 and is now the site of Tropic and vicinity; Burt W., who was born in Cleveland in 1857 and after

completing his education went to Chicago, where he engaged in the marine business, sailing on the Great Lakes as captain of vessels, later becoming extensively engaged in handling Chicago real estate until 1907, when he came to California to reside. He had made bi-annual trips here since 1883. He is now practically retired, although engaged in financial operations on quite a large scale.

W. C. B. Richardson remained in Cleveland until 1880, when he came to Los Angeles county and from that time until his death, in 1908, was a potent factor in the building up of Tropico and was associated with his son in the management of his ranching interests. He came to California first in 1868, upon the completion of the transcontinental railroad, to visit his brothers, Omar and Elkanah. The former had come in 1847, after having served in the Mexican war, and the latter in 1850, during the gold excitement. Another brother, Henry, had come in the early '50s and died soon afterwards in Oregon. Landing in San Francisco and meeting his brother Omar, it was decided that they invest in land, and taking advantage of the brother's proficiency in Spanish, his acquaintance with natives of Spanish descent and his familiarity with the country, they started from San Francisco on horseback and rode to San Diego. After looking about they selected the seven hundred acre rancho Santa Eulalia, for which was paid \$2000 in gold. It was the opinion of W. C. B. Richardson that he had purchased the best piece of land in California, and his brother and the latter's native friends also concurred in this opinion.

W. C. B. Richardson then returned to Cleveland and remained until 1880. After settling permanently in Southern California he aided very materially in establishing a community on his ranch, donated thirteen acres to the Southern Pacific Railway for yards and depot site, gave land for a church, school, and tile factory, and in every way tried to promote business in the growing settlement. He was a Mason, as was his father, and in his religious belief was a Unitarian. He kept a diary all his life and the ones from 1850 are still in possession of his family, as are his surveying instruments, journals and two trunks that were made by his father before the removal of the family from New Hampshire to Ohio. The families of the three sons are all residing in

Tropico and vicinity and are occupying prominent positions in the business and social life of the community.

CHARLES TERRAINE HEALEY. Among the early settlers of Southern California, who have been active in the apportioning of the old estates formerly owned by the Spaniards, and in establishing cities where formerly only sheep and cattle ranches were to be seen, should be mentioned Charles T. Healey, whose death, August 3, 1914, removed from the town of Long Beach its pioneer resident, through whose endeavors the town was laid out, and whose interests have been wrapped up with those of the town since the time of its creation, in 1882.

Mr. Healey was born in North Hartland, Vt., July 31, 1833, was educated at the Perkinsville Academy, and in young manhood took up the study of surveying. After a short time passed in New York he came to California in 1854, locating at San Jose, where he established himself as a surveyor, and made his home in one of the characteristic and picturesque California adobe houses of that period, now the only one of its kind left standing in San Jose. While living in that town, he was city clerk from the year 1856 to 1858, and city engineer from 1862 to 1866, having been county surveyor of Santa Clara county from 1856 to 1858. For many years he was also mining engineer of two quicksilver mines, the New Almaden and the Guadalupe, near San Jose. He was the first licensed surveyor in California, and his work for the Banning, Rindge and Irvine families in this state included the building of the Conejo dam in Ventura county and the surveying for and building of the old stage road on Santa Catalina Island. Many times Mr. Healey was called upon to testify in litigation suits in court regarding boundary lines, and his testimony was never questioned, his word being law in all such cases. Several glass models of mines made by him are now on exhibition in the Ferry Building at San Francisco, having been exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago. At the outbreak of the Civil war he organized and was made captain of the home guards at San Jose. In his great surveying enterprises it is said that every Spanish grant of land south of San Jose, Cal., was surveyed by him.

It was early in the '70s that Mr. Healey came to Los Angeles, where he at once made for himself a prominent place among the surveyors of this city, being engaged in the surveying of several great ranches for the Bixbys, extensive land owners in this county, and was engaged to survey the property covering four thousand acres which the Long Beach Land Company purchased from Jotham Bixby, whereon the present city of Long Beach has sprung up. Mr. Healey has therefore been acquainted with Long Beach from the first, having staked out the sheep pastures of the old ranch into lots for the new city, and having camped at what is now the corner of Ocean and Pine avenues when there was no house in the place but a shepherd's hut, and served as city engineer of Long Beach and San Pedro several years. Mr. Healey was appointed by the Los Angeles City Water Company as arbitrator to represent their interests in the taking of the independent companies. In Los Angeles he continued the practice of his profession at an office in the Baker Block, being active in the surveying along the courses of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers, as well as in the regions given up to the cultivation of fruits.

Mr. Healey was married October 23, 1855, in Santa Clara, to Annie Morgan, and of that union one daughter, Eva L., Mrs. George S. Ingersoll, and two sons, Eugene T. and Lucien T., were born and are survivors. Mrs. Ingersoll has one son, Sigmund Secor Ingersoll, and Lucien T. has one daughter, Zoe, Mrs. Joseph J. Garrison. Mr. Healey's second marriage occurred in November, 1869, in San Francisco, uniting him with Orlena M. Swett, whose father, Capt. Frederick Parker Swett, built the first wharves in San Francisco and was a pioneer of this state, coming in 1849. Of this marriage two daughters were born: Blanche M. was married to Major B. C. Kenyon and died leaving two children, Brewster Standish and Dorothy Blanche; and Maud A. became the wife of George C. Flint.

Mrs. Healey was the first white woman to live in what is now Long Beach, living in a tent for several weeks, until the sand storms got so bad the family had to move to the Bixby ranch. In Long Beach, where she still makes her home, she is active in civic affairs. For four years she was recording secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Long Beach, of which she was one of the founders; is a member of the Ebell Club; of the Bethlehem

Inn Association, of which she was president for two years, and is a charter member of the City Club.

RICHARD DILLON. Coming first to Los Angeles almost forty years ago to engage in business, and having since that time been continuously a resident of the city and closely associated with its business and political life during all the long years intervening between that distant day and the present, is a record of which one may be justly proud. And this is the record of Richard Dillon, veteran dry goods merchant and at present the holder of valuable realty in Los Angeles city and county. Mr. Dillon is descended from good old Irish stock, and was born in Limerick, Ireland, September 24, 1837. At the early age of seventeen years he started out to face the world alone and to carve a place for himself among men. His chosen line was dry goods and he at once devoted himself to the mastery of the details of the business. In 1862 young Richard journeyed out to Australia and started in business at Melbourne. Not being entirely satisfied with conditions as he found them on the island continent, he came to San Francisco in 1866 and entered the employ of the dry goods firm of Kirby, Byrne & Co., then the most extensive concern of the kind on the Pacific coast, the establishment being located under the old Lick house of early day fame. Here Mr. Dillon remained for some nine years, becoming thoroughly identified with the life of the Golden Gate city. On March 17, 1875, he came to Los Angeles and immediately opened a dry goods house at the corner of Main and Requena streets, under the firm name of Dillon & Kenealy, his partner in this venture being John Kenealy. The business prospered exceedingly and soon there were branch stores at Pomona and Visalia, Cal., and at Phoenix and Tombstone, Ariz. Mr. Dillon continued in the dry goods business until 1887, when he sold his extensive interests and retired from active merchandising, with the exception of his Phoenix store, which he conducted until 1892.

Even while a prosperous merchant, Mr. Dillon was keenly awake to the value of Southern California realty, and purchased a number of large tracts of land which have since become of considerable value. In early days he bought three hundred and forty-six acres at Roscoe, Cal. One

hundred and seventy-five acres of this tract he planted to vines, and erecting there a number of concrete buildings, he engaged in the manufacture of wine. The proximity of this property to Los Angeles soon made it too valuable for acreage, and it was cut up into town lots and sold. Mr. Dillon having previously disposed of it, and the land was now known as Orange Cove, situated near Burbank. Another valuable tract purchased in an early day when the value, as compared with that of the present day, was a mere song, is one hundred and sixty acres on Western avenue and Florence street, which is still undeveloped. Mr. Dillon also owns the northwest corner of Hill and Seventh streets.

Another record of Mr. Dillon's which is both commendable and unusual is that during all the years of his residence in Los Angeles he has never once missed going to the polls to cast his vote for what he believed to be the right. In the decision of this point he has been influenced by the interests involved, rather than by political distinctions, and has always thrown his strength on the side of the man whom he believed best fitted to fill the position and to discharge the duties thereof.

Mr. Dillon is a communicant in the Catholic Church and a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus. His wife, now deceased, was Miss Mary Hennesy. She bore her husband seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. Of the sons, Richard J. is a well-known attorney, and the younger son, Edward Thomas, a rising physician. The daughters are Mrs. Mary B. Warwick and Mrs. Daniel G. Grant. There are also five grandchildren, who are the solace of Mr. Dillon's declining years.

[Since the above was written Mr. Dillon passed away May 2, 1915, and his remains were interred in Calvary cemetery.]

AUGUST BROSSMER. Descended from a long line of sturdy German ancestry, and himself a native of the Fatherland, August Brossmer was also a pioneer in the west, having come to Los Angeles to make his permanent home in 1868. The journey hither was made from Montana, where he had gone with his wife the preceding year, shortly after his arrival in America. From the time of his arrival in Los Angeles until

his death, in 1889, Mr. Brossmer proved himself to be a worthy citizen, applying his efforts in such a manner that he accumulated an appreciable property, and surrounding his family with the comforts and advantages that the city afforded at that time. He was known as a man of ability and worth, a good friend, a reliable business man, and an altogether desirable citizen of the growing metropolis of the west.

Mr. Brossmer was born at Ettenheim, in the province of Baden, Germany, June 4, 1841, the son of Michael and Theresa Brossmer. He grew to manhood there, attending the parish schools and later learning the trade of cabinetmaker. Besides himself his brother Sigmund (who was also located in Los Angeles for a time) and his sister, Mrs. Stephen Frey, were the only children of his father's first marriage. It was in 1867 that Mr. Brossmer and his wife came first to America, making the trip across the Atlantic on board the steamship Hansa and landing at Hoboken, N. J. From there they went west to Montana, making the journey by way of St. Louis and thence up the Mississippi river to Fort Bend, there taking teams for the remainder of the way. They went first to Helena, Mont., and from there to Pipestone, also in Montana, remaining at this latter place for two months. However, they were not pleased with this part of the west and so determined to try their fortune in the southwest. Accordingly, with Alexander Hennenger, a brother of Mrs. Brossmer, they started by way of Salt Lake City and the southern route for California. They reached San Bernardino in December of 1867, remaining there until May, 1868, at which time they removed to Los Angeles to make their permanent home.

For a time after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Brossmer worked at his trade as a cabinetmaker, but the splendid opportunities offered even at that early date caused him to engage in the more lucrative business of contracting and building, which enterprise he followed during many years with great success. He was recognized as a man of influence in the growing community and his business ability was generally appreciated throughout the county. His death, which occurred December 28, 1889, was a distinct loss to the city, and was sincerely mourned by many loyal friends. He was a member of the Red Men, among whom he is well remembered and also a member of the Turner Society.



Andrew Glassell

Mrs. Brossmer, who still survives her husband, is a woman of great strength of character and executive ability. Before her marriage she was Miss Euphrosina Hennenger, also a native of Ettenheim, Baden, Germany, born February 9, 1843, the daughter of Joseph and Cecelia (Mueller) Hennenger. She received her education in the public schools of her native village, and when she was twenty-two years of age she was married to Mr. Brossmer. They had no children of their own, but an adopted daughter, Waibel, was reared with all the love and care of an own child. She was married to Thomas Neuner, a well-known local business man, who died within a short time, and several years later she was again married, now being Mrs. J. E. Sills.

Mrs. Brossmer was the companion of her husband in the truest sense of the word, and her long residence in Los Angeles has made her especially well versed in the past history of the city. She has seen it grow from a mere village to its present splendid dimensions, and both she and her husband always possessed the most unwavering faith in its future greatness, which faith is still as bright with Mrs. Brossmer as it was when she first came here, almost fifty years ago. In the early days of the city, when Mr. Brossmer was a prominent figure in the general life and activity of the county, he quite clearly foresaw the possibilities that were offered for stupendous growth and development in the southwest. Many of the early buildings were erected by him, and some of these are still standing, although for the most part the progress of events has swept them away with other landmarks of a day gone by.

ANDREW GLASSELL, SR. From the period of his arrival in California during the pioneer days of 1852 until his death, nearly fifty years later, Mr. Glassell was intimately associated with the profession of law in this state, with the exception only of the momentous days of the Civil war. His influence was apparent during the formative period of the state, when men of powerful minds and strong wills were needed to place the commonwealth upon a substantial basis; nor were his achievements less commendable during those later years of progress and development which have rendered possible the high standing of California today.

Many of the qualities so noticeable in the life of Mr. Glassell were his by right of inheritance from Scotch ancestry. He was the fourth in direct succession to bear the name of Andrew Glassell, the first having been a worthy Scot whose son and namesake founded the family in Virginia. In a family of six children, whose parents were Andrew and Susan (Thornton) Glassell, the last survivor was Andrew, born in Virginia, at the ancestral home (known as Torthorwald) September 30, 1827. When seven years of age he was taken to Sumter county, Ala., where his father became a cotton planter near Livingston. At seventeen years of age he entered the University of Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1848. The study of law he began under the preceptorship of Hon. Samuel W. Inge, and on being admitted to the bar commenced a general professional practice, during which time he enjoyed the friendship of Hon. John A. Campbell, at one time a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

As before stated, it was in 1852 that Mr. Glassell cast his fortunes with the new state of California. The recommendations which he brought from Judge Campbell not only secured his admission to the bar of the supreme court of this state, but also gave him at once a high rank among its lawyers, and he was soon appointed a deputy of the United States district attorney of California at San Francisco. His especial assignment was the trying of a large number of land cases, some of which were then pending before the United States land commission, appointed under act of Congress of March 3, 1851, to settle the titles to lands in this state. After three years in this position he resumed private practice in San Francisco and so continued until the war, when, on account of his southern sympathies rendering it impossible for him to take the test oath, he temporarily closed his office, and until after the termination of the war engaged in running a steam saw mill and manufacturing lumber and staves near Santa Cruz. With the close of the war he again took up professional labors, selecting Los Angeles as his future home and entering into partnership with Alfred B. Chapman, a friend of his boyhood and at one time an officer in the regular army. For a time the firm title was Glassell & Chapman, but the admission of Col.

George H. Smith, January 1, 1870, caused a change of name to Glassell, Chapman & Smith; and for a short time Henry M. Smith, now deceased, and the late judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, was a member of the firm. In 1879 Mr. Chapman retired to engage in horticultural pursuits, and later George S. Patton, a nephew of Mr. Glassell, was admitted as a junior partner. This association continued until 1883, when Mr. Glassell retired, to enjoy in his declining years the leisure and comforts which he had so worthily merited and won.

During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Glassell married Lucy Toland, whose father, Dr. H. H. Toland, was the founder of the Toland Medical College, now the medical department of the California State University. Nine children were born of this union, namely: Susan G., who became the wife of H. M. Mitchell and is now deceased; Minnie G., Mrs. Harrington Brown, of Los Angeles; Hugh; Andrew; William T.; Louise G., the widow of Dr. J. DeBarth Shorb, of Los Angeles; Philip H., deceased; Alfred L., of Los Angeles; and Lucien T., deceased. Mrs. Lucy Glassell was born in South Carolina and was a mere child when brought to California, where her death occurred at thirty-nine years of age. In religion she was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Six years after her death Mr. Glassell was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Virginia Micou Ring, of New Orleans, who died in Los Angeles in 1897. The death of Mr. Glassell occurred at his home, No. 352 Buena Vista street, Los Angeles, January 28, 1901. Many tributes of respect and honor were paid to his memory by those who had been associated with him during the years of his professional activity. Among others we quote the following from the memorial adopted by the attorneys of Los Angeles and prepared at their request by a committee consisting of Stephen M. White, A. M. Stephens, A. W. Hutton, J. R. Scott and J. A. Graves.

"At all times since the formation of the co-partnership of Glassell & Chapman down to the time of Mr. Glassell's retirement, the firm of firms of which he was the head enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He and his co-partners were favorably known throughout the state and especially in this section, and they

were usually retained on one side or the other of every important civil suit tried in this county and vicinity. The records of the several tribunals, state and federal, abound with evidence demonstrating the extent and importance of the litigation so ably conducted by and under the supervision of Mr. Glassell, and to these records reference is made as the highest and best evidence of his reputation, worth and ability as a lawyer. Not only was the firm of Glassell & Chapman active practitioners of the law, but they did much to develop and improve this section of the state. They did not, as so many owners of large tracts of land have done, wait to become enriched by and through the enterprise of their neighbors, but took an active interest in all matters calculated to induce immigration and the upbuilding of Southern California. One instance of their deals in real estate may be cited. About 1868 they became the owners of a large tract of land in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. This tract was subdivided and a large irrigating canal constructed to conduct the waters of the Santa Ana river to the farming lands and to the town of Richland, which was laid out by them, and the land offered for sale upon terms most favorable to settlers. This little town of Richland is now the city of Orange. The canal of the Semi-Tropic Water Company has been from time to time extended and enlarged until today it forms a large part of the property of the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company and a portion of the finest system of irrigation in the southern part of the state.

"Mr. Glassell was one of the incorporators, and for many years preceding his death one of the directors, of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Los Angeles. He also took part in the organization of the Los Angeles City Water Company in 1868 and continued to be one of its large stockholders. About the same year the firm of Glassell & Chapman acted as the attorneys in the incorporation of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railway Company, by which company the first railroad in Los Angeles county was constructed. They were its attorneys continuously until the road was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, when the firm became local attorneys for this latter company. As a lawyer and as a man he was scru-

pulously honest, direct in his methods, open and frank in all his dealings, and toward the members of the bar always extremely courteous and affable, but at the same time in the trial of a case bold and vigorous. He was generous to those who were associated with him in his cases and always quick to recognize and acknowledge their services rendered in the common cause. He was liberal to the young men who entered the profession through his office and more than one member of your committee remember with gratitude his kindness, helpfulness and generosity, and it is most pleasing now to remember that in all of their intercourse with him they cannot recall one single coarse expression or a single instance in which even for a moment he laid aside the bearing of a gentleman. He was a sound lawyer, deeply versed in the principles of his profession and thoroughly posted as to precedents affecting the questions in hand. He was a safe adviser and practical rather than brilliant. He was not an orator, but always terse, clear and forcible in argument. He was at all times thoroughly prepared at the trial, and in the preparation acted upon the theory that he is the best lawyer who drafts his pleading and other papers so thoroughly as to leave no weak points for the attack of his adversary, and consequently but little need of oratory to defend them. In his business dealings with his debtors he was merciful and forbearing, often reducing or remitting the debt when its enforcement might have seemed to be harsh. Each member of your committee has personally known Mr. Glassell for more than a quarter of a century and can without reservation attest that they never heard expressed any suspicion of the man. By devotion to his profession and by rare business sagacity he accumulated a large fortune, but by far the richest legacy he leaves behind him is the reputation which he earned by a lifelong course of honest dealing in his professional and business career. Notwithstanding his retirement from the practice hereinbefore noted, his life was a laborious one and full of responsibilities, and it is said by one who was very near to him in his latter days that he was ready to lay down the burdens of life and rest. His mortal career is ended; his life's roll is made up and at its conclusion is written the endorsement, 'An honest and just man.'"

EDWARD HOWARD BENTLEY. The genealogy of the Bentley family in America is traced back to William Bentley who with his brother, John, crossed the ocean to Providence, R. I., about fifteen years after that colony had been planted by Roger Williams. The brothers were natives of Cornwall, England, and sons of Sir Roger Bentley, a representative of the old Norman nobility in whose blood had been mingled that of the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race. As John died in Providence without issue, it is to William that the family lineage is traced, for he left a large family. It is known that he was a young man of about twenty at the time of joining the Providence colony in 1651, so it is probable that the date of his birth was about 1630. His death occurred in the year 1720. One of his sons, William, was born in Rhode Island in 1668 and in 1703 married Mary Eliot, a great-granddaughter of the famous missionary to the Indians, Rev. John Eliot, of the Massachusetts Bay colony. One of the five children of William was Jonathan, born near Providence in 1705 and in young manhood a pioneer of Rensselaer county, N. Y., where in 1735 he married Mary Rathbourne. Of their two children the son, George Rathbourne Bentley, born in Rensselaer county in 1740, became a captain in the Revolutionary war and a member of the personal staff of George Washington. At the battle of Trenton, N. J., he was seriously wounded and lost a leg, but recovered and at the close of the war returned to his New York home.

The eldest son of Capt. George Rathbourne and Mary (Cavendish) Bentley was William Bentley, whose birth occurred in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1785, and who served in the war of 1812, afterward being granted a pension for wounds received in the service. He removed to Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., and later to Allenshill, same county, where in 1838 his earth life came to an end. In 1808 he had married Sofia James, daughter of Jonathan James, an officer of the Revolution. Born of the union were the following-named children: Preston Miller, Peter Allen, Mary, Jonathan J., Hiram, Edwin Rathbourne and Martin Van Buren. The last-named died in Detroit, Mich.; Peter Allen passed away at Compton, Cal., in July, 1896; Preston Miller, Jonathan J. and Mary are still living in Macomb county, Mich. Edwin Rathbourne (or Ruthven, as the middle name was usually spelled) Bentley was born at Allenshill, Ontario county, N. Y.,

November 30, 1820, and died at Armada, Macomb county, Mich., November 23, 1876. In his native county he had lived as a boy, but seeking the greater opportunities afforded by the newly opened central west section he had established himself on a Michigan farm in young manhood. In Macomb county he married Mary Howard Dunham in 1850. Five children were born of the union. The eldest, Mary Ellen, born at Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Mich., in September of 1852, became the wife of Fred M. Garlick in 1873 and died at Owosso, Mich., twenty years later, leaving three children, all residents of Michigan. The second daughter, Corrinne E., born at Mount Clemens in September, 1855, married Osman C. Seelye about 1876 and is now living in Laporte, Ind. The third child and only son, Edward Howard Bentley, was born in Detroit, Mich., November 23, 1857, and became a prominent attorney in Los Angeles. The fourth member of the family, Kate Evelyn, was born at Detroit in September, 1863, and is the wife of F. E. Kohler of Owosso, Mich. The youngest daughter, Edith May, was born at Armada, Mich., in 1868, and is the wife of Charles Rubekam, of Owosso.

Educated in law at the University of Michigan, Edward Howard Bentley came to Los Angeles about 1879 and for thirty-five years engaged in the practice of law in this city, meanwhile rising to a position of great prominence at the bar and among the jurists of the state. He was a member of the law firm of Wicks, Lucas & Bentley, while at a different period he had as a partner J. R. Dupuy, then the district attorney. From the time of casting his first ballot he supported Democratic principles. May 13, 1885, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth N. Wristen, of Fresno, a daughter of the late W. D. and Agnes A. (Dew) Wristen, who crossed the plains with a "prairie schooner" during the period of western colonization and mining development. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bentley comprises two sons. The elder, Howard Edward, an engineer, married Miss Beatrice Allen and resides in Los Angeles. The younger, Basil Wristen, is a resident of Chicago. The honorable career of Edward Howard Bentley came to a close June 29, 1913, after an illness of only seven days. The large attendance of professional associates at his funeral attested to the high regard in which he was held. Ex-Governor Henry T. Gage, Will D. Gould, Len Clairborne, Harry L.

Dunnigan, Grove E. Walter and James R. Redd served as active pallbearers, while the honorary pallbearers were Frank Binford, Frank Adams, Capt. J. Irving McKenna and Wallace Wideman. Interment was made in the Rosedale cemetery. With the passing of Mr. Bentley there was removed another important link that connected the past with the present. At the time of his arrival in Los Angeles the population of the city was about eleven thousand. Within ten years he had seen it grow to fifty thousand and at the time of his death the population had reached almost one-half million. As the city had grown his own law practice had increased and a gratifying degree of financial prosperity rewarded his long life of professional devotion. Side by side with civic advancement there had been a corresponding expansion of his own professional interests, so that his name was almost as well-known in the city of metropolitan proportions as it had been in the smaller town of the '80s. In each decade of growth his name stood for honor, research and those other virtues indispensable to professional success and to civic influence.

FRANCIS SIDNEY HUTCHINS. In coming to the United States and taking up the strenuous activities of the cattle industry Mr. Hutchins relinquished the cultured associations that had become familiar to him in the home of his father, John George Hutchins, an honored member of an old and well-connected family of England. A region remote from the thriving city of Bristol, where he was born on New Year's day of 1855 and where he received exceptional advantages in the schools, became the center of manhood's enterprises and afforded him an opportunity to make good in his chosen occupation of stock-ranching. When but seventeen years of age he left England and joined an older brother, Alfred, in America, where ultimately he developed an extensive and important cattle business on the plains of Colorado. That was the prosperous period of the industry in the west and he reaped the benefit of the rising prices and abundance of range. Within a decade after he had bought his first herd of stock he ranked among the well-to-do and efficient cattlemen of the country and his brand was to be seen in large numbers all through his section of the stock country.



Robert Kimm

A visit to the old home in England was made memorable by the marriage of Mr. Hutchins to Miss Amy Webster Hugo in August of 1884. Mrs. Hutchins was born at Exeter, England, on the last day of the year 1856 and was a member of a prominent family of her native city, where her father, Walter Hugo, ranked among the leading surgeons. Three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins came to Los Angeles and there he gave his remaining years of activity to the management of his large interests and to the enjoyment of domestic and social relations. His ample means made possible a life of retirement from business stress and afforded him opportunities for culture and travel. In the midst of such fortunate conditions he never forgot the duties of citizenship but gave liberally of time and influence to the furthering of enterprises for the upbuilding of Los Angeles. Although not active in political affairs he kept posted in regard to the general issues and gave his ballot to Democratic principles. In his native country he had been trained in the faith of the Church of England and after coming to the United States he adhered to the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, during the latter part of his life officiating as warden of the Church of the Ascension at Boyle Heights. Surviving him are Mrs. Hutchins and six children, namely: Amy Webster and Walter Sidney, who reside with their mother; Beatrice Hugo, who married Henry Perkins and lives at Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mary Edith, at home; Dorothy Whistler, the wife of Harry Raynor, of Los Angeles, and Francis Stanley, at home. The sons and daughters are well educated young people of refined tastes, with a large circle of friends among the best families of the city.

HON. ABBOT KINNEY. Were a stranger to inquire concerning the distinctive traits of Mr. Kinney and the talents which have brought his name into prominence throughout Southern California, he would be interested and perhaps even amazed by the variety of the answers given to his query. Lovers of literature, those whose lives are largely devoted to critical study of the latest works in history, art or fiction, would emphasize the startling range of knowledge expressed in the authorship of books discussing widely diver-

gent problems. Realty men, those who have given their lives to the buying and selling of property and the handling of large deals, unanimously consider him great from the standpoint of a promoter of the favorite coast town of Venice, which indeed owes its existence, not to say its growth, to his tireless energy, progressive optimism and unwavering loyalty in the face of catastrophe and temporary defeat. Orange growers, those who consider this region solely from the standpoint of its adaptability to citrus-culture, regard as most vitally important his identification during the early '80s with the orange industry and the subsequent development of other holdings, notably Kinneloa ranch near Pasadena. Nor are there wanting many public-spirited citizens who regard as most important of all his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians, to develop the Yosemite into a park of which the entire state may be proud, to secure the enactment of the Australian ballot law, to protect stock-raisers during periods of drought, to secure the removal of all local and state taxes on ocean-going ships owned by California, and to promote other movements of unquestioned value to the permanent prosperity of the west.

Patriotism would be expected as an hereditary characteristic of one whose ancestors were identified with the new world almost from the first attempts of colonization. The paternal ancestors of Abbot Kinney came to America in 1634 and his maternal progenitors in 1636, the former being Nonconformists who sought freedom in their forms of worship as well as in their religious beliefs. Successive generations have inherited the sturdy mental attributes of the original immigrants and have risen to high standing in New England and New Jersey. One branch of the family was established in New Jersey and at Brookside, that state, Abbot Kinney was born in 1850. Excellent advantages were bestowed upon him and these he appreciated to the utmost, developing thereby a well-rounded mentality, facility in the art of writing and a thorough knowledge of several languages. For several years it was his privilege to live in the home of his uncle, United States Senator James Dixon, of Washington, D. C., and there he became acquainted with the families of Lincoln,

Grant, Sherman and other men of world-wide fame. From Washington he was sent to Heidelberg, Germany, to prosecute his studies in the great university and afterward he had the advantage of study in Paris. Upon leaving school he made a walking tour of the continent and thereby gained an insight into the habits of the people most valuable in acquiring a cosmopolitan knowledge of the world.

Thorough acquaintance with the French language acquired during his Parisian experiences enabled Mr. Kinney to translate for President Grant a history of the Civil war written by the Comte de Paris. Fond of literature and proficient as a translator, he found this task a most delightful one. His next enterprise was radically different, yet no less interesting to him. As a member of the tobacco house of Kinney Bros., of New York City, he engaged as a buyer in the south for the firm and later went abroad for the same purpose. During 1875, while buying famous Turkish brands, he witnessed the massacre of the Bulgarians and was the last foreigner to leave Salonica, Macedonia, before the general slaughter took place in that old city. Upon relinquishing his work as a buyer in 1877 he acted upon a three years' tour of the world. During one year of that period he acted as commissioner to ameliorate the condition of an Egyptian province, whose people were suffering from small-pox and famine. After leaving Egypt he toured in other lands and made a special study of their government and industrial condition. In the progress of his tour around the world he came to Southern California and for the first time viewed the beauties of nature, the charming mountain scenery and the unrivalled climatic attractions of this part of the world. The magic of the land laid its lure upon him. Such was the pleasure he derived from the contemplation of the picturesque environment that he determined to establish a home in this little known region. At that time (1880) Los Angeles had scarcely eleven thousand souls and the surrounding country was sparsely settled, but no lack of population, no dullness of industrial conditions, no grimness of outlying deserts could lessen the charm that fascinated this widely-traveled stranger. Capitulating to the

charm of the place, he bought five hundred acres near Sierra Madre and planted two hundred acres in citrus fruits, later acquiring other citrus properties, chief among which stands the Kinneloa ranch at Pasadena, an estate most alluring in its charm of scenery and environment.

Appointed to serve as commissioner with Helen Hunt Jackson in 1883, Mr. Kinney reported upon the needs of the Indians of Southern California and largely to this report was due the abandoning of the reservation plan, the lands instead being allotted in severalty to heads of Indian families, with time limit, to insure the preparation of the red men for civilization. From 1884 until 1887 Mr. Kinney acted as chairman of the state board of forestry and had charge of the first surveys for forest reservations. In June, 1897, Governor Budd appointed him a member of the Yosemite commission, of which he was chosen presiding officer. Through the period of his service he labored to secure better roads in the valley, more adequate stage service, the paying of the old indebtedness against the park, the reduction of charges at the park hotels and the forbidding of all herding of stock on the land. Believing the Yosemite to be one of the wonders of the world, Mr. Kinney has endeavored to arouse the people of the state to a greater appreciation of the beauties of this noted park, and to a large degree he has been successful.

A student of forestry for many years, Mr. Kinney was appointed chairman of the state board of forestry of California in 1884, and acted in this capacity for three years. It was during his term that the first surveys for forest reservations were made. Through his importunities with President Cleveland and Secretary Lamar he secured the first national forest reservation in California. For many years he was vice president of the American Forestry Association and with B. E. Fernow and H. T. Ensign and others, worked indefatigably to awaken the people to the realization of the great need of protecting the mountain water sheds to prevent floods and to preserve the water of the nation for irrigation, power and navigation. The first public forestry work of a practical nature done in the United States was accomplished by the Cali-

fornia State Board of Forestry, and to meet the demand for an account of their accomplishments the state forestry reports were republished in sections and in several editions.

While living in the east Mr. Kinney was identified with the Fifth Maryland National Guard, a training which well fitted him for the rank of major and inspector of rifle practice which he later filled in the National Guard of California. To stimulate interest and pride in the work of the National Guard Mr. Kinney offered trophies for the best military teams. In 1873 he was connected with the Third United States Cavalry in the Sioux Reservation.

Love of literature is a leading trait of Mr. Kinney, whose advocacy of culture is so pronounced that for two years he maintained a reading room at the Soldiers' Home, besides which he established public libraries at Santa Monica, Pasadena and Venice. To place upon record his individual opinions concerning subjects of interest and importance he has written a number of books, chief among these being the *Conquest of Death*, *Tasks by Twilight*, *Money*, *Under the Shadow of the Dragon*, *Protection vs. Free Trade*, *The Australian Ballot*, *Forestry*, and *Eucalyptus*. On the last mentioned subject he is a recognized authority, and to him is due credit for starting the forestry stations in California for supplying trees to any who wished them, his purpose being to exploit the eucalyptus and conserve forestry in general. Now, after lying dormant for several years, this work is being extended, having been taken up by the forest reserves. The range of subjects upon which Mr. Kinney has written is little less than remarkable and indicates the breadth of his mental vision, the depth of his mental attainments and his happy facility of expression. No subject was approached until it had been made a theme of long-continued study. In spite of incessant business and horticultural activities, he had found leisure to study intelligently and profoundly varied subjects of vital importance to the progress of the country. Yet he has been no bookworm, living no life apart from his books. On the contrary, he is thoroughly alive, in touch with every department of the world's progress and in sympathy with the great enterprises that are

revolutionizing the west. He believes in culture and familiarity with literature as a means of development of a well-rounded character, but not as the sole outlet of our mental energies.

In the work of Prof. O. C. Marsh in the west along the lines of paleontology he took a special interest, particularly in the wonderful discoveries of ancient animal life. Through research the ancestor of the horse, a one-toed animal, has been traced back to a small five-toed animal, and the horse of today still has remains of two of the lost toes in the splints of the fore legs.

In all of his work Mr. Kinney had the sympathy and co-operation of his talented wife, a woman of great intellectual force and deep civic loyalty. In all of his grave responsibilities she walked beside him and in the sunlight of success, as in the shadow of temporary defeats, she remained his confidante, caring for his health with infinite solicitude and fostering his optimistic spirit with an unceasing enthusiasm. A direct descendant of Mildred Washington (a niece of George Washington) and a daughter of Judge James D. Thornton, she inherited superior qualities and these in turn descended to her four living sons. Her death occurred at the family residence in Venice after an illness of only three days and at a time when she was officiating chairman of the Venice Board of Education, besides planning for other organization work tending toward the local progress. Three years after the death of his first wife Mr. Kinney was married to Winifred Harwell, a daughter of J. Courtland Harwell, of the old Devonshire Harwell family, and Jeane McDonald, a direct descendant of Marshall McDonald, distinguished in the Napoleonic wars. Vice-President Marshall is a member of the same family. In his present happy home life Mr. Kinney enjoys the presence of two children, a little girl and boy.

A personage of interest and position, whose history took on brilliance through contact with statesmen and literateurs in Washington and Paris and received added interest through the advantage of travel and broad culture, Mr. Kinney has found the greatest chapter of his life to be connected with Southern California and the most valuable page

of that chapter identifies him with Venice as its creator. From a plan that had its inception in his mind to a resort visited by thousands, his has been the master mind, his the creative touch, his the keen eye for scenic beauty at this meeting place of land and water under a sun-kissed sky. Catastrophes of fire and flood have not daunted his changeless faith in the future of the Venice of America. Here he makes his home and here he has, as far as possible, centered his activities, working with a tireless energy scarcely to be expected of a man of large wealth, but representing his earnest desire to promote the welfare of the town to the extent of his ability. Far removed from the scenes of his youth, he is giving of manhood's ripened experience and sagacious judgment to the permanent progress of a region endeared to him by long associations and by the recognized charm of its manifold attractions.

CASPARE BEHRENDT. It is given to few to enjoy a continuous identification of more than sixty years with one town, but such was the record of the late Caspare Behrendt, whose passing, November 19, 1913, removed from Los Angeles a pioneer of 1852, an Indian trader in the then sleepy Spanish pueblo, a leader among the Hebrews, one ever faithful to the traditions and dogmas of his race, and honored by people of every nationality by reason of his patriotic spirit and kindly charities. Although a native of Germany, educated wholly in that country, familiar with its language and history, he became typically American in thought, aspirations and temperament, and above all else he became a true Californian, loyal to the commonwealth of his adoption and a believer in its great future. When he came to the United States he was a lad in his teens, without means, a stranger in a strange land, but with a rich capital of hope and health and determination. The discovery of gold brought him to the west and a desire to investigate conditions throughout California induced him to visit Los Angeles, whose attractive environment and ideal climate caused him to become a permanent citizen. Few Germans were living here at the time, nor had the place as yet attracted many of his own race. The Spanish and

Mexican population predominated and in a short time he had made friends with them. Thereafter he counted among his warmest supporters the natives of the city. Other notable pioneers, among them Solomon Lazard, George Workman and Harris Newmark, were attracted to him by reason of his fine character and superior intelligence. Into his store on Commercial street near Main there came people of every class and nationality then resident in Los Angeles. His fair dealings brought him their confidence and for years he ranked among the most popular and successful business men of the city.

When the Mexicans arose to drive out Maximilian and the French Mr. Behrendt was won over to the support of the patriots and furnished them with munitions of war. However, his activities aroused the suspicions of the French and they determined to take him prisoner. Only the timely warning by a native that troops were approaching enabled him to escape. Although in constant danger for some time thereafter he did not cease his efforts to assist the Mexicans in their endeavor to overthrow the empire. When conditions had quieted down and it became safe for him to return to Los Angeles he established himself in the grain business, which for the following years brought him a fair profit. Of an active temperament, fond of commercial pursuits and disliking the tedium of retirement from public enterprises, he did not relinquish his business connections until about 1898, when the infirmities of age forced him to turn his interests into the hands of others. About five years before his death he became blind. With the loss of vision and the failure of his health, life ceased to hold a deep fascination for him and he entered tranquilly into the rest of eternity. For forty-two years it had been his privilege to enjoy the devoted companionship of a capable wife, who now survives him, together with their daughter, Mrs. John Kahn, and the only son, Sam Behrendt. Mrs. Behrendt, formerly Hulda Cohn, is a daughter of Abraham and Rosalie (Newmark) Cohn, and a native of Prussia, Germany, where the family wielded considerable influence among those of their own race. Among the leading members of the family who came to the United States is her brother, Kaspare Cohn, who rose from poverty to affluence and is now numbered among the capitalists of Los Angeles, prior to 1885 a partner in the firm of H. Newmark and later the founder of the firm of K.



J. F. Holbrook

Cohn & Co., also a stockholder in the Azusa Ice Company, San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation, Coalinga Water and Electric Company, California Commercial Company, Southern California Gas Company and Southern California Ice Company.

JOHN FREDERICK HOLBROOK. Another of the honored pioneers of California and of Los Angeles is John Frederick Holbrook, now retired, but for many years one of the most active and progressive of local business men, and the organizer of the J. F. Holbrook Company, manufacturers of corrugated steel tanks and roofing, and for an extended period the head of the company. Previous to that time he had been engaged in the manufacture of water pipe and in the construction of water systems, having built the water works for what is now Pasadena in an early day, and since that time having performed the same service for various other Southern California municipalities.

Mr. Holbrook is a native of Indiana, having been born in Adams county, July 21, 1846, the son of Nicholas and Mary Holbrook, both deceased many years ago. He received his education in the public schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., remaining in school until about sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed for three years to learn the trade of sheet metal and tin work. After completing his trade he went to Pittsburg, in 1865, and for a number of years followed his trade in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Denver, Colo. It was in September, 1868, that he came to California, crossing the plains and going directly to San Francisco, locating after a short time at San Jose. Later he went to Sacramento, where he remained until 1873, at which time he came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. He came to this city under contract to lay fifteen miles of water pipe for the Cerro Gordo mines, the undertaking requiring one year. He also engaged in the manufacture of water pipe at Alameda and Marchessault streets. After a year at this location he removed to Alameda and Ducommun streets, remaining there until in 1877, when he again changed his location, moving this time to Market street, where the company is still in business.

Mr. Holbrook built the first water works for the Indiana Colony (now Pasadena), and since that time he has constructed the water works for Pomona, Alhambra and Glendale. During this time he was also in the well-casing business. In 1900 he sold his pipe plant and engaged in the manufacture of steel tanks and roofing, making a specialty of oil tanks for the oil fields. This business is still conducted under his name, but is owned and managed by his son, who took over the interests on the retirement of his father.

During his long residence in the city Mr. Holbrook has been closely connected with its municipal affairs and has been a prominent factor in the upbuilding of the city. He is independent in politics, and gives his support to men and measures which he deems best fitted for the accomplishment of the greatest good for the general welfare. He served as a member of the city council from 1886 to 1888.

The marriage of Mr. Holbrook took place in this city January 1, 1874, uniting him with Miss Laura Commons, the daughter of Dr. Albert Commons, the family being one of the early pioneer families to locate in this vicinity. Of the four children of this union two are deceased. Those living are Frederick W., now conducting the business which his father established, and Elizabeth, the wife of George W. Nowlin, of this city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook are well known throughout the city, and have many warm friends. Mr. Holbrook is enjoying a well-deserved rest from many years of fruitful endeavor. He is a member of several of the exclusive social clubs, and for many years has been a prominent member of the Recreation Gun Club and the Los Angeles Pioneers Society.

SAMUEL LESTER PAGE. A man of ability and integrity, enterprising and practical, Samuel Lester Page, for twenty-four years road supervisor of his district, is one of the early pioneers of California, having crossed the plains in 1860. Since that time he has made his home in this state, living at various places for ten years, and then coming to Alhambra, since which time he has lived either there or in the vicinity of Pasadena. At present Mr. Page makes his home in Alhambra, where he has a comfortable place,

and where he is recognized as a man of superior ability and worth. He is now past eighty years of age, but is still hale and hearty, being himself very proud of his strength and agility at this time of life. He has lived very keenly throughout all his life time, working hard and earnestly, and living soberly and cleanly, and to these facts he attributes his splendid constitution. He is as interested in local affairs of importance today as he was forty years ago, and is well posted on all matters of local import and ready to take his part in municipal questions. He is very proud of his record as road supervisor and gives the most careful attention to the roads of his district, which are among the best in the county.

Mr. Page is a native of Pennsylvania, born on a farm near Williamsport, January 25, 1834. In 1851 his father went to Michigan, but after six years returned to Pennsylvania. He was not content with the conditions there, however, and after a short time returned to his former location in Michigan, where he was engaged in farming. About this time young Samuel determined to start out alone to seek his fortune, and traveled west to Nebraska, where for six months he was employed in the building of a saw mill. In 1858 he went to Washington, Iowa, where for two years he was variously employed. The lure of the west was claiming many of the young men of that period and in May, 1860, Mr. Page joined a company of twenty wagons coming across the plains. They made their start from St. Joseph, Mo., and after three months arrived in Contra Costa county. For two years Mr. Page worked for wages near Martinez, then took charge of the ranch of Shattuck & Hilligas, where the city of Berkeley now stands. Later he engaged in the wood and coal business in Oakland for himself, then removed to San Francisco, where he was engaged in teaming until 1870, when he came to Southern California, locating at Alhambra on January 27 of that year. He was soon made foreman of the Benjamin Halliday ranch, on which now stands the famous Hotel Raymond, in Pasadena. It was he who planted the large pepper trees that now adorn this property, they being set out in 1870. After a year he sold this property for Mr. Halliday, the purchaser being H. D. Bacon, who retained the services of the efficient foreman for another year. At the end of that time Mr. Page resigned this position and

engaged in farming for himself at Monk Hill, north of Pasadena, and later was employed in hauling oranges to Los Angeles for Wilson & Shorb. He had retained an interest in Alhambra during all this time and eventually he returned there and opened a livery business which he conducted for many years with the greatest success. His work as road supervisor for the Alhambra district has been efficient and faithful and the residents of that district are loyal in their support of Mr. Page. He has continued to invest in real estate and has been exceptionally successful in this line, making splendid profits from his investments, and at this time owning valuable property in Alhambra and Pasadena.

In his personal contact with men Mr. Page has been very successful, being what is known as a "good mixer" and so making many warm friends from all classes of people. He is a prominent Mason, and a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, of Alhambra.

The marriage of Mr. Page was solemnized in 1887, at Pasadena, his bride being Miss Virginia E. Wilson, of Mississippi, a grand-niece of B. D. Wilson, of Alhambra. Of their union were born three children, all well and favorably known in Alhambra and Los Angeles county, where they have been reared and educated. They are Jennie, now the wife of J. D. Fryer; Effie, now Mrs. McSherry; and Lee Lester, who is married to Miss Viola Lipsie. There are two grandchildren in the family, and of these Mr. Page is exceedingly fond and proud.

The long years of public service that Mr. Page has rendered have placed him in unusually close contact with the pulse of the community and given him a knowledge of the men who have given of their best to make this part of the San Gabriel valley one of the garden spots of the earth. He is very popular among all classes of people, and it is a well known fact that in the discharge of his duty as a public servant he sees but one end, and that is faithful and efficient service and the accomplishment of the ultimate end of his endeavor; all that stands in the way of this must give way and be set aside. He has always taken a keen interest in whatever stands for the improvement of his district and in this he contends that there is nothing more vitally important than good roads.

HENRY HAMMEL. The life of this Los Angeles pioneer began in Hesse-Darmstadt, in the south of Germany, September 19, 1834, and closed September 3, 1890, after an identification of almost forty years with the upbuilding of California. He came to America when thirteen years of age to join his elder brother, who had preceded him by some years. No special gifts of fortune made pleasant his early days. The chief endowments bestowed upon him by nature were a sturdy physique capable of great endurance and a keen mind ambitious to acquire knowledge. Mental alertness and excellent health enabled him to rise out of poverty into financial independence and to establish himself among the leading hotel men and ranchers of his adopted community. Coming around the Horn, he arrived in California in 1851, and shortly after found a humble position in a San Francisco hotel. Three years later he left that city and came to Los Angeles, where from a subordinate position in the Bella Union hotel he advanced to the proprietorship of the well-known hostelry. During the latter part of the '60s the Bella Union was the leading hotel of Los Angeles. Thither came the prosperous ranchers from the back country, the tourists from other lands and the merchants from inland towns, so that the landlord gained a large circle of friends among the leaders in every line of enterprise. Men who figured in local history regarded him not merely as a courteous landlord, but also as a kindly and cherished friend.

With the rush in 1864 to the newly discovered gold fields of Havilah, Mr. Hammel sold his interest in the Bella Union and joined the tide of immigration flocking to the then county-seat of Kern county. There he put up a building and opened a hotel, which in memory of his former place of business he called the Bella Union. Associated with him in this enterprise as in many other important investments of his life was Andrew H. Denker, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1857 at the age of seventeen and in 1863 landed in San Francisco via the isthmus. The business at Havilah prospered for a time and the partners made money. Eventually, however, the mines ceased to pan out their former quota of gold, the excitement subsided and the miners sought other and richer fields of labor. It was then decided to close out the business. For that purpose Mr. Denker remained at Havilah, while in 1868 Mr. Hammel sought a new opening in

Los Angeles. The firm leased the United States hotel on the corner of Requena and Main streets, which they conducted until 1886. Their latest and most profitable ventures included the purchase of extensive ranching interests where Beverly Hills is now located. The Rodeo de Las Aguas rancho comprised over thirty-five hundred acres of valley and foothill land between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. For more than thirty years Henry H. Denker, a brother of Andrew H. Denker, had charge of the ranch for the partners, his excellent knowledge of the grain and stock business rendering his services valuable to the owners of the great tract.

Although averse to identification with public affairs and little interested in politics, Mr. Hammel held Los Angeles in the most loyal affection and as a member of the city council promoted many measures of importance. The Pioneer Society had his name enrolled on its membership list and in its circles he had many warm friends. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in Masonry had risen to the Knights Templars and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Marie Ruellan, who was born in Paris September 19, 1845, and had come from France to Los Angeles in 1868 via the Isthmus of Panama. On the death of Mrs. Hammel, August 21, 1913, the large estate that had been amassed by the wise and timely investments of the pioneer couple was bequeathed to their only child, Mathilde. In girlhood Miss Hammel became the wife of Eugene O. McLaughlin and they reside at No. 2400 South Figueroa street. In their home, affectionately ministered to by members of the family and particularly interested in the welfare of her three grandchildren, Edward Henry, Cecile Mathilde and Hortense, Mrs. Hammel spent her last years. The ties of old friendship gave pleasure to her appreciative mind and in the French colony she remained an influential figure to the last. It was her privilege to have the frequent companionship of her sister, Mrs. Louisa A. Denker, whose husband, Andrew H. Denker, passed away in 1892. While enjoying a visit with this sister at the beach Mrs. Hammel was seized with heart weakness and, although hurried by motor car to the McLaughlin home, she passed away the following morning, notwithstanding the tireless efforts of the most skilled physicians to relieve her condition. The funeral service consisted of a

solemn requiem at St. Vincent's Church, followed by interment beside the body of her mother at Calvary cemetery. Surviving her husband for twenty-three years, she had seen a new generation come into the place of his activities and enter into the heritage of his labors; she had seen the great ranch lands he owned with Mr. Denker brought within the scope of twentieth-century development and crossed and re-crossed by the Pacific Electric system. Quietly but intelligently watching the many transformations made by incoming multitudes of settlers, she witnessed the opening of the great era of development which Mr. Hammel years before with shrewd foresight had predicted and the foundation of which he had laid by his own wise and efficient labors, working in conjunction with other loyal and clear-visioned pioneers.

JAMES SETH CRAWFORD. Almost one-half century of civic fidelity identified the late James Seth Crawford with Los Angeles, where as a leading professional man, as an honored pioneer, as a contributor to progressive measures and as president of the board of education, he wielded an influence that even now is productive of benefit to the town of his adoption and that entitles his name to perpetuation in local annals. With his passing, April 14, 1912, three years after his retirement from the world of affairs, there was severed one of the strong pioneer ties that bound the Los Angeles of the past with the city of the present. A native of New York state, born March 4, 1837, and a son of Ira Crawford, he had received a meager education in Minnesota and in the great school of experience and hard work he had learned lessons invaluable to his later enterprises. When only nineteen years of age he had come to the west in 1856 and had settled in San Francisco, where the first part of his professional career was passed, but after 1868 he became a permanent resident of Los Angeles, to which city business and pleasure had previously brought him with sufficient frequency to result in an intimate acquaintance with the place. Dr. Crawford was the first and for some years the only dentist in Los Angeles and was one of the prime movers in organizing the Southern California Odontological Society, of which he was elected the first vice-president.

When twenty-eight years of age Mr. Crawford was united in marriage with Miss Laura Benedict, daughter of Walter and Maria Benedict, of Los Angeles, and three years after their marriage the young couple established a home in this city, where Mrs. Crawford passed away in 1876. One of their daughters, Grace, died here when fourteen years of age; the other, Julia, is now the widow of O. A. Ivers. Along many lines of enterprise Mr. Crawford was a pioneer, notably in the development of the oil industry, for even prior to 1890 he had entered into negotiations for the leasing of oil lands and for years afterward he maintained an active interest in the business. While for years immersed in business and professional affairs, it was not to the exclusion of recreation, public matters or fraternal associations. In politics he adhered to Democratic principles, being one of the best-posted men of his party in Los Angeles, and took an active part in Democratic councils. On the organization of the Recreation Gun Club he became one of its charter members and for years found this connection a source of pleasure in his rare vacations from business duties. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest Knights Templar members in Los Angeles, where for years he had been a leader in Masonry and an exponent of its philanthropic principles of brotherhood and charity. The office of high priest he had filled with characteristic fidelity and frequently he had been elected a delegate to Masonic conventions in San Francisco. The solidity of his mental powers won for him the admiration of his associates in Masonry, in professional and business circles, and in the cultured society which he and his family adorned.

DANIEL HENDERSON McKELLAR. Among the well known and highly respected pioneer families of the county may be named the family of Daniel Henderson McKellar, of Downey and Los Angeles, for although it is more than twenty years since Mr. McKellar passed away, his descendants still reside in this county and the old home place at Downey is still the family home. They are all well and favorably known, and the name is one that commands the highest respect.

Mr. McKellar was a native of North Carolina, but when a small boy his family removed to



Augustus C. Chauvin

Mississippi, where he was reared on a large plantation, and where there are still many descendants of the name. This plantation was in Kemper county and there as a young man Mr. McKellar engaged successfully in farming for himself. Coming west in 1870, he was attracted to Downey from the fact that a large number of families from his part of the South had settled there. Purchasing one hundred acres of land, for a time he made a specialty of raising grain, but later gave his attention to fruit culture, raising a variety of fruits. He also invested heavily in lands throughout the county, and at one time was recognized as an extensive property owner. Among other tracts he owned forty acres at Duarte, besides another tract at San Dimas. He was a man of high principles and deep religious convictions, and a faithful member of the Methodist Church South, which he helped to organize and establish at Downey, and in which he and his family were loyal workers for many years, his daughters still being communicants. Always keenly interested in educational matters, he served for many years as a member of the public school board at Downey. He was progressive and wide-awake on all questions of public import and for many years was one of the leading men of the thriving little city where he made his home.

The marriage of Mr. McKellar was solemnized in Mississippi, the bride being Miss Margaret McMahan, a native of Alabama. She bore her husband nine children, of whom two sons and two daughters are living: Sylvester A., Judith, Josephine and James W., all prominent in public affairs at Downey for many years. Josephine, now Mrs. T. A. McGee, is a member of the faculty of the public school at Downey. She commenced teaching in the old Gallatin school when she was a girl of eighteen years and has been prominent in educational affairs of the county since that time. She is a woman of rare charm and ability and her educational work takes first rank wherever she is known. Miss McKellar (Judith) still resides on the home place, and is one of the leading women of the town. She has always taken a prominent part in social, religious and club affairs and in the various activities of the local women, and her ability as a leader, as well as her charm as a hostess, are universally recognized. James W., the youngest member of the family, was for many years in the furniture and under-

taking business in Downey; he married Charlotte Davis, the daughter of ex-county supervisor Davis, of Los Angeles. They now make their home in the city, where Mr. McKellar is in the undertaking business.

AUGUSTUS C. CHAUVIN. One of the early settlers of California, a man of sterling worth and high purpose, who aimed high and desired to accomplish much in life, was Augustus C. Chauvin, who came to this state in 1849, for the purpose of establishing a home for himself amid new scenes and fresh opportunities and of making for himself a name and a place.

Crossing the continent in 1849, Mr. Chauvin settled near Placerville, in the northern part of California, in the days when that thriving section was at the height of its mining activity. There Mr. Chauvin opened a grocery and general merchandise store, in which business he prospered well, becoming one of the best known merchants of the locality, as well as one of its most respected men. For nearly twenty years he was a part of the life of this mining district, but in 1868 he sold his interests and removed to Los Angeles. Here he engaged in the grocery business once more, opening a store on Main street, opposite the Temple Block, which was then the heart of the business district. In this enterprise, also, Mr. Chauvin prospered, his business ability and integrity bringing their own reward. On account of ill health he retired from active business in 1886, to pass the remainder of his life in quiet enjoyment of his well-deserved rest, in the land that was to him the most beautiful in the world. His death occurred June 25, 1897.

The early life of Mr. Chauvin was passed in Missouri. He was born in St. Charles, that state, August 26, 1824, being the son of Sylvester and Eulalie (Bélau) Chauvin, a descendant of one of the old French families of St. Louis, owning valuable property there. Augustus Chauvin was educated in St. Louis, at that time one of the most flourishing cities of the middle west, or the "far west" at it was then called, and the city through which the majority of the immigration flowed westward. The place was also the mecca of hunters, trappers and traders,

as well as for Indian chiefs and councilmen. Scarcely a year passed without a great gathering of Indian braves from many western tribes. Scarcely had he finished school when Mr. Chauvin, then sixteen years of age, joined a party bound for the Rocky Mountains on a hunting and trapping expedition, his journey being planned in the hope that he might thus recover his health. The life of excitement and danger was an ideal one to the adventuresome boy, and for nine years he followed it, being almost continuously in the wilds of the mountains, although he never went into the enterprise from a business point of view. Hunting was his favorite form of recreation, he being an excellent shot, and every season found him in the hills for a brief vacation, with his dog and gun as his boon companions. Mr. Chauvin served with distinction during the Mexican war, being an officer under Gen. F. T. Dent, a brother-in-law of General Grant.

The marriage of Mr. Chauvin with Elizabeth Rose, daughter of John and Elender Rose, was solemnized at Eldorado, Cal., on October 13, 1857. Three children were born of this union: Mary Louise, who died at the age of twenty; Minnie Virginia, who died at thirteen; and Laura Augusta, now Mrs. W. G. Hutchison. Mrs. Chauvin passed away February 28, 1915, mourned by relatives and the many friends made during her long residence in this city, she having come here in 1868. For years she had been a faithful member of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. Her mother, Mrs. Elender Young, originally located La Ballona ranch, which property is still owned by her heirs.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Chauvin was prominent in all matters of public interest and was an enthusiastic advocate of all progressive movements, a staunch Democrat and a factor in party life in Los Angeles. He was one of the organizers of the old Agricultural Park Association, his heirs still owning an interest in that corporation.

During his early residence in Los Angeles Mr. Chauvin purchased a number of pieces of realty which have since grown to an enormous value. Shortly after his arrival he secured a lot of one hundred and twenty feet on Spring

street near Fifth for \$5 per front foot, where the family made their home. This property he held, having great faith in the future of the city which has grown up rapidly about his old home site so that it is now in the heart of the business district and is still in the possession of his heirs.

HON. AURELIUS W. HUTTON. To present in detail the salient facts in the career of Judge Hutton as attorney and jurist would be to record much of importance in the early history of Los Angeles. When he arrived here April 5, 1869, he found a sleepy Spanish town of five thousand inhabitants, picturesque in scenic environment and almost ideal in climate, but unambitious in spirit and calmly ignoring every opportunity for advancement. The transcontinental railroad was then being completed and the young lawyer, firm in the belief of a great future for the city, made his plans for permanent residence by entering the office of Glassell & Chapman in the Temple block. It was the agreement that for the first month his only pay would be board and lodging, but the firm, appreciating his ability, tendered him \$50 in lieu of the terms originally stipulated. From that time to the present he has maintained law offices in the Temple block, a most remarkable record when it is recalled that in these forty-five years the majority of the early office buildings have been replaced by modern structures and the majority of the men then practicing law have passed from earth or retired from professional activities. At different times he has been associated with the following law partners: Judge Henry M. Smith, R. H. Chapman, Col. John F. Godfrey, Judge W. H. Clark, J. W. Swansvick and Olin Wellborn, while at this writing he is the senior partner in Hutton & Williams, the latter his nephew.

The Hutton family is of old southern lineage. Gen. Joseph Hutton, who was born in South Carolina in 1769, married Nancy Calhoun, a cousin of John C. Calhoun, secretary of war from 1817 to 1824 under President Monroe and vice-president of the United States under John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson. Aquila D., son of General Hutton, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, April 8, 1805, and married Elizabeth H. Tutt, who was born in 1812 in Edgefield district in the same state. Six sons and two daughters were

born of their union, but three of these died before their father, who was forty-seven at the time of his demise. Shortly afterward the mother died at the age of forty-two. Their daughter had married in 1853 David H. Williams, M. D., who became guardian of the orphan boys and gave them a welcome in his home. Aurelius Winfield, who was born in Greene county, Ala., July 23, 1847, received the utmost kindness and consideration from his sister and her husband and always has given them credit for much of his success in life. At the age of seven he was sent to the old Field school, his guardian paying tuition for him. At the age of ten, the old family estate having been sold, he was taken to Gainesville, Ala., eight miles from the old homestead. The property he would have inherited from his parents was swept away by the Civil war and his own carefree existence came to an end. At the age of sixteen he entered a military school at Tuscaloosa and with the Alabama corps cadets served at various points near the university until the close of the war. After the burning of the University of Alabama in April, 1865, by the Federal cavalry under General Croxton, he marched with the cadets to Marion, Ala., and, hearing of the surrender of General Lee, returned home to find the negroes freed, the Confederate bonds worthless and himself without property.

As a student in the law office of Bliss & Snedecor, of Gainesville, Ala., Mr. Hutton took up the study of the law about January, 1866, his brother-in-law paying \$100 for one year of special instruction. Mr. Bliss, a native of New Hampshire, was an elderly man of great ability and had been a classmate and intimate friend of Franklin Pierce, afterward president of the United States. At one time he had been a partner of Hon. Joseph G. Baldwin, author of the book, "The Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi." Subsequently Mr. Baldwin became a chief justice of California. After eighteen months with Bliss & Snedecor, in the fall of 1867 Mr. Hutton entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where, by taking the junior and senior courses in one year under the instruction of Prof. John B. Minor and others, he was able to graduate in the spring of 1868, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law together with thirty-three other young men out of the senior class of seventy. The school was one of the most rigid and thor-

ough of its day and a diploma from its law department was a most excellent letter of recommendation. On attaining the age of twenty-one Mr. Hutton was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Alabama and in the following year he was admitted to the bar in California, having left Alabama with the Travis family in February, 1869, and traveling via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, thence to Los Angeles, where he has since enjoyed a professional prominence merited by his attainments.

February 24, 1874, Judge Hutton married Kate Irene Travis, who was born in Gainesville, Ala., May 3, 1851. Her father, Amos Travis, was born in North Carolina about 1805 and came to Los Angeles in 1869, but returned to Alabama in 1885 and there died August 2, 1886. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Coleman, was born about 1820 and died in Alabama April 26, 1896. Three sons and seven daughters were born to the union of Judge and Mrs. Hutton. The eldest child, Kate, was married in 1896 to Raphael W. Kinsey and died April 11, 1897, leaving an infant son. The second child, Aurelius W., Jr., died at the age of nineteen years April 13, 1895; he had given promise of making for himself a name in the field of electrical discoveries and inventions and their application. The seventh child, Irene, died May 22, 1895, at the age of eight years. The six living children are as follows: Mignonette; William Bryan, named for a brother of the Judge, who as lieutenant of Company A, Fifth Alabama Battalion, was killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; Helen, wife of P. G. Winnett, assistant manager at Bullock's, Los Angeles; Elizabeth, wife of Louis Adams; Travis Calhoun; and Eugenia, Mrs. Wilkinson.

Since September of 1871 Judge Hutton has been a member of Golden Rule Lodge No. 160, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. Other organizations of his membership are the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, Los Angeles Bar Association, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Sam Davis Camp of United Confederate Veterans, in which latter order he was twice honored with election as major-general of the Pacific division. As stockholder he was associated with the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, the corporation that purchased lands and laid out thereon the city of Pasadena. In December, 1872, he was elected city attorney of Los Angeles and

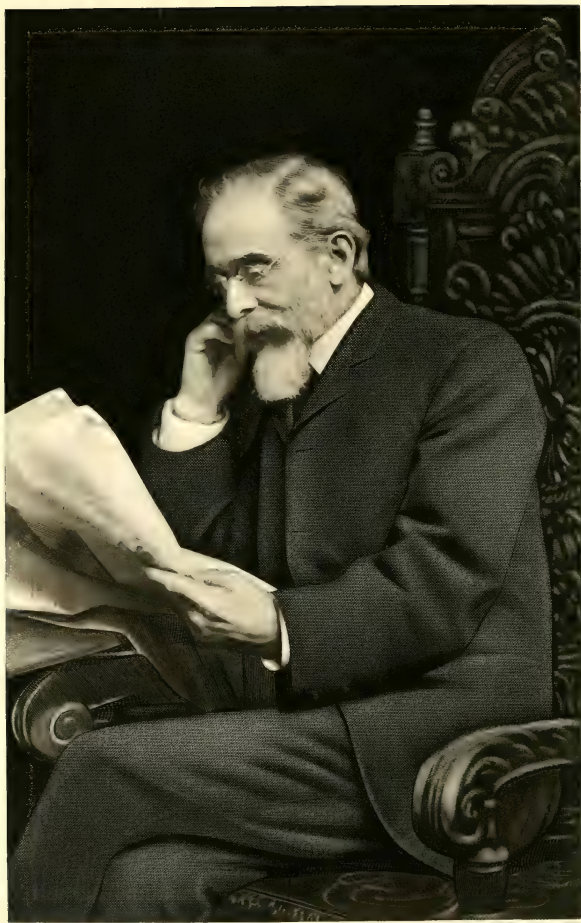
re-elected two years later, being the first man to hold the office for two successive terms. As city attorney in 1874 he drafted the first special charter for Los Angeles. The city had been incorporated under a general law and various special acts had been passed by the legislature. In 1876, acting with the city council, he revised the charter. There have been other charters since then, but each continues many of the wise provisions of the charter of 1874. As city attorney he assisted in drafting the ordinance granting the first franchise for a street railway, and conducted the legal proceedings for the condemnation of lands donated by the city to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in pursuance of the vote of the people for rights of way into the city. So far as can be learned, complaints, warrants and commitments had not been used in the municipal court prior to his service as city attorney, but after considerable effort he convinced the officials that the law required such formalities.

The number of superior judges of Los Angeles county was increased from two to four in February, 1887, and a full meeting of the bar was held to select two attorneys for recommendation to the governor. There were six applicants. On the first ballot, two being voted for at once, Mr. Hutton received a four-fifths vote and Governor Bartlett appointed him to one of the positions. On the distribution of the business of the courts there were assigned to Judge Hutton's department three-fourths of all the common law and equity cases tried without juries and nearly all the law and motion calendar. In his own department he never had a jury, but when presiding for other judges he tried a few cases with juries. In the celebrated issue between the Southern Pacific Railroad and a Mr. Coble, with reference to overlapping land grants, Judge Hutton found for the defendant in a case involving one hundred and sixty acres, thus declaring the land grants forfeited and opening the lands to settlement. This was the first decision by any court of this important question. Subsequent cases were decided by Judges Ross and Sawyer in favor of the railroad company, but on appeal to the United States supreme court the law was laid down as by Judge Hutton, reversing the rulings of Judges Ross and Sawyer.

At the election of November, 1888, Harrison defeated Cleveland by nearly four thousand votes

in this county and not a Democrat was elected, Judge Hutton suffering defeat with others of his party. In August, 1889, there being a temporary vacancy in the office of United States district attorney, he was appointed by Judges Field and Ross attorney pro tem. and filled the place for one-half year. Later the government appointed him special counsel to assist the district attorney and judge in prosecuting smugglers on the Pacific coast. In January, 1891, the revolution in Chile broke out and one Trumbull purchased a cargo of ammunition and arms for the insurgents. These were put on board a vessel in San Francisco and carried to a point near San Clemente Island, there transferred to the Itata, a vessel of the insurgents, and taken to Chile. The United States cruiser Charleston was sent after the ship and brought her back with the cargo. Prosecution was instituted against Trumbull and the vessel for violation of the neutrality laws and Judge Hutton was employed in these cases as special counsel for the government. Later he was the solicitor for the United States Trust Company of New York, the trustee for the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the western division of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, in the several foreclosure suits in the United States circuit courts of Northern and Southern California. The value of the bonds thus involved was over \$16,000,000. The property was sold and merged into the Santa Fe system.

Notwithstanding his very long identification with the professional interests of the west, Judge Hutton is still active mentally and physically and gives every indication of having before him a long number of years of continued efficiency, during which the city may expect to be benefited by his presence and legal acumen. Judicial fairness has characterized his long association with bench and bar. A broad knowledge of the law gives him prestige in the circle of attorneys. Personally, being a man of companionable disposition and gregarious habits, he has many friends outside the limits of his profession, while his standing as a pioneer of the utmost devotion to Los Angeles places him in a unique position among the people of this southwestern metropolis. Original in thought, broad of scholarship, learned in the law and intense in all of life's activities, he comes to advancing years with the well-merited honors of his fellow-citizens.



W. B. D. Hunt

WILLIAM CHARLES BLUETT. Two great cities in the formative period of their history received an impetus in the commercial activities and the master mind of the late William Charles Bluett, a native of Dublin, Ireland, but from early life a resident of the United States. Apparent chance turned his steps into a line of business for which he had a natural aptitude. All of his life was given to the management and ownership of clothing establishments, which under his efficient and sagacious oversight invariably developed into enterprises of great magnitude. As an illustration of the energy, promptness of action and power of determination that characterized him in every emergency, it may be stated that after the great Chicago fire, in which he lost everything, instead of succumbing to despair as did many men of vast enterprises, he hastened to New York city to order a new and large stock of goods. A prompt shipment of the order enabled him to open up the first store after the fire. For more than ten years afterward he continued a leading clothier in Chicago, but eventually the climatic attractions of the west and the commercial opportunities offered by Los Angeles drew him to the Pacific coast, where he made his home from 1883 until the date of his death, October 26, 1906. Meanwhile he rose to conspicuous prominence among the business men and influential members of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the time of the arrival of Mr. Bluett in Los Angeles the city numbered but a few thousand in its population and was largely Spanish in its racial type of citizenship. Nevertheless he saw its possibilities for development as an American center of commerce and with shrewd prescience identified himself with its advancing interests. Thereafter, in times of financial depression as in seasons of great growth, he remained the same optimistic, level-headed, keen and efficient citizen, active in public affairs, manifesting an unchanging faith in the future prosperity of Los Angeles, a leader in the California Club, the National Irrigation Association and in many other organizations or enterprises of extended usefulness. Mr. Bluett was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mulvey, and their only daughter, Alice M., has since their

demise continued to make her home in the city with which the family name is inseparably associated. From 1883 to 1885 Mr. Bluett as senior partner of the firm of Bluett, Daly & Sullivan, conducted a clothing business in the Nadeau Hotel Block, and in the latter year, when the business was removed to the corner of First and Spring streets, the firm name became Bluett & Sullivan. In 1889 Mullen & Bluett entered upon its long and successful career, figuring conspicuously in the business history of Los Angeles. More recent headquarters are now maintained in one of the most substantial and modern blocks on Broadway. Mr. Bluett had retired from the firm in March, 1905.

ROBERT DAVID WADE. The west spelled opportunity in the destiny of Robert David Wade to a degree so exceptional that to mention his name is to revive memories of his intimate identification with great and growing enterprises, some of which owed their inception to his optimistic foresight, while others were fostered into profitable fruition through his ability and executive leadership. Qualities so remarkable as to win prestige and prominence in a progressive community were his possessions, partly through inheritance from a line of cultured Virginian ancestors and in part through individual development of his native endowments. Environment also contributed as a large element in his interesting career, while a liberal education, the result of his own determined efforts, broadened the viewpoint of his mental vision and prepared him to grasp the opportunities of California during an intimate identification of more than three decades with its public affairs and commercial enterprises. The influence of his dominant personality was not narrowed into one groove of activity, yet became so pronounced in the oil industry that, considering the number and value of the properties in which he held stock, he was entitled to rank among the foremost men in the history of western oil development.

That substantial intellectual qualities came to Mr. Wade as a family heritage is indicated by the fact that his only brother, William L. Wade,

M. D., became a prominent physician of Los Angeles county, while their father, Hon. David Wade, M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, not only rose to professional success in Hendricks county, Ind., but also was highly honored in election to the Indiana state legislature for the sessions of 1846, 1848 and 1850, and, had it not been for his untimely death in 1853, undoubtedly would have risen to greater eminence as a statesman and patriot. Of Virginian family, born near Winchester, that state, into the home of Daniel Wade, he had married into a Quaker family that settled in North Carolina during the colonial era. His wife, Emily, was a daughter of Hon. Levi Jessup, the first county clerk of Hendricks county, Ind., who was expelled from the Society of Friends on account of having accepted office, forbidden by their church rules. In an early day he became a pioneer of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where in 1852 his talents received recognition in election to the state legislature. The blood of the austere but gentle Quaker mingled with that of the courtly old Virginia cavalier in producing Robert David Wade, who was born in Stilesville, Hendricks county, Ind., September 14, 1848, and passed away at Los Angeles September 9, 1913. Sixty-five useful and honored years were encompassed within the earthly boundaries of his activity. Indication of coming usefulness appeared in the self-reliant spirit with which he began to clerk at only fourteen years of age, this employment being had at Wadesville, Va., a village named in honor of his ancestors. An education begun in public schools, continued in Howe's academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and completed in the Northwestern Christian (now Butler) University in the suburbs of Indianapolis, Ind., enabled him to teach school with considerable success, but this work he regarded merely as a foundation for larger efforts in commercial enterprises.

Determination to remove to California proved the pivotal point in the career of Mr. Wade, although the earlier period of his identification with the west gave little indication of the large interests of later associations. Having engaged in mining quicksilver in San Luis Obispo county in 1876-77 and following similar pursuits in Nevada county, he thence came to Los Angeles in 1878 and embarked in the mercantile business. From that time he had a career of growing public

service and private business success. The Los Angeles Board of Education had the benefit of his intelligent co-operation as one of its members in 1882-84, and the city received exceptionally capable service from him in the capacity of tax collector during 1892-94, while as county recorder he proved equally efficient in a term lasting from 1898 to 1902. To these offices he was elected on the Republican ticket, for he was as staunch in adhering to that party as his father and grandfather had been in advocating old-line Whig principles.

With A. P. Halfhill of Los Angeles as a partner, in 1892 Mr. Wade organized a company for the purpose of canning sardines and located a plant on Terminal Island, now known as East San Pedro, their main packing house commanding an unobstructed view for miles in every direction. Industrial development had not yet begun and their house was the first to embark in business at the location, now the center of many similar enterprises. At that time Long Beach, plainly visible on the south, was a mere village, while to the east could be seen the old town of Wilmington with its three hundred inhabitants, and to the west rose Dead Man's Island, made famous by Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast." With the development of all the surrounding country there has been a simultaneous development of the enterprises established by the Southern California Fish Company, of which Mr. Wade continued to be the president until his death and which, in addition to canning other varieties of fish and manufacturing olive oil, made its national reputation principally through the manufacture and sale of the Blue Sea brand of canned tuna fish. In the early years of the history of the company five hundred cases of sardines were counted a large pack, where now forty thousand cases of Blue Sea tuna and sardines find their way into the world's markets, trucked into freight cars for shipments to cities or loaded in the great iron steamers that fly the flags of every nation. Since the company commenced to manufacture the Blue Sea brand of tuna in 1908 it has leaped into worldwide popularity and gained a prestige almost unparalleled, but resulting directly from the fine quality of the fish and the scientific skill maintained in the entire process of canning.

Important as were his commercial and manufacturing enterprises, it was principally through

real estate and oil investments that Mr. Wade attained great wealth, and in the last few years of his eventful career his interests were confined largely to the oil industry, in which he was prominent as an organizer and officer in the Oceanic, Rice Ranch, Lake View, Lake View Annex and Ojai Oil Companies, being for some years the president of both the Rice Ranch and the Ojai Oil Companies. An indication of his faith in Los Angeles appears in the fact that he erected and owned the Auditorium hotel on Fifth street besides having many other holdings in the city. Other interests of his latter years included the presidency of the Althus Land Company, the Prudential Investment Company, Brumiller Building Company, Santa Maria Crude Oil Company and the Leasehold Company, while a short time previous to his death he gave to Los Angeles the most expert and efficient service as a member of the city water board, being a promoter of the great plans for securing to the entire community an inexhaustible supply of the purest of water. Besides being a director of the Gamut Club his services in effecting the reorganization of the Union League Club and his efficient leadership as president for two terms made him at the time without question the most influential and popular of its members. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons, Maccabees and Knights of Honor. In 1879 he married Miss Carrie B. Reed, who was born in Massachusetts and died in Los Angeles in 1909, leaving an only child, Annie Louisa, now the wife of W. V. Ambrose. A subsequent marriage united him with Louise A. Conable, who with their son, Robert David, Jr., survives him and maintains the family home in Los Angeles.

PATRICK HANNON. Well remembered among the early pioneers of Los Angeles is Patrick Hannon, who crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" in 1869, and from then until the time of his death continued to make his home in this city. For nearly thirty years Mr. Hannon has "slept with his fathers," his death having occurred October 29, 1885, but his name and memory have been kept bright by his family, his wife and children still making their home in Los Angeles, where they are well and favorably known.

Mr. Hannon was a native of Ireland, having been born in County Kerry in March, 1848, and he received his education in the private and parochial schools of his native county. When he was little more than a lad he heard the call of the lands across the sea and when he was seventeen he answered. For a few years he followed the trade of carpenter in various eastern cities, and then (in 1869) he came west, locating immediately in Los Angeles, where he continued to reside thereafter, engaged in the contracting and building business until the time of his death. He always had the greatest faith in the future of the city, and from time to time he purchased real estate, choosing land that then seemed far out in the country, but which is now well within the city limits, and one plat, a farm of twenty-three acres, is now in the heart of the manufacturing district. A part of this tract is still in the possession of his heirs, and is of very great value.

Mr. Hannon was always a devout member of the Roman Catholic church, attending St. Vibiana's Cathedral, and in his political affiliations he was a Democrat. At all times he gave his support to the best interests of the community, advocating progress and civic betterment along sane and practical lines.

The marriage of Mr. Hannon and Miss Catherine Harnett, the daughter of Patrick and Johanna Harnett, was solemnized in Los Angeles, June 8, 1874. The bride, like her husband, was a native of Ireland, coming to the United States in 1866, and for a time lived in St. Louis, Mo., coming to Los Angeles in 1870. She is the sister of Mgr. Harnett, vicar of the diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey, and one of the best known of the Catholic clergy in the southwest. Mrs. Hannon bore her husband eight children, of whom four daughters and two sons are now living and well known in Los Angeles, two sons having died in infancy. Those living are: William, who married Miss Eugenia Brodrick; Henry F.; Mary, the wife of James Keily; Catherine, the wife of Thomas Daly; Johanna, the wife of Henry Van Dorn; and Margaret, the wife of Peter J. Bruttig. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hannon has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, where so many years of her life have been spent, and where she is near her children and her many friends. She is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church and a worker in its societies and organizations.

WILLARD G. HALSTEAD. Associated conspicuously with large business affairs of Los Angeles from the pioneer days of the city until his death, Willard G. Halstead was well known all over the state of California, his integrity, high sense of honor and quiet bearing marking him as the best type of western business man. Sincere in all his dealings, an upright, conscientious citizen, his death meant to his city and state the loss of a staunch friend, and many young men whom he had helped in their efforts to gain educational opportunities mourned him deeply.

Between the date of his birth at Rome, N. Y., July 6, 1841, and that of his death, August 17, 1910, there was an era of purposeful activities crowned by the respect of associates and made fruitful by his capable oversight. These activities for years took him into different portions of the west, but, with the utmost loyalty to Los Angeles, he always considered this city his home and never wavered in his purpose to eventually return hither to pass his declining days in congenial climatic and social conditions.

The opening of the Civil war in 1861 found Mr. Halstead, an adventurous youth of twenty years, eager for military service and proud of an opportunity to fight for the Union. While with his regiment at the front, on duty with the army of the Potomac, he won the commission of lieutenant in recognition of gallant service and conspicuous bravery. On the expiration of his term of service he received an honorable discharge. As a former commissioned officer of the volunteer army, he was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and maintained a continuous and sincere interest in all affairs connected with the order. After two years' service he returned to New York state and from there came to California in 1867, settling first in San Francisco and later in Los Angeles. From the pioneer development of the latter city until his death he was associated with large business enterprises and owned valuable property holdings. At the time of his arrival he found the town a sleepy Spanish settlement lacking in enterprise, content with a small population and unaware of the great future which destiny had in keeping for it. With keen prescience he discerned local opportunities and future possibilities. He believed the little town slumbering in the sunshine would arise from its lethargy and mount to greatness. To this end he willingly gave of time and influence, and he

formed one of that great band of patriotic Americans who contributed to the early ascendancy of the city. The demands of large outside interests took him elsewhere, but never did he lose his love for the city near the sunset sea and always he cherished a hope to return hither. Indeed, at the time of his sudden death he and his wife, who was Florence P., daughter of the late H. K. W. Bent, of Los Angeles, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, were making plans to establish their permanent home in this city.

During the period when the Panamint country was in its prime Mr. Halstead acted as manager of the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company for Remi Nadeau. At that time the company had a large stage station and supply depot at Mojave and sent supplies to the Panamint region from that depot, bringing ore back on the return trip. These were the palmy days of Panamint mining. Miners thronged to the district in large numbers. Returns were gratifying and the company therefore had an enormous amount of freighting in its charge, but with the waning of the industry and the departure of miners for newer prospecting points the teaming business also was transferred elsewhere. After ten years of employment with the freighting company Mr. Halstead engaged as general superintendent for the Banning Company at San Pedro and Wilmington, which responsible position he filled for nine years with the greatest efficiency. The last seventeen years of his life were passed in Northern California as president of the Excelsior Water & Mining Company, which position he was still filling at the time of his demise. Meanwhile, however, he had not disposed of his holdings in Los Angeles, for he regarded this city as a profitable field for realty investment as well as a most desirable location for a home, and through all the years when business obliged himself and wife to establish temporary homes in other parts of the state they still remained, in sentiment if not in actuality, citizens of Los Angeles, devoted to the welfare of the western metropolis, watching its steady growth with warm interest and never changing in their earnest faith in its future supremacy over the cities of the Pacific coast. For forty-three years it was his privilege to live in the west and to be warp and woof in its material upbuilding. In this long period he became well known as a man of unwavering integrity and irreproachable character.



John Cashin

JOHN CASHIN. Although never a resident of Los Angeles, John Cashin was for many years closely identified with important industries of this city, and two of his sons, J. O. Cashin and D. K. Cashin, are now prominent business men of this city, having been formerly associated with their father's interests here. The special interest with which Mr. Cashin was identified in Los Angeles was the ice business, he being the organizer of the Union Ice Company in 1881, of which he was superintendent until 1892, at which time he disposed of his interests in this concern and organized the National Ice Company, of which he became superintendent and director. In 1909 this company was reorganized and called the National Ice and Cold Storage Company, and in this undertaking Mr. Cashin was associated with Joseph Martin, Nicholas Ohlandt and John A. Buck. The company has steadily grown from a small beginning and is today one of the largest in the state, with splendid central stations in San Francisco and Los Angeles and twenty-three additional branch stations throughout the state. In 1913 Mr. Cashin resigned and the company sold their interests to an English syndicate, Mr. Cashin living in retirement until the time of his death, September 29, 1914, his son, J. O. Cashin, who had entered the employ of this company at its organization, still holding the office of superintendent of the Los Angeles station. With his wide experience in the ice and cold storage business, the son had rapidly risen in the confidence of the firm, which placed him in charge of the Los Angeles office upon the opening of that branch, which is valued at more than a million dollars and is exceptionally complete in all details, being equipped with the latest machinery and its cold storage department containing seven hundred thousand cubic feet of space and in every particular modern and scientifically sanitary.

John Cashin was a '49er of the truest type. A native of Ireland, he made the journey around the Horn in 1849 on a sailing vessel with a party of Irish emigrants bound for the California mines. Born in Cashel, Tipperary county, Ireland, he received his education in the national school of Tipperary, coming to America when about twenty years of age and locating in the mining districts, being for a time in Placer county, Cal., and later mining in Yuba

county. After a time he went to Virginia City, Nev., where he engaged in mining in the famous old Comstock mine until 1870. Returning to California, he located in Nevada City, where he engaged in the cattle business throughout the Sacramento valley until 1878, when he sold his interests there and removed to San Francisco. There he started upon his splendidly successful career as a manufacturer and distributor of ice, in a small way at first, bringing his ice from the mountains, and later establishing a manufacturing plant on a small scale. He prospered and in 1881 was one of the organizers of the Union Ice Company, as above stated, his first big venture in this line, later organizing the National Ice and Cold Storage Company in Los Angeles, with which both he and his sons were prominently connected. Although making his home in San Francisco, Mr. Cashin was nevertheless almost as familiar a figure in Los Angeles, making very frequent trips from the Bay City for many years, and taking an active part in many vital interests of this city. He enjoyed a high standing among the business men of Los Angeles, as well as of San Francisco.

The marriage of Mr. Cashin and Miss Margaret Grace took place in Sacramento, Cal. There were nine children born of this marriage, seven of whom are living at the present time and all but one residents of California, of which state all are natives. The eldest daughter became the wife of Charles J. Heggerty, the well-known attorney of San Francisco; he was born in Smartsville, Yuba county, Cal., and became well known throughout California as the partner of George A. Knight; James O., division manager of the Los Angeles branch of the National Ice and Cold Storage company, was born at Nevada City, Cal., and educated in the public schools of San Francisco; as assistant to his father he remained with him during the various changes in the business wherein he holds his present high office; on September 14, 1899, he was married to Henrietta Heinze-man, in his political interests is a Republican and in his religious affiliations a member of the Catholic Church, being also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Los Angeles Athletic Club; Margaret resides in San Francisco; Sister Superior M. Vin-

centia is in San Leandro Convent, near Oakland; David K., born at Nevada City and educated in the public schools of San Francisco and at St. Ignatius College, became associated with his father in the ice business immediately upon leaving school, where he remained throughout all of the changes in the business, and is now cashier at the Los Angeles branch of the same; he is a member of the Catholic Church and a Republican; on June 25, 1894, he married Mittie H. Granger, by whom he is the father of two children, Margaret and Harold; Nora is a resident of San Francisco; and John P. is at present in the United States Shipping Commissioner's office at Seattle. John Cashin, the father of these children, died at the age of eighty-seven years.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M. D. A man of unusual mental attainments, strong character and untiring industry, Dr. George W. Campbell stood high in the medical profession of Los Angeles and was one of her most prominent and progressive citizens. Of Scotch descent, he was the son of George C. and Mary (Murdock) Campbell, an influential old New England family who removed to Canada on account of being United Empire loyalists; there the great-grandfather resided until his death. His father still survives at the advanced age of eighty-three years, making his home with Mrs. Campbell in her commodious home at Boyle Heights, Los Angeles. The eldest of seven children, Dr. Campbell was born January 7, 1854, in Ontario, Canada, where he attended the common schools, later going to Albert College of Belleville, Ontario. After leaving college he spent several years teaching school, afterwards entering Trinity Medical College of Toronto, in which institution he remained three years. Having worked his way through college, Dr. Campbell cast about for an opening by which he might gain means with which to attain the desired end of a career in his chosen profession, and coming to San Francisco in 1879, he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Company as pay-master. Remaining with this company five years he then went back to his old Canadian home and continued there for a time. Coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he entered the medical department of the University of Southern California, from which

institution he graduated with honors the following year, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After that he remained in this city engaged in the practice of his profession, winning a high reputation as surgeon. At various times he was chosen to fill offices of trust and honor, among them that of president of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Southern California.

At Newcastle, Ontario, Dr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Kate McCoy, and this union was blessed by four children, two sons and two daughters: Charles, a graduate of the University of Southern California, his father's alma mater, and an employee of the Southern Pacific Railway Company; Lyla; Nellie; and Kenneth. After locating in Los Angeles Dr. Campbell made his home in Boyle Heights, where he owned a comfortable and commodious residence, and erected the first brick block that was built in that section. He was associated with several medical societies of this city, among which were the American Medical, State Medical and Los Angeles City and County Medical Associations, and was for several years the expert adviser of the district attorney, also autopsy surgeon for the county coroner.

Aside from services to the city in his medical capacity, Dr. Campbell was active in city and county government, having served in the city council in the ninth ward from 1893 to 1895, and as coroner for the four years between 1895 and 1899. As a prominent and influential Republican he took an active part in national and local politics, being a member and director of the Los Angeles County Republican League, a member of the Republican County Central Committee and a state committeeman. He was affiliated with Hollenbeck Lodge, F. & A. M., Los Angeles Chapter, R. A. M., and the Knights of Pythias, maintaining a warm interest in the helpful charities of these fraternal orders, as well as those of the Church Federation. The sterling qualities of his manhood, received both through inheritance from sturdy Scotch stock and from training, gave him financial and social success, his efforts in the professional and political world winning for him the esteem and confidence of the citizens of his adopted city. His death occurred October 28, 1913.

GEORGE RHEINSCHILD. A native of West Virginia, but a resident of Los Angeles for almost thirty years, George Rheinschild was accounted one of the foremost building contractors in the city and for many years was a prominent figure in municipal and commercial affairs of the Angel City. His death, which occurred September 16, 1911, at Pacific Grove, whither he had gone with his wife some two months previously in an effort to regain his failing health, was sincerely mourned by a large number of friends and acquaintances and left a place in the life of the city that it has been difficult to fill.

Mr. Rheinschild was born in Mason county, W. Va., August 4, 1848, the son of George and Sibylla De Thiers Rheinschild. His early life was spent in his native state, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of thirteen years he enlisted in the Civil war under the Confederate flag. About 1879 he came to California from his home in West Virginia, and from then until the time of his death made this city his home. He was prominently identified with many of the building enterprises of the city, and he built the Stimson block, which was the only large building erected in the city during the panic of 1892 and 1893.

A special feature of the contracting work undertaken by Mr. Rheinschild was the construction of concrete irrigation systems, and at one time, some twenty years before his death, he had complete charge of all the concrete work on the irrigation system in Riverside county. In later years he was actively engaged in street and sidewalk construction. Much of the grading work and street improvement in both Garvanza and South Pasadena was done under his direction, and also in Highland Park and Euclid Heights.

Aside from his business undertakings Mr. Rheinschild was well and favorably known throughout the city in fraternal circles, where he was very popular. He was a Shriner and a thirty-second degree Mason and had for many years been a member of both orders. He was also a member of the German Methodist Church and a regular attendant upon its services.

Mr. Rheinschild was twice married, the first time to Miss Helena Lehman, in Lawrence, Kan., in 1876. She died in 1896, and in October, 1901, he was married in Los Angeles to Mrs. Susan

Pauling, who survives him. Of this marriage a daughter and a son were born, Susie and Rudolph, both of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles. By his first marriage Mr. Rheinschild became the father of five children, four of whom survive him. They are: Dr. P. Albert Rheinschild, a dentist; Walter M. Rheinschild, an attorney; George Rheinschild and Miss Helen Rheinschild, all of this city, where they have many friends and are widely known. Another daughter, Alma, passed away during the May preceding the death of her father.

ANDREW M. SMITH. The present condition of the San Fernando valley, presenting as it does an almost continuous garden spot to the eye of the observer, with a wonderful growth of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and various other crops, dotted with beautiful homes and veined with almost perfect roadways, makes it difficult for one to realize that but a few years ago it was little more than a wide grain field, while well within the memory of the present residents there it was a wilderness, infested with wild animals that destroyed the sheep and calves, and made the life of the farmer one long burden. But such is the case, and one of the men who tried in an early day to establish a home there and met with almost insurmountable difficulties in his efforts, was Andrew M. Smith, now a resident of Burbank. Mr. Smith tells interesting tales of life in the days that are no more, and it requires a strong imagination to realize that he speaks of this wonderful garden spot when he talks of the events of not so many years ago.

Mr. Smith is a native of Denmark, having been born in the Island Kingdom, June 20, 1840. His father was a goldsmith by trade, but the son learned the trade of dyer, which he followed in the old country until he was of an age for service in the Danish army, which lasted for three years, and included the time from 1861 to 1864, while Denmark was at war with Germany. At the close of the war he returned to his trade, but in 1865 determined to come to the United States. He set sail from Liverpool and when four days out cholera broke out on the vessel and they were quarantined for seven weeks on their arrival in New York. Later Mr. Smith sailed for Aspin-

wall and came on to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He found employment in a warehouse in Alameda for a time, and later worked as gardener at the summer home of Senator Saunders in San Rafael. Following that he went to Fort Ross, Sonoma county, where he had a forty-acre apple orchard, and still later he went to Salinas, Monterey county, where he remained for a year. In 1875 he drove overland from Monterey county to San Fernando, taking ten days to make the trip. He took up a claim of government land at Talmage, in one of the canyons tributary to the valley, stocked his property with cattle and bees and engaged in diversified farming. The mountains were infested with wild animals that came down into the canyons and valleys to prey on the live stock and within a short time both the cattle and the bees were destroyed by the marauders, and Mr. Smith gave up his project. In 1881 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of railroad land a mile and a half north of Burbank, this being raw land at that time, and commenced to improve it for a home. He set out orchards of apricots, peaches, prunes and various other fruits, and also twenty-five acres of grapes, he being the first to raise fruit successfully in the San Fernando valley. The grape vines that he set out in 1881 are still bearing. Mr. Smith farmed on this property for twenty-nine years with marked success, and in 1910 disposed of the farm and retired from active business to enjoy the fruits of his long and active career. He is a pioneer in the best sense of the word, having ventured in many lines ahead of the surrounding country, trying out new ideas and putting old ones into execution in this new field. He was the first man to develop a surface water well in the vicinity, and it is worthy of note that this well has never gone dry. When he settled at Talmage there was not a house between there and the city of Los Angeles, and he was practically on the edge of civilization.

In addition to his interest in general farming and fruit raising, Mr. Smith also took a keen delight in breeding fine driving horses. He always possessed a handsome team for his own use, and at one time owned the best pair that traveled the San Fernando road.

The first marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in 1871 at Fort Ross, uniting him with Emily Sanderson, and one daughter was born to them, Mrs. Carrie Rae, who is a teacher in San Luis Obispo.

Mr. Smith's second marriage, August 2, 1904, united him with Miss Marie Peterson, of Sweden, who came to Los Angeles in 1898.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT. A pioneer of San Fernando, Cal., and a member of the firm of Hubbard & Wright of that town, Francis M. Wright was born in Polk county, Mo., October 10, 1841, removing with his family, while very young, to Des Moines county, Iowa. From there, in 1853, the family started across the plains to California in May, with a party of travelers in a train of thirty-five wagons. His father and mother were John and Sarah (Coffin) Wright, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, and the parents of nine children, all of whom made the trip across the continent in those early and inconvenient days. The party arrived in California in September, 1853, after a journey of four months, and John Wright engaged in mining in Yuba county, Cal., for three years. Later he bought land in San Luis Obispo county, which he devoted to farming, making his home in that section of the state for the remainder of his lifetime.

In 1872 Francis M. Wright formed a partnership with Henry C. Hubbard in the lumber business, under the firm name of Hubbard & Wright, at Soquel, in Santa Cruz county, Cal., the partnership having continued in various lines of business since that time, the two men having been prominent in the settlement and advancement of the town of San Fernando, and the owners and renters of many acres of land in the San Fernando valley which they devoted to the raising of grain on a large scale. Mr. Wright bought a ten-acre ranch near San Fernando in the rich farming section of the valley in the year 1910, which he has set to walnuts, and has erected for himself a fine home. He is in charge of the renters on the B. F. Porter estate of twelve thousand acres located in the valley, having the general care of the estate. He is a director of the First National Bank of San Fernando, and is a member of the school board of the San Fernando Union High School, and of the Los Angeles Pioneer Society. He joined the Masons in Santa Cruz county, and is a member of the local lodge at San Fernando which he helped to organize.

The marriage of Mr. Wright united him with



A. Davis
Emily W. Davis

Miss Emily Vose, a native of Illinois and formerly a school teacher in San Fernando. They had one son, Francis M., who died in infancy, in February, 1881. With his wife Mr. Wright recently took an automobile trip across the country to Reno, Nev., past Lake Tahoe and Truckee Lake and Mountain in California, camping on the way at the noted Donner Lake, and on this trip he picked up the shoe of an ox, lost by one of the animals that brought the wagon trains of pioneers across the plains to California in the early days. Mr. Wright's find was in the same section of country through which he and his party had passed in 1853, when crossing the plains in Mr. Wright's boyhood, an interesting reminder and possibly even a relic of those old days.

In politics Mr. Wright is a Progressive and though he has always taken a very great interest in political matters, never would permit his name to be proposed for an office. He has taken an active part in promoting the people's interest in the water questions that have arisen in the county, and in fact every movement for the upbuilding of the county has had in him an active worker.

HON. ALONZO E. DAVIS. The life which this narrative depicts began in Livingston county, N. Y., June 30, 1839, and closed in Pasadena, January 19, 1915. Early years in the life of Mr. Davis were spent on a farm in his native county, and he had such advantages as local schools afforded. Through his father, Thomas Davis, he descended from a pioneer family of New York state, one whose members were noted as patriots and successful business men. His father was a drummer boy in the War of 1812 and in that same struggle the grandfather, Robert Davis, served as a major, while in the war of the Revolution the great-grandfather, Thomas Davis, was also a commissioned officer.

When the now beautiful and richly cultivated Mohawk valley was a dense wilderness our subject's father was born on a frontier farm there. As he grew old enough to assist he helped to clear the land and hewed the lumber from which a home was built. His principal occupation was that of agriculture, but he also followed other pursuits. In 1818, when Rochester, N. Y., was a wilderness, he removed there

with his young wife in a small colony and cleared up a farm. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Erie canal. After his wife died, in 1846, he moved to Wisconsin and built a large hotel. The venture, however, proved a most unfortunate one. Two years later the building burned to the ground and in the fire one of his children, a daughter, lost her life. He then returned to New York and spent the remaining years of his life there, dying when he was eighty-three years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Randall, was a member of an old colonial family of Rhode Island. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the following attained maturity, and all of whom are now deceased with one exception: Edwin A., who was formerly superior judge at Marysville, Cal., where the late Judge Field held his first court; Robert, who resides at Yuba City, Cal., at the age of ninety-two years, and is the only member of the family living; Alonzo E., who passed away January 19, 1915; Mrs. A. D. Ferris, of Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mrs. Emily Elzea, of Elgin, Ill.; Mrs. Harriet Rosenberg, of Livingston county, N. Y., and Mrs. R. Mandeville, of Lockport, N. Y.

On the farm where he was born our subject spent his childhood years. When he was twelve he secured employment on another farm, where he worked in the summer and was given the privilege of attending school in the winter. He remained there until he was seventeen, and during the last two years of the time was paid \$9 a month. With the money he had saved and with some financial assistance from a brother, in 1857 he started for California via the Isthmus, and after a voyage of six weeks he landed in San Francisco. For a short time he taught school, but the work was too confining and he therefore sought a more healthful occupation. For two years he mined at Oroville. He then located one hundred and sixty acres of land in Butte county, after which, until 1862, he worked on the ranch in the summer and during the winter hauled lumber for posts and fencing from the mountains.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Davis enlisted in the Fourth California Infantry, under an agreement that the regiment would be sent east. After drilling for six months they were ordered to Texas and went as far as Drum Bar-

racks, when, on account of the hostile spirit manifested in California against the United States, the order was revoked. In April of the year 1863 the regiment was ordered to Arizona, where the soldiers had several skirmishes with Indians. At the close of the war Mr. Davis was left in command of a detachment of his company at Camp Cady. On being mustered out he returned to Butte county, sold his place (which had been leased) and returned to Arizona, in order to engage in mining. While in the United States service and after leaving it he had studied law at odd moments. In 1866 he was elected to the legislature, which met at Prescott, and again in 1874. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court. While practicing his profession he also superintended his large mining and mercantile interests in the territory. He also served two terms as district attorney. In 1878 he was the Republican nominee for congress, but the district being strongly Democratic he was defeated, although he ran some two thousand votes ahead of his ticket. His work in the legislature was especially helpful from an educational point of view. In fact, his interest in the schools led to his nomination (without his knowledge) as territorial superintendent of schools. However, he was defeated, but only by two hundred votes.

As early as 1871 Mr. Davis purchased land in Los Angeles and thereafter he was more or less closely identified with the city. During his lifetime he had made more than one hundred trips by wagon across the plains between Arizona and Los Angeles and his wife has made the same trip sixteen times. For several years he resided at Downey and in 1888 was elected supervisor from that place, serving for four years. During that time the new court house was built on the superb site that commands the admiration of all visitors to the city. The original plan was for a three-story building, but this was changed to a four-story building, and he also worked indefatigably to secure the fine tunnel and elevator, which has proved remarkably convenient, saving the fatigue of climbing the steep stone steps. In 1897 he was again elected supervisor for a term of four years and was made chairman of the board. This body, in token of regard for him, presented him with a gold headed cane and gavel. The Republican party always received his vote

from the time he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He was a progressive citizen and, as an officer, favored all enterprises whereby the city and county could be benefited. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was also a member of the Society of Los Angeles County Pioneers.

The marriage of Mr. Davis occurred February 10, 1868, and united him with Miss Emily W. Matthew, who since the death of Mr. Davis has continued to make her home in the family residence at No. 693 South Los Robles avenue, Pasadena. Born in Springfield, Ill., the daughter of Francis M. and Nancy (Van Alstine) Matthew, when she was six years old she crossed the plains with her parents, the journey from Illinois to California having been made with mule teams. They passed through Omaha when it had but one building, and that a hut. The Indians were hostile and frequently on their journey they had narrow escapes. After coming to this state Mr. Matthew engaged in mining, but later lived in retirement until his death in 1900, his wife dying in 1902. He was a veteran of the Mexican war. Mrs. Davis grew to womanhood in Los Angeles and received her education principally in the Spring street school. She was married at her father's home, on the corner of Olive and Seventh street, now the heart of the city, but at that time considered quite a country district. Her father at that time owned all of the land from Olive street to Grand avenue and from Seventh to Eighth streets. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: Mrs. Lottie McKellar, of Los Angeles; Frank E., who is an employee of the city of Los Angeles and has been admitted to the bar; Mrs. N. Louise Van Cleve, of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Jessie D. White, of Pasadena.

HENRY C. HUBBARD. Among the pioneer settlers of San Fernando, Cal., should be mentioned Henry C. Hubbard, who has made his home in that district for the last forty years, having been a bank director, school trustee and county supervisor from that district as well as a prominent business man since the time of his arrival in the San Fernando Valley when that section of the country was a sheep ranch, where

one hundred and twenty thousand sheep ranged, and the postoffice and village store were the only business buildings in the town.

A native of Windsor county, Vt., where he was born in the town of Hartford, September 19, 1844, when only three years old Mr. Hubbard removed with his family to Lebanon, Grafton county, N. H., where he was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. In 1867 he set out for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco on January 13, 1868. Locating near Santa Cruz, Cal., he first worked for wages, then, with six companions, erected a saw mill on Corraletos creek, in 1872 forming a partnership with Francis M. Wright in the lumber business, and from then to the present time they have been partners in different enterprises, and during all these years there has never been a contract between them. On March 1, 1875, he and Mr. Wright went to San Fernando, which was at that date the terminal of the steam railroad from Los Angeles. With his partner he rented from thirty-five hundred to four thousand acres of land in the valley, which they devoted to the raising of wheat and barley. There were then no steam threshing machines in the county, the soil being plowed only a few inches in depth and farming therefore being very primitive. Wheat ran from sixteen to twenty bushels to the acre, and barley from fifteen to twenty sacks to the acre. In 1887 the partners bought eleven hundred and twenty acres at \$50 per acre, and with this land and that which they rented, continued grain farming on a large scale for many years. Having sold the eleven hundred and twenty acres in 1910 to the Valley Homes Company, the property was subdivided thereafter and put on the market, three-quarters of the same having been sold in tracts of from five to twenty acres, and the property known as the Zelzah tract, situated nine miles southwest of San Fernando, is a part of this property. In 1912 Mr. Hubbard planted a forty-acre piece of ground in the foothills, which was the property of his wife, to oranges, and the firm of Hubbard & Wright at present own sixty acres of land in the San Fernando Valley. Mr. Hubbard has been retired from actual business life for some years, and holds the offices of director in the First National Bank of San Fernando and trustee of the First Methodist Church of the town, which was organized by Rev. Mr. Maclay. Though Mr.

Hubbard was one of the original trustees he is not a member of the same. He also served as school trustee one term, when the Morganside School District was opened, and as county supervisor of Los Angeles county for the four years following 1889. Politically Mr. Hubbard is a Republican, and fraternally he was a charter member of Fernando Lodge No. 214, A. O. U. W. He was made a Mason just before leaving for California, and affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge No. 42, and assisted in organizing and is a charter member of San Fernando Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M. He likewise holds membership in the Pioneer Society of Southern California.

The marriage of Mr. Hubbard with Catherine Maclay, a native of Santa Clara county and a daughter of former Senator Maclay, and the member of a pioneer family, took place in 1884, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Catherine P., now Mrs. J. L. Egbert and the mother of one daughter, Catherine; and Wright Hubbard, a student at the University of California, where he is taking an agricultural course.

GEORGE A. NADEAU. To mention the name of Nadeau to any one familiar with the history of Los Angeles county immediately calls to mind the old Nadeau ranch, the great vineyard of that name, the hotel which was at one time the finest in Los Angeles, and a multitude of splendid enterprises and projects that the bearers of this name have engaged in since coming to California to make their home. George A. Nadeau, one of two remaining descendants of the founder of the family in California, is now living in retirement on his home farm near Compton, which is a part of the old Nadeau ranch, which at one time numbered many hundreds of acres. He is a prosperous and successful rancher and real estate dealer, and has been intimately associated with the upbuilding of the city, as was his father before him. He is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, born March 27, 1850, and the son of Remi Nadeau, also a native of Canada, and a millwright by trade.

In 1860 Remi Nadeau came to California across the plains, stopping enroute for several months in Salt Lake City, and arriving in Los Angeles in the fall of 1861. With this city as his headquarters, for several years he engaged in freighting

in various parts of the state and in Montana, returning to Los Angeles to establish a permanent residence in 1866. Here he engaged in teaming, conducting a line of teams into the Owens river country, and in 1873 he organized the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company, which conducted an extensive and prosperous business until the coming of the railroads. He early began to purchase land with all his surplus money, and continued to add to his holdings until he was the owner of thirty-two hundred and fifty acres. Also interested in grape culture he owned the largest vineyard in the state at one time, having planted two thousand acres to this fruit. His confidence in the future of Los Angeles, city and county, was always firm and serene, and his money was always invested and re-invested, he believing that the safest way to keep it was to keep it in circulation. He became prominent among the upbuilding influences of the county and for many years was regarded as one of the most influential citizens of Los Angeles. He built the Nadeau Hotel, at the corner of First and Spring streets, in 1884, meeting with much opposition in his determination to erect a three-story structure instead of the customary two-story building of that period. He was a staunch Republican and took an active part in the political affairs of his day. The marriage of Remi Nadeau occurred in New Hampshire, of which state his wife, formerly Miss Martha F. Frye, was a native. They were the parents of seven children, only two of whom now survive, they being George A., the subject of this article, and Mary R., now Mrs. Bell, located on a farm adjoining her brother. The father and mother are both now deceased, death coming to Mr. Nadeau in 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years, while the wife survived until January 18, 1904, passing away at the age of eighty-four years.

George A. Nadeau, although a Canadian by birth, has passed the greater part of his lifetime in the United States, having come to this country with his parents when he was but seven years of age. His boyhood was passed in Chicago, and Faribault, Minn., where he received his education in the public schools. The family remained in the east for a number of years after the father came to California, and there George A. made his first business ventures. In 1868 they spent a short time in New Hampshire, where they were with the mother's people, and thence sailed for San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama,

returning by water from San Francisco to San Pedro, and thence to Los Angeles. For a time Mr. Nadeau was associated with his father in the freighting business and six years later went to Modoc county, near the Oregon line, where he engaged in the stock business for a year. He then disposed of his interests there, and returning to Los Angeles county, engaged in the same line here, meeting with much success. His present ranch, where he has made his home for many years, was purchased by his father in 1875, and at the time of his death was divided among the heirs. At present Mr. Nadeau owns thirty acres, his sister, Mrs. Bell, owns fifty acres, and the remaining eighty acres have been subdivided and sold. In addition to the home place Mr. Nadeau also owns property located at the corner of Long Beach and Nadeau avenues, which is handsomely improved. There is property on Central avenue and Twentieth street which is very valuable; and also valuable property in Long Beach. At one time he owned sixty-three acres on Central avenue, about three-quarters of a mile from the city limits of Los Angeles, located at the corner of Florence and Central avenues, which was recently sold. He has also been actively interested in a number of subdivision projects, probably the best known of these being Nadeau Villa tract, a forty-acre subdivision which has all been disposed of.

The marriage of Mr. Nadeau united him with Miss Nellie Tyler in 1881, since which time they have made their home on the property before mentioned, where Mr. Nadeau was engaged in farming until recently, when he rented the acreage and retired from active business, although he still makes his home on the farm. Mrs. Nadeau is a native of Iowa, although she came to California with her parents when she was but three years of age, and was reared and educated here. She bore her husband four children, all born on the old home place, and educated in Los Angeles county. They are: Joseph G., Delbert G., Grace, and Stella Maie, the latter now the wife of Ray Mathis, a dentist in Los Angeles. Mr. Nadeau has always taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the county and is recognized as a man of great ability. He is a Republican and a loyal supporter of the party principles. He is also a member of the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles County, and one of its most loyal supporters, being especially active in the accumulation of valuable data and the preservation of the associa-



Melvina Adele Lott

tions of the past. He is broad minded and progressive in his ideas, and the home place is one of the most attractive in the community, being handsomely improved and well kept up. He has taken a keen interest in the welfare of the community at large and given his co-operation to all movements for the public improvement and good of the county and state.

MRS. MELVINA ADELE LOTT. The element of romance has entered into the life of Mrs. Lott and has thrown a rich coloring over her eventful experiences, dating back to a childhood partly spent in the midst of an interesting French-Canadian population in the city of Montreal, where she was born February 19, 1865, and where she gained a rudimentary education in private schools. The family was one of considerable prominence in circles to which culture and character rather than wealth proved the open sesame. Her parents, Michel and Adele (Nadeau) LaPointe, were natives of the vicinity of Quebec and the mother was the youngest in a family of fifteen children, one of whom, Remi Nadeau, came to Los Angeles as early as 1852, becoming interested in many of the incipient business enterprises of the nascent metropolis and building the Nadeau hotel, for many years the favorite headquarters of western travelers and still in successful operation, forming not only a landmark of note, but also a link between the old Spanish pueblo and the twentieth-century American city.

After the arrival of the LaPointe family in Los Angeles in 1875, the daughter, then ten years of age, was sent to the local schools and completed her studies with a course of two years in the Los Angeles Academy, the forerunner of the University of Southern California (then situated near Fourth street on Broadway, or Fort street, as it was called). Three years after coming to Los Angeles she was converted and entered the First Methodist Church, of which she has been a member continuously since 1878 and in all of whose societies she is a life member as well as at times an officer. In 1884 she became the bride of Austin E. Lott, a native of New York state and for more than twenty years a resident of Los Angeles, where he died in 1903. Later Mrs. Lott

was united with George F. Lott, a native of Michigan and a pioneer of Los Angeles, where his death occurred in 1910. Although bearing the same family name, the two gentlemen were not related and even a study of remote genealogy indicated no connection. Of the first marriage there is a son, Esperance A., also a daughter, Theodora Adele, now the wife of Harry M. Keller, a nephew of the late George F. Lott.

The busy years as home-maker, wife and mother were not allowed by Mrs. Lott to crowd out all association with charities, business enterprises and progressive movements. From girlhood she has been interested in the growth of the city and the activities of the church. During 1884 she was given deeds of properties, the most valuable of which, on Olive street facing Central Park, she still holds. Some of her earlier holdings have been sold and others improved with substantial buildings, but in their entirety they represent an amount far in excess of their original value and indicate the keen business insight of Mrs. Lott in retaining possessions of such promise. With her own increased valuations her charities have become larger, although at all times they have been characterized by lack of ostentation and a desire that all philanthropic effort might be hidden from public notice. When the First Methodist edifice was erected on the corner of Sixth and Hill streets in 1900 she was a liberal contributor, and when, owing to the need of larger space for a growing work under the talented oversight of Dr. Charles Edward Locke, she generously championed the movement, offering to donate to the new structure as fine a chime of bells as could be secured, she realized that such a gift would satisfy her own taste for the beautiful, as well as prove a most serviceable acquisition to a massive structure of architectural elegance.

WILLIAM A. HENRY. One of the sons of Iowa, a state which has sent many of her people to add to the population of Los Angeles, the most thriving city in Southern California, is William A. Henry, who was born in Clinton county, Iowa, June 30, 1856, the son of Daniel and Sabrina (McKeen) Henry, who were among the pioneer settlers of the West. The early education of Mr. Henry was received in his native state. In 1867

his parents left Iowa for California by a round-about route, such as the modern conveniences of travel obviate. In these days comfortable Pullman cars make the journey west one of continued enjoyment, every comfort being provided by the railroad companies, but in olden times things were different, and the journey of Mr. Henry's family to California was a long and tedious one, made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They made a long trip up the coast from Panama, remaining for two years in Sonoma county and later making their permanent home in San Luis Obispo county in the central part of the state, both of which counties are situated on the coast. The son continued his education by attending school in both these counties, and at the age of fifteen left school and for a short time worked for his father in the stock raising business. Following the occupation which he had thoroughly learned while assisting his father, Mr. Henry went into business for himself after a time, in which he continued for a period of ten years. But the opportunities of business in a large city attracted him then and brought him to Los Angeles, where he set himself up in the wholesale produce business on South Los Angeles street, at which location he remained for fourteen years, carrying on a successful business. Becoming interested in the Public Market Company of this city in 1903, he associated himself with that firm, of which he has acted as superintendent ever since, bringing to this office the efficiency which has always marked his business career.

While living in San Luis Obispo county Mr. Henry married, November 20, 1878, Miss Florence Wassum, a native daughter of California, and they are the parents of five children: Louis; Leslie; Ada, now Mrs. A. E. Austin; Howard, who is a student at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University; and Wilbur, attending the Los Angeles high school. Mr. Henry has many interests aside from his business activities. He is interested in the management of the schools of the city, having served on the Board of Education during the years 1901 and 1902. Politically he is allied with the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Central Presbyterian church. In Masonry he has attained the Scottish Rite degree, and is further identified fraternally with the Odd Fellows (having passed through all the chairs in the lodge with which he is affiliated) and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

JOHN BLOESER. A man whose business career has been a story of continued progress in his chosen occupation, is John Bloeser, an industrious business man of Los Angeles who died September 27, 1912, his business having been conducted by his son since his own retirement from business in 1907.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bloeser was born in Erie, that state, October 30, 1852, the son of John and Elizabeth (Long) Bloeser, and received his education in his native city until, at the age of twelve years, he began to learn the trade of upholstering, which he followed in Erie until he reached the age of twenty years. At that time he went to San Francisco, the occupation which he had learned at home supporting him in the new city of his choice for three years, when he decided to remove to Los Angeles. Here he came in 1875, and found employment with the firm of Dotter & Bradley, general merchandise store, soon after this, however, going into partnership with Mr. Sharp in the manufacture of parlor sets and other furniture. On the retirement of Mr. Sharp from the business Mr. Bloeser carried it on alone, under his own name, his factory and work room being located at No. 510 South Pearl street, now Figueroa street, and to his business he added carpet cleaning, erecting the first carpet-cleaning machinery in Los Angeles. Later he moved his place of business to Fifth and Spring streets, continuing there several years, until he erected a large building on Sacramento street where the business has been conducted ever since, a specialty being made of carpet cleaning and laying. Upon his retirement in 1907 his son John, a native son of the state of California, became sole owner of his father's business, which has been conducted under his supervision ever since.

Mr. Bloeser's wife was Miss Adell Condit, to whom he was married in Los Angeles, October 30, 1881, and by whom he had two sons, John and William, the elder having married Miss Mary Armstrong and being the father of three children, Elizabeth, Jack and Donald. William is attending Stanford University. Mr. Bloeser attended the Lutheran church, and in his political preferences he was an active Republican. He was Captain of the Seventh California National Guards, and a member of the early Volunteer Firemen, and was fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias.

GOTTFRIED LAURITZ SCHMIDT. Although a native of Denmark, Gottfried Lauritz Schmidt was nevertheless one of the sturdy pioneers of California, and especially of Los Angeles, having come to this city when he was still a youth in his teens and having made his home here for the greater part of his life since that time. For many years he was in the hotel business and acted as manager for several of the leading commercial hotels at various times during his career. He also invested heavily in real estate and owned one of the finest dairy ranches in the county, where he engaged in dairy farming for many years. In 1906 he retired from business and erected a handsome home in South Pasadena, where he resided until his death in 1909, and where his widow and his daughter Harriet still make their home.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 18, 1845, the son of Wilhelm and Emilie Schmidt, both natives of Denmark. He spent his early life in his native city, and attended the public schools there until he was about fifteen. Leaving school at that age he secured employment in a wholesale house and remained for some two years. When he was seventeen he determined to seek his fortune in the United States, hoping for the larger opportunities which the new land afforded, and accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and landed at Boston. There for a year he was variously employed, at the same time familiarizing himself with the language and customs of the new land. The far west, however, was calling him, and at the end of a year he came to San Francisco, soon afterward coming to Los Angeles county. The trip was made by water, landing him at Wilmington, which was then the seaport of Los Angeles. Here he secured employment and remained for four and a half years, most of this time as manager of the leading hotel, and it was here that he commenced his career as a hotel manager.

There was, however, a girl in Denmark who claimed a large share of the interest of the young Schmidt, and he finally returned to his native country and was married to Hulda Francisca Volchsen in Copenhagen, September 15, 1868. Later he returned to the United States and for a short time engaged in the hat framing business in Boston. It was in 1869 that Mr. Schmidt finally returned to Los Angeles county, where he continued to reside for the remainder of his life.

He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and his brothers Edward and Frederick later bought adjoining property and on their land all of the brothers engaged in dairying. This did not occupy all of our subject's time, however, and he gave much attention to other enterprises. For a number of years he was proprietor of the Grand Central hotel, and from 1894 to 1897 was proprietor of the United States hotel, being in partnership with Ivor A. Weid in the latter venture. In 1897 he disposed of his hotel interests and returned to his ranch, and within a short time he retired from active business life.

Aside from his extensive business enterprises Mr. Schmidt was well known among a wide circle of friends throughout the city and county, and his family are well and favorably known, his children having been born and reared within Los Angeles county, and having received their education in the local public schools and colleges. There are five children, namely: Valdemar, who is married and has one child; Helm, who married Josie Simmons and has four children; Harriet, who is unmarried and makes her home with her mother in South Pasadena; Stella, the wife of Willard P. Hatch, of San Francisco, and the mother of one child; and Reuben S., an attorney with offices in the Union Oil building, Los Angeles; he married Katherine R. George and they have one child.

For many years Mr. Schmidt was a prominent Mason and was a Republican in politics, but was never actively associated with the affairs of his party.

HON. MATTHEW THOMPSON ALLEN.

The brilliant jurist who served as presiding justice of the court of appeals of the second district from November, 1906, until his demise was born near Greenville, Ohio, September 17, 1848, and died at Los Angeles October 10, 1913. During boyhood he was sent to the public schools of Darke county by his parents, Rev. John and Elizabeth (Ash) Allen, and his rudimentary studies inspired him with a love of learning and a desire to attain a broad education. Ambitious to become the possessor of a classical education, he carried on a thorough course of study in Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, later directing his mental efforts toward the law as a student under Hon. D. M. Bradbury, at Winchester, Ind.,

and securing admission to the Indiana bar September 17, 1869. After a period of service as assistant prosecuting attorney of the Nineteenth Indiana circuit he returned to Ohio in 1872 and took up professional work at Greenville, where, April 23, 1879, he married Miss Mary Whiteside. Two daughters blessed their union, Mrs. Henry N. Jensen and Mrs. Harold B. Wrenn.

Scarcely had the young attorney established a profitable law practice in Ohio when a threatened failure of health rendered a change of climate advisable and led to his removal to California during 1886. The following year he took up law practice and in 1890-91 was associated with Hon. N. P. Conrey, later a judge of the superior court, and Clarence A. Miller. At the same time he became interested in official life as United States district attorney for the southern district of California. A period of professional success as a law partner of Hon. Frank P. Flint was followed by his election in 1897 as judge of the superior court of Los Angeles county, in which office he served for two terms of four years each. The extremely large majorities he received at these two elections established his reputation as one of the most popular jurists in Southern California. At the expiration of his second term he was appointed by Governor Pardee associate judge of the district court of appeals for the second district in April, 1905. The following year he was elected presiding judge of the second district court, receiving the allotment of the term of eight years, but before the expiration of the term he had answered the supreme summons from the high court of death. Although a very stanch Republican, he was the nominee of both the Democratic and Republican parties at his last election and his popularity knew no partisan boundaries or political limits.

Throughout the greater part of his long identification with Los Angeles Judge Allen owned a residence at the corner of Pasadena avenue and Avenue 50, where in one of the most charming homes of the city he and his family extended to a large circle of intimate friends a hospitality both cordial and cultured. The privilege of enjoying his friendship was highly prized by those with whom he shared his delightful life and to whom he gave of the riches of his well-stored mind. A citizen so high-minded, so beloved and so widely known naturally had many intimate associations outside of those of the bench and bar. Numerous social and fraternal organizations, notably the

San Gabriel Valley Country Club and the Annandale Club, the Knights Templar and Shriners, had the privilege of his active co-operation, and in addition he was a distinguished member of the Los Angeles Bar Association. While yet in Ohio he officiated as president of the Greenville Board of Education from 1883 until his removal from the town in 1886. For years after he had regained his strength in the balmy air of the southwest he retained the best health and was physically as well as professionally able to discharge an enormous amount of work, but finally he was seriously injured in a trolley collision on West Sixteenth street and never afterward fully recovered his health. Some months later he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. News of his death came as a shock to members of the bench and bar. In his memory all of the departments of the superior court were adjourned until after the funeral, which was held at the family residence, with old friends as pall bearers, namely: Former United States Senator Flint, Congressman W. D. Stephens, W. D. Shearer, Harold B. Wrenn (his son-in-law) and Judge W. P. James and Judge Victor E. Shaw, his former associates on the appellate bench.

In the broad sense of that term Judge Allen was a typical Californian. Although the early part of his life had been passed in the east, he impressed strangers as essentially of western sympathies and temperament. In the light of his energy and his unstinted hospitality he showed the traits that mark and individualize Californians. Yet no narrowness or provincialism marred the beauty of his fine character. Representative of the type of men who have made California what it is today, he was also a type of our national citizenship, of the broad-minded, high-spirited, patriotic Americans who are the foundation of our country's prosperity. Qualities of character steadfastly disciplined and honestly manifested qualified him for the jurist's chair, while his thorough familiarity with every department of the law, his logical reasoning and unerring discrimination caused his decisions to be accepted by higher courts and to be regarded as authority by the lower courts. At the bar he was a capable counselor—on the bench a wise jurist—and in every department of human activity a leader of men. In the annals of his chosen city his name is well worthy of a permanent place.



Harris Newman

HARRIS NEWMARK. Not many names of Los Angeles merchants or financiers are better known, nor are any more honorably associated with the history of the city's commercial development, than that of Harris Newmark, practically the founder of the numerous family long so active here in various walks of life. Born in Loebau, West Prussia, on July 5, 1834, the son of Philip and Esther, nee Meyer Neumark from the old German town Neumark named after a direct ancestor, Harris Newmark profited from early youth through an intimate association with a father whose natural enterprise and business operations enabled him to see a good deal of the world. Philip Neumark, for example, while apprenticed in Russia, was one day sent on an errand requiring a personal interview with no less a dignitary than the great Napoleon; and ever afterward he told with modest satisfaction of the circumstances under which that duty was discharged, and the striking attitude of the meditative conqueror,—braced, as he was, against the wall, with one hand to his forehead and the other behind his back,—apparently absorbed, until aware of the lad's presence, in deep and anxious thought. Later, as a manufacturer and vender of ink and blacking, Philip Neumark made many trips through Scandinavia, and once even journeyed westward to rural New York. For a while, the father was assisted by Joseph P. Neumark—better known as J. P. Newmark—who went to England, in 1846, and was the first of his family to come, about 1851, to the Pacific Coast; and after J. P. Neumark left Germany, Harris traveled with his father, and thus enjoyed his first introduction to the outside world.

Preceded, therefore, by his brother and an uncle Joseph—who had settled in Somerset, Conn., as early as 1830, and was probably the first to adopt the English form of the name—Harris Newmark came to America in 1853, by way of Gothenburg, Hull and Liverpool, arriving in New York on August 28, and sailing again for San Francisco, via Nicaragua, on September 20. His adventures on that trip, as one of a thousand or more travelers rushing across the continent to the land of promise, were thoroughly typical of the disturbed times and region; nor were his experiences less exciting and instructive, after arrival, on October 16, at the Golden Gate, amid the turmoil of early, chaotic San Francisco life. On

October 21, a mere youth of nineteen, Newmark reached San Pedro on the steamship *Golia*, where he was met by Phineas Banning, to whom he bore a letter of introduction, and who soon bundled him aboard one of his stages, to race madly, in a contest with a rival, for quaint old Los Angeles. Dusty, overgrown roads, drunken Indians understood to represent the bulk of the population, and ground squirrels, everywhere in evidence and easily mistaken for huge rats, contributed little to enliven the diffident young stranger unable, on arriving at the Bella Union, to speak correctly a sentence of either Spanish or English, and about to commence, in casting his fortunes here, a residence of more than sixty strenuous years.

At first, Harris clerked for his brother, in a little store at the southeast corner of Main and Requesena streets, bunking at night, as best he could, in a stuffy, unventilated room; and when, in June, 1854, J. P. Newmark sold out, Harris Newmark commenced business for himself, on Commercial street, near Los Angeles. In a few months he had made \$1500, whereupon he joined Jacob Rich and Elias Laventhal, in organizing the firm of Rich, Newmark & Co., whose store, also on Commercial street, carried a general stock and had a San Francisco office. During 1856 this firm was dissolved, after which Mr. Newmark joined his uncle Joseph, who had come to California two years before, his brother and Maurice Kremer, and together they formed Newmark, Kremer & Co., opening both a retail and a wholesale business, on the south side of Commercial street between Main and Los Angeles. In the fall of 1858 this business, proving insufficient to support four families, was dissolved, Joseph Newmark and Kremer retaining the dry goods, J. P. Newmark removing to San Francisco, and Harris Newmark, still on Commercial street, continuing to sell clothing. About the same time Mr. Newmark, who had already dealt somewhat in hides, began to invest in sheep. In 1861 he abandoned the clothing business, which was always distasteful to him, and became a commission broker, with an office in the same neighborhood. In 1865, hearing of a threat to "drive every Jew in Los Angeles out of business," Mr. Newmark speedily made a private agreement with Phineas Banning by which the cost of hauling merchandise from San Pedro was saved and a clear advantage over all competitors was thus as-

sured, and straightway he established, in the Arcadia block, the wholesale grocery of H. Newmark & Co., resulting eventually in a number of leading rivals, including the one who had made the boastful threat, retiring altogether from trade. In 1865 also M. A. Newmark, a nephew, was encouraged to come to California. Two years later Harris Newmark removed to New York, where he opened an office at Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway—soon placed in charge of M. J. Newmark, later president of the Chamber of Commerce—returning to Los Angeles in 1868 when one of his partners here became ill. During the period of the great boom, Harris Newmark joined another nephew, Kaspere Cohn, in creating the firm of K. Cohn & Co., hide and wool merchants doing business on Main street; but this firm was dissolved in —, when Mr. Newmark continued to handle hides. In 1906 Harris Newmark retired from business, and has since devoted himself to the management of his estate.

In his pioneer experience as a merchant, and particularly in his organization and development of H. Newmark & Co., represented today by their successors, M. A. Newmark & Co., the well-known wholesale grocers, Mr. Newmark established what is now the oldest important business house in this city. He was one of a committee of two—Governor Downey being the other—to visit San Francisco, in pursuance of a lively agitation here for a railroad, and successfully to urge Collis P. Huntington to build his line to Los Angeles; and later, dissatisfied with the minimum rates offered the merchants here, Mr. Newmark was the first to lead a fight against that same corporation, even chartering the vessel Newport to compete with the railroad company. He also assisted in the organization of both the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and as a member of a committee from that body, helped to exploit Los Angeles at the Philadelphia Exposition. With Kaspere Cohn and other associates, he bought from the estate of the erratic Italian held up and robbed by the bandit Vasquez, the Repetto rancho, and there he later laid out the towns of Newmark and Montebello. H. Newmark & Co. owned also the Santa Anita rancho, selling the same, after negotiations full of interesting details, to "Lucky" Baldwin. With Kaspere Cohn and M. A. Newmark, Harris Newmark owned the Temple Block and finally agreed to dispose of it to the city on very reasonable

terms when a promise was made—never yet fulfilled—to make the neighborhood a municipal center. For the sufferers through the Johnstown flood, Mr. Newmark quickly raised a fund and telegraphed the donation east as the first cash remittance received by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The oldest living member of Masonic Lodge No. 42, Harris Newmark is also one of the original organizers of the Los Angeles Public Library, was for years president of the B'nai B'rith Congregation, and has been for some time a member of the Archaeological Society of America.

On March 24, 1858, Harris Newmark was married to Miss Sarah, the second daughter of Joseph Newmark, born in New York in 1841, who came around the Horn to California, and to whom he had been engaged since 1856. The ceremony took place at the bride's home, at what is now No. 501 North Main street, and the story has often been told how, among the guests, men came armed according to the custom of those days, and women brought their babies and deposited them beside the men's weapons. For some years Mr. and Mrs. Newmark lived at the site of the present Brunswick Drug Company; then they moved to another adobe on Main street, near Third, entrance to the kitchen of which was through the living rooms; still later to Fort street, where Blanchard Hall now stands, and finally they went to the northeast corner of Grand avenue and Eleventh street, maintaining also a summer home at Santa Monica. Eleven children were born of this union. A daughter, Estelle, married the French consul and merchant, L. Loeb; a second daughter, Emily, married J. Loew, president of the Capitol Milling Co.; and still another daughter, Ella, married Carl Seligman, of M. A. Newmark & Co. On April 25, 1910, Mrs. Newmark died, beloved as well as esteemed by all who knew her. The site of the Southern California Hebrew Orphan Asylum and its administration building commemorate her life and works.

During his busy life, fraught not merely with routine cares but with volunteer service on public committees of all kinds, Harris Newmark has still found time to travel widely, crossing and recrossing the United States to inspect the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Chicago expositions, touring Mexico and seeing Alaska, and spending many weeks in revisiting Europe, in 1867, 1887 and 1900, and since his retirement finding pleasure

in the society of old-time friends and the pursuits of a quiet life. A warm advocate of public libraries, he has also served as a patron of the Southwest Museum and similar organizations, while in hours of later leisure, though at the age of fourscore, he has written, as a fitting crown to the fulness of years, the unassuming story of his life—a well-made volume entitled, "Sixty Years in Southern California: 1853-1913," and published in 1915 by the Knickerbocker Press, New York; the whole illuminating as it does the now dim, vague past, being a pleasing and acceptable tribute to the land of his adoption, and particularly to the Californian Southland. In preparing this illustrated work so full of stimulating and familiar reminiscence and constituting, in its mass of data either hitherto unpublished or not found collated elsewhere, a rather unique collection of Southern California. Mr. Newmark has been assisted by his two sons, Maurice H. and Marco R. Newmark, both Native Sons and ardently devoted to their unrivalled and progressive state.

Maurice Harris Newmark was born in Los Angeles on March 3, 1859. Educated both in private schools in Los Angeles and New York City, and for three years in more advanced courses in Paris, he returned to Los Angeles in 1876, entered the employ of H. Newmark & Co., and in time became vice-president of their successors, M. A. Newmark & Co. On July 3, 1888, Mr. Newmark was married at San Francisco to Miss Rose, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark, by whom he has had a daughter, now the wife of Sylvain S. Kauffman, a junior member of M. A. Newmark & Company. In addition to his official affiliations with numerous commercial organizations such as M. A. Newmark & Co. and the Harris Newmark Co., of which he is also vice-president, Mr. Newmark for about thirteen years was honored with the presidency of the Associated Jobbers, while for more than a decade he has been president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association. He has also been a director of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the Board of Trade. He was a member of the Consolidation Committee, campaigning vigorously for the end in view, and, under appointment by Mayor Alexander, held the important post of harbor commissioner. Every measure for the permanent benefit of Los Angeles and her service and

influence among sister communities has had his unqualified support, one of his special efforts having been directed to bringing about a fair equalization of railroad freight rates; while at another period, when San Francisco lay stricken in ashes, he was indefatigable in directing relief, heading a committee that, within a few hours, shipped north a great amount of supplies and soon assisted the bay city to rise, while depreciating any and all movements calculated to take a commercial advantage. Like his father, M. H. Newmark has also traveled widely, visiting and revisiting Europe and Australia and Alaska. He is a trustee and one of the staunchest supporters of the Southwest Museum, and has found time, besides, to assemble a notable collection of postage stamps and the nucleus of a fine library on California, as well as to devote a part of each year to extensive reading and the pleasures of both rod and reel, and to enjoy the amenities of the Concordia, Jonathan and Athletic Clubs. He is also a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

Marco Ross Newmark, who assisted his brother in the preparation of the Autobiography of Harris Newmark, is the younger son of that pioneer, having been born here on October 8, 1878. After attending local private and grammar schools, Dr. Saxe's School in New York City and the Los Angeles High School, Mr. Newmark graduated from the State University, and then went abroad to the University of Berlin, intending to devote himself to an academic career; but later he entered the mercantile field, becoming in time a junior partner of M. A. Newmark & Co. On June 6, 1906, Marco Newmark married Miss Constance Meyberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyberg, of this city, by whom he has had two children, Harris Newmark, Jr., and Eleanor. Fond of public life, Mr. Newmark is secretary of the Orphan Asylum, is prominent in Jewish activities, is past president of Los Angeles Lodge No. 487, I. O. B. B., and is also identified with many civic endeavors. He is the treasurer and a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; is a director of the Civic Center Association; is a member of the University, Athletic and Concordia clubs, and of Westgate Lodge, F. & A. M.; has literary tastes and a wide circle of friends—an intimate among whom was the late Homer Lea—and is a devotee of sport and recreation, especially fishing, automobiling and camping.

LEOPOLD WINTER. To trace the career of Leopold Winter from the time of his arrival in California via the Isthmus of Panama from his native Germany, to enter into an appreciative knowledge of his business handicap in a land whose language was unfamiliar to him and to understand his solitary position in a country far distant from friends and kindred, is to gain a new conception of the difficulties faced by those who come to this region of opportunity with no capital except their own dauntless courage and untiring energy. The humble home in Baden, Germany, where he was born November 12, 1841, and where in childhood his parents had trained him to habits of industry and integrity, was the shelter from which his youthful ambitions aspired to better things and to opportunities not offered by his native land. Following the usual custom of the country, he had left school at fourteen to serve an apprenticeship to a trade and had later given three years of service to the German army. The latter proved of helpfulness in developing robustness of constitution, a sense of obedience to military authorities and a perfection in military tactics. The former, however, was even more valuable, for he learned the trade of baker so thoroughly that he thus laid the foundation of subsequent financial success and business prominence.

The Civil war had just come to a close when Mr. Winter came to America at the age of twenty-four years. This was some years before the completion of the first railroad across the plains and California was therefore still isolated from the east by weeks of travel with prairie schooner or pony express. Gold mining had ceased to be the only industry of the state. People had begun to develop ranches and start business enterprises. Solidarity of interests made the inhabitants of the state harmonious in action for the general welfare. The young German felt the opening to be excellent and he engaged to assist in a bakery owned by an uncle at Oroville, where he gained his early practical knowledge of business conditions in the west. Pleased with the outlook, he bought the bakery of his uncle and for some time conducted the only business of the kind in Oroville, but the climate proved unhealthful to him and he disposed of his interests there. The next place of his residence, San Diego, had only twenty-five hundred inhabitants at the time of his arrival. Notwithstanding the small population

and general business dullness he believed that the equable climate would attract permanent settlers in due time and he determined to embark in business. Together with a brother, Joseph Winter, he for ten years conducted the only bakery in the town. Meanwhile Los Angeles was beginning to attract the attention of keen, foresighted investors and he decided to shift the scene of his operations to the rising city of promise. The year 1883 found him, as an associate in a business enterprise numbering several capitalists and men of practical experience, one of the organizers of the Los Angeles Cracker Company that bought an old mill on Lyle street and embarked in the manufacture of crackers.

The prosperous history of the concern is familiar to all who have kept posted concerning the industrial development of Los Angeles. Water power from the Los Angeles river was utilized for a brief period, but during the floods of 1884 a change became necessary and steam power was thereupon introduced, making an improvement of great importance in the subsequent growth of the establishment. With the development of the business it became possible to absorb the Southern California Cracker Company, whose title was adopted with the consolidation of the two industries. The output of the factory was large, the quality excellent and the methods of management the most modern, hence a gratifying growth marked its history throughout the entire period up to the sale in 1899 to the organization now known as the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company.

If inquiry were made as to whose energy had built up this great business, whose fine mental endowments had been devoted to its development and whose name was a synonym of success in every department of the bakery enterprise, those conversant with the history of the company would give the name of Leopold Winter, the self-educated, self-made German-American whose training was not acquired in the narrow confines of a college room, but in the more practical school of the business world; whose success is not due to inheritance or to fortuitous circumstances, but to the impelling influences of a mind essentially modern in make-up and thoroughly alive to every opportunity of the hour. However exacting might be the demands of the business, he always found time to aid in civic affairs. Whenever a new improvement for the city was attempted he was relied upon to assist to the extent of his



Fraux Sabicki

ability. With the organization of the Commercial National Bank in 1903 he became a large stockholder in the institution and since has given efficient service upon its directorate. Along many lines of endeavor he has aided the city to whose advancement he is loyally devoted and which has counted upon his disinterested services in every civic emergency. For many years he made his home on Main near Seventh street, but with the encroachment of business interests into the neighborhood and with the sale of his cracker factory, he sought a more suburban location. Coming to the Boyle Heights district, he bought on the east side of Soto street three-quarters of a block of ground, whereon he erected a residence for himself and wife (the latter formerly Miss Annie Hoffman, of Germany), a home for his son, William Joseph (who is married and the father of a boy), and a dwelling for his daughter, Mrs. Flora M. Chalmers (who is the mother of one daughter). In this charming location, in the midst of grounds laid out under his personal direction and representing his own love of the beautiful in flowers and trees, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, he is happily passing the twilight of a successful career, honored in the Turnverein Germania and the Society of Pioneers, of which he has long been a member, as well as past president of the Association of Veteran Odd Fellows, an order that for years had his active co-operation.

FRANK SABICHI. The story of California would be incomplete indeed without reference to its prominent and characteristic men, men whose accomplishments live after them in rich and profitable legacies of sturdy thought and manly action; in gracious deeds; in discernment and foresight; in devotion to the interests of their native and chosen homes; in their appreciation of the wealth and power that in their own day they saw advancing surely to development and to the full and rounded measure of fulfillment that is the possession of a favored land of our own day.

The life history of California is interwoven with the most stirring and sacred traditions of its history and ever teaches a lesson of action, of rugged deeds and of chivalry. Frank Sabichi was one of the type of men who well

adorned the times and graced the environment in which he passed his long and useful career. He was born in the city of Los Angeles October 4, 1842, a native son of the Golden West long before the memorable discoveries that turned westward the eyes of the whole country. His native place was then the humble pueblo, sheltering but a handful of the great-hearted and hospitable people whose flocks and herds roamed broad acres now congested with the traffic and utilities of a modern city; whose vines and orchards thrived, to succumb a half century later to the onward growth and broadening of commercial activity. His father, Matthias Sabichi, of Austrian birth, coming from Vienna, had settled in Southern California in 1838, and there won a bride of an old family from the Mexican capital. In 1850 the elder Sabichi, desiring to afford his sons, Frank and Matthias, Jr., the advantages of a liberal education, took passage for England, accompanied by his children, intending to place them in school in that country. While crossing the Isthmus of Panama upon the voyage over the father was seized with yellow fever and succumbed to the disease without seeing the fulfillment of his wishes. The young Sabichis were thus suddenly thrust upon the world at a tender age and in a foreign country bereft of the guidance of their parent, and after an eventful trip reached England and there were taken in charge by the American Consul, Joseph Rodney Croskey, who received them into his own family, became their true foster father and carefully attended to their education. At the proper age Frank Sabichi was sent to the Royal Naval Academy at Gosport, near Portsmouth, and there completed a course of several years' study, receiving a practical and thorough education. Upon leaving the Academy he received a commission in the English Navy, and upon the British men-of-war cruised through the waters of Europe, visited the principal cities of the continent and saw much of the Orient. In his travels the young sailor found ample opportunity to acquaint himself with the history, customs and languages of the various countries, and so became apt and fluent in French and German.

The sad loss of his father and the necessities of his life amid strangers had made Frank Sabichi selfreliant and observant far in advance of his years, and with his studies at Gosport

and the influence of diverse travel in the company of cultured people, he was easily a well-informed and highly educated young man. During his service in the navy he saw and took part in many adventures and historical actions, notably during the Sepoy war in India and at the famous siege of Sebastopol. He visited the Philippines upon more than one occasion, and often expressed his appreciation of their wealth and possibilities and of the magnificent tribute they would one day lay at the disposal of the world's commerce.

Notwithstanding the highly interesting and engaging life of the navy and its many opportunities for the study and investigation of strange and stirring scenes, young Sabichi yearned for the land of his birth and longed to come back again to the sunny land of California. In 1860 he seized the opportunity to return and reached Los Angeles in the summer of that year. Here he determined to equip himself for the bar, and so entered the office of Glassell, Smith & Patton, at that time the leading lawyers of Southern California. He pursued his studies under the vigilant eye of his superiors with characteristic determination and turned to immense advantage the excellent opportunity afforded to ground himself well in the principles of law and the practice of the courts. He was duly admitted to the bar, and through his wide reading, acquaintance with the language of the then prevailing population, and knowledge of local affairs came rapidly into a substantial and remunerative practice. His natural ambition and restless energy could not be confined by the range of activity afforded the practitioner in a community of small population, and gradually Mr. Sabichi found his business enterprises demanding increased attention until he retired from active practice to better manage his personal affairs. With a deep appreciation of the magnificent opportunities afforded for the development of industry in Southern California, and with a grasp of future possibilities, he immediately became interested in several important land syndicates and projected railway systems. He acquired valuable holdings of real estate in and around Los Angeles, and became a director in the San Jose Land Company, which controlled vast acreage now in the heart of the orange belt of Southern California. Realizing the necessity of extend-

ing railway lines throughout the country he became associated in the promotion of the Los Angeles and Balboa Railroad and for a time acted as vice-president of the company. His purchases of property in the immediate city today speak volumes for his sagacity and foresight, for the twenty acres on which formerly was the family homestead has become a rich possession upon East Seventh street, a thoroughfare of great business importance, whose first establishment was in a great measure due to the activity of Mr. Sabichi. Unyielding faith in the future of Los Angeles and the courage to support his convictions by personal investment have never brought greater fruition than in the case of Mr. Sabichi, and his incessant labors to accomplish what he ever saw to be the greatness of his native city are now gratefully appreciated by the followers in his footsteps, who have come to a realization of his fondest hopes and ambitions.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Sabichi naturally took a great interest in the political affairs of Los Angeles, and in an unselfish manner identified himself with every public movement which could be profitable to the city and his fellow-citizens. He became easily a leader of men and affairs, and by force of his personality and ability to initiate and accomplish things of importance was on many occasions urged for public office. Though not desiring it, and repeatedly refusing to become a candidate, Mr. Sabichi was elected to the city council in 1871 and re-elected in 1874, acting for the latter term as president of the body. In 1884 the presence of a man of his executive ability and civic rectitude was required to deal with and establish an additional water supply, and reluctantly he again became a member of the council, and during his incumbency took up and concluded negotiations by which the city acquired immensely important water rights upon the Los Feliz Rancho, which in later days have become of incalculable aid and of strategic importance to a city of constant growth and development.

In 1893 Mr. Sabichi was urged by those who well understood his rare qualities and appreciated his worth to permit his name to be presented to President Cleveland for appointment as minister to Guatemala, and seldom has an aspirant for public service received so spon-

taneous and graceful indorsement as was laid before the President, when the thirty-nine senators and twenty-six assemblymen of the state legislature, irrespective of party affiliations, the justices of the Supreme Court of California, the Bench and Bar of San Francisco and Los Angeles, together with merchants, bankers, lawyers and men of affairs throughout San Francisco and Southern California, inscribed a memorial to the Chief Executive, setting forth the abundant personal qualifications of Mr. Sabichi, and the propriety of entrusting a man of his stamp with the national government in the southern country. In addition to his many other public services Mr. Sabichi served several terms on important commissions of the city, notably on the park commission and with the commission of police.

On May 4, 1865, Mr. Sabichi married Miss Magdalena Wolfskill, the daughter of William Wolfskill, one of the earliest settlers in Los Angeles and the master of a far-famed domain which contained the first orange grove planted in Southern California outside of the ancient missions. The elder Wolfskill was of the same rugged manhood, whose example long survives, and the story of his own life is another chapter in the history of California, replete with adventure, daring manliness and generosity which were typical of the leaders of his day. Mr. and Mrs. Sabichi were blessed with an interesting family, as follows: Francis Winfield, Magdalena, Johanna, all of whom are deceased; Agatha; Ruth and Naomi, the last two mentioned also deceased; Joseph Rodney, D. D.; George Carlos, M. D.; Leopold, deceased; William; Louis M.; Rosa and Beatrice.

Mr. Sabichi was a charter member of the Pioneer Society of Southern California and prominently identified with the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which organization he held the office of grand trustee at the time of his death.

The life of Frank Sabichi was ever an open book. His fearless honesty, his frankness and integrity in every association with his fellowmen, his grace of speech and courtliness of manner, his great and generous heart, his charity and consideration are treasured by those who were honored to know him. Ever ready to extend his strong arm to help his weaker brother, to afford him aid without offering it

in the humiliating phase of charity, always ready at the call of civic or personal duty, brave and patient in his trials, and yet not undone by the successes that fast and steadily came to his life, he was a man to love and be loved, to labor for himself and others for its own reward, to serve himself, his country and his God. Simple, honest, able, faithful, he passed from earth at Los Angeles on the 12th day of April, 1900, beloved of all who knew him, and mourned for by the hosts who called him friend. "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up

And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

EDWARD THOMAS WRIGHT. To have been identified with the citizenship of Los Angeles for more than thirty-five years and in the meantime to have contributed to civic and community development, to have personally promoted numerous enterprises of the greatest value to Southern California and to have been a factor in material, moral and educational progress, such a record entitles its holder to the titles of pioneer and up-builder, and as such Mr. Wright is regarded throughout this section of the state. Varied as have been his activities and lengthy as has been his period of useful service, the impression he leaves with a stranger is not that of old age or even of elderly years, but rather of a man in the very prime of manhood, in the full maturity of physical and mental powers, with a reasonable expectancy of continued decades of profitable service to the city of his adoption. It is as a civil engineer and surveyor that he has engaged throughout the greater part of his western experience, but many other lines of work have taken his attention in certain degrees and public measures also have felt the impetus of his forceful association.

A resident of Los Angeles since the early part of 1875 and about twenty-four years of age at the time of his arrival here, Mr. Wright was born in Elgin, Ill., June 30, 1851, being the son of Paul Raymond and Emily (Harvey) Wright. In 1870 he went to New Orleans, La., and for six months served as journal clerk of the state senate. From that work he returned to the duties of the home farm. In 1871 he went to Colorado and embarked in the stock business, but the rigors of

the climate and the hardships of the work affected his health. Next he took up the study of landscape architecture with Cleveland & French, of Indianapolis, Ind., whom he later represented in St. Paul, Minn. With his brother, George F., in 1874 he opened an office in Chicago and took up civil engineering and surveying, but his health becoming impaired he sought a less rigorous climate. During his long residence in Los Angeles he has taken a warm interest in the advancement of the city and vicinity and has acted as engineer or surveyor in numerous large land operations. His first large contract was for the surveying of the Morris vineyard tract for Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny, a pioneer of Los Angeles, the tract being around Pico and Main in the center of the modern business district. Another important task was the survey and construction of the Cajon ditch, which supplies water from the Santa Ana river to the Anaheim district. He also surveyed and designed the Evergreen cemetery, a picturesque tract in the eastern part of Los Angeles. In 1883 he became part owner and a surveyor of the Watts subdivision, including Glendale, Tropic and Eagle Rock, a district originally owned between several Spanish settlers. Upon the completion of this work in 1885 he and three others purchased seven thousand acres in Cucamonga and installed the improvements that formed the basis of the present town, a thriving agricultural center.

Always staunch in allegiance to the Republican party, as early as 1879 Mr. Wright was elected county surveyor on the regular party ticket. During that term many improvements were made in or near the city. During 1882 he was elected a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and served for two years, his associates being Frank A. Gibson, George S. Patten, J. M. Elliott and W. G. Cochran, all important factors in the pioneer history of the place. For the second time elected county surveyor in 1884, he served until 1886 and in 1895 was chosen to the office for the third time. Upon the expiration of the third term he refused to become a candidate again, preferring to devote himself to private work as civil engineer and surveyor. His first marriage took place at Cobden, Ill., December 11, 1873, and united him with Lucy Nicholson, who died in 1900. They were the parents of three children, George, Charles and Grace (the latter now deceased). March 5, 1912, at San Diego, Mr.

Wright was united with Capitola B. Wenzil. For years he has been a factor in the social life of Los Angeles and was a charter member of the Jonathan, California and Union League clubs, still retaining his membership in the first-named. Since about 1886 he has been identified with the American Society of Civil Engineers, besides which he belongs to the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Los Angeles. The Society of Pioneers and the Historical Society are also important organizations that have profited by his cordial co-operation. In no sense has his removal to the Pacific coast been a disappointment to Mr. Wright, for here he regained his health, founded happy social ties, became a factor in educational work in the early period of the city's growth and aided by his personal efforts in making the great southwest a region of picturesque attractions as well as a center of profitable business enterprises.

JOHN W. BIXBY. Honored among the old pioneers of Southern California is John W. Bixby, who, although long since passed to his reward, still holds a place as a representative citizen of the early days. Born of old New England ancestry, he was a native of Anson, Me., and was reared to young manhood on the old home place, where his parents, Simon and Deborah (Flint) Bixby, engaged in farming throughout their entire lives. The death of his father in early life placed upon John W. the responsibility of caring for the home farm, which he did in conjunction with his brother, Fred; at the same time, however, he managed to secure a good education, graduating from the normal school of Anson and thereafter following pedagogical pursuits with those of farming.

His two elder brothers having come to California at an early day, John W. Bixby decided to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, and accordingly, in 1870, after having given his share of the home farm to his brother, he came to Southern California. He had but \$30 after his arrival here and he immediately sought employment, engaging at the carpenter trade in Los Angeles county with a remuneration of \$40 per month. Later he became foreman for Jotham Bixby, who was largely engaged in the sheep busi-



John Meade



Sarah Anne Meade

ness and it was not long after that that he engaged in a similar enterprise on his own resources. That he was eminently successful is proven by the fine estate he accumulated before his death, which occurred May 6, 1886.

Through the foresight of John W. Bixby the old Michael Reis ranch was rented for sheep raising purposes by himself and his two partners, Jotham Bixby and I. W. Hellman, and later they purchased this twenty-seven thousand acre tract. About 1884, two years after Long Beach had been laid out, they cut off five thousand acres for the Alamitos town site, which embraced all land lying east of Alamitos avenue and extending up to Bay City, taking in Signal Hill. After Mr. Bixby's death the property was divided among the partners, his estate receiving seventy-five hundred acres, a hundred acres of which were afterward sold for the town site of Bay City. Property also owned by his children at the present writing consists of fifty-five hundred acres which Mr. Bixby purchased in the Santa Ana canyon, the first land he owned in Southern California. These large interests were managed by his wife until 1898, when they were leased to his son, Fred H., for a term of ten years. After the death of his wife the Alamitos ranch was divided between his two children and the Rancho Santa Ana held by them jointly. He had two children, Fred H. and a daughter, Susanna Patterson, the latter the wife of Dr. E. A. Bryant, of Los Angeles. Mr. Bixby's wife was formerly Miss Susanna P. Hathaway, who was born in Skowhegan, Me., a sister of Mrs. Jotham Bixby and daughter of Rev. G. W. Hathaway, a Congregational clergyman, who soon after his retirement in 1862 came to Southern California, where he remained until his death. Mrs. Bixby was educated in the Skowhegan Academy, and was a woman of rare ability and attainments. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and was always a willing contributor to all charities in and out of the church. It could be said of her in all truth "None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." She left behind her many friends who revere her memory. Mr. Bixby was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but, like his wife, was liberal both in and out of the church, helping with a liberal hand those who needed help. Politically he was a stanch advocate of Republican principles.

JOHN MEADE. A Los Angeles pioneer of '69, but identified with California for twelve years prior to the time of his arrival in this city. John Meade spent his early years in Ireland, where he was born in county Limerick, April 30, 1832, and where he had such advantages as the national schools offered. The family were inured to the poverty common at that time to the people of the country, and there seemed no opening for a young man of energy and ambition. Under such circumstances his aspirations turned naturally toward America and particularly toward the Pacific coast. In 1854, at the age of twenty-three, he left Ireland and landed in Philadelphia, where he remained for three years, coming thence to California via the isthmus and landing in San Francisco, where he found employment at day labor. The year 1859 found him in Humboldt county, where for four years he worked in the lumber woods for Ryan & Duff. During the Indian wars in that locality he bore an active part and on one occasion assisted the sheriff at a hanging. Still in his possession, a valued souvenir of that early period of excitement and danger, is an old Colt revolver, as valuable now to be used in self-defense as it was in those perilous days in Humboldt county.

Returning to San Francisco and entering the employ of the Spring Valley Water Company, Mr. Meade left there in 1862 for Benicia. From that year until 1869 he was employed in the United States arsenal. On resigning his position with the government he came to Los Angeles, then a small city of a few thousand inhabitants. Cows were pastured on ground now improved with massive structures. The population was largely Spanish with a sprinkling of Americans, Germans and Irish. William Wolfskill, the orange pioneer of California, had developed over one hundred acres in citrus fruit. Grapes for many years had been a source of considerable revenue to the settlers, the French pioneers having developed great vineyards that were the first in the west. Mr. Meade himself bought one hundred and ten acres at Downey and lived on the ranch for three years, raising corn that sold for \$2 per hundred pounds and also netting considerable profit from the raising of potatoes. On disposing of the Downey property he bought fifty acres at Vernon from Judge R. M. Widney.

This ranch he developed in a vineyard and orange grove and when he sold it in 1882 it was with a handsome profit over the original cost. Next he acquired ten acres on Alameda street north of Washington and this he sold during the celebrated boom of 1887. On the corner of Main and Fifth streets he bought property which he improved with two houses and then sold. A lot on the corner of Eighteenth and Hill streets, which he bought for \$3750, he sold at the expiration of five years for \$17,500.

Throughout the entire period of his residence in Los Angeles the buying and selling of real estate has engaged the attention of Mr. Meade and he has not engaged in business of any kind. At this writing he owns corner property, improved with a residence, on Sixteenth street and Millard avenue; also a house and lot near the corner of Grand avenue and Adams street and the residence at No. 427 West Twenty-third street which has been his home place during recent years. The only order with which he has affiliated is the Knights of Columbus, an organization of the Roman Catholic Church, in which faith he was reared in the old Irish home. While still living in the northern part of the state, in 1867 he married Sarah Ann Nash, who like himself was born and reared in Ireland. Two daughters blessed the union, but one, Sarah Ann, died at an early age and the mother passed away in 1905, leaving as the only surviving members of the family circle Mr. Meade and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Dwyer, together with the two children of the latter, Frances A. and Jack Dwyer, the daughter a talented musician and the possessor of a sweet and well cultivated voice. Mr. Meade finds great interest in contrasting present conditions with those of the past. The modern metropolis with its massive fireproof structures, its great churches and expensive educational institutions, presents little resemblance to the town of 1869 with its frame store buildings and small cottages; with its great expanse of vacant property on Main street near the Plaza, a favorite spot for boys fond of football and other games; with its small tanneries, breweries and factories employing only the minimum of help; and with its vineyards and fruit orchards covering ground that now sells, not by the acre, but by the square foot. Of all this great work of trans-

formation he has been a witness; in some of it he has borne a part. The quiet but intensely patriotic support he gave to the city has made him a promoter of projects for the community wellbeing. For successive decades he has lived and labored for the welfare of the city and none rejoices more than he in the marvelous advancement made in every line of activity. Reared in limited circumstances and experiencing the privations of an Irish home, he has risen to independence through sagacity, honesty and efficiency, but in all of his success he has never lost sight of the rights of others and the need of many for human sympathy or practical assistance.

[Since the above was written Mr. Meade has passed away, his death occurring at his home May 16, 1915.]

MRS. CATHERINE McDONALD. One of the most noteworthy pioneer women of Los Angeles is Mrs. Catherine McDonald, widow of the late Norman A. McDonald, the pioneer railroad builder and operator of the Southland, well and favorably known throughout the entire state. Mrs. McDonald is a woman of splendid character, strong, forceful and true. She has been a power in her own household in an altogether sweet and womanly way, leading, training, and counseling her children, and during the years of his greatest business activity she was a close companion to her husband, his confidant and friend. She has mothered fifteen children, eight of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood in Los Angeles, where most of them at present reside, filling positions of honor and trust, living monuments to the faith and devotion of their honored mother.

Mrs. McDonald has led a life full of interest and is still thoroughly awake to all the affairs of the day and actively associated with a multitude of interests. She is descended from a noted Irish family, her father being John Redmond, a distant relative of the famous leader for home rule for Ireland of that name. She was born in County Wexford, Ireland, her father and her mother, the latter Mary (Murray) Redmond, being both natives of the same county. Her father was a prominent merchant in his locality and a man of means. When Mrs. McDonald was a child of fourteen he sold his interests in Ireland and taking his wife and two eldest daughters, Catherine and

Mary, removed to Queensland, Australia, where he engaged in the cattle and general stock-raising business, ranging thousands of head of stock on the prairies and amassing a large fortune from his efforts. When the family left Ireland there were eight children, but the six younger members were left in Ireland, and the daughters who were allowed to accompany their parents were placed in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. There they remained for a period of four years, when their father determined to locate in California, arriving in Los Angeles in 1869. Catherine was at that time a well educated young lady of eighteen years, with a thorough knowledge of many branches, but especially proficient in music, for which she possessed talent to a marked degree. On her arrival in Los Angeles she immediately secured a position as a teacher of piano with the Sisters of Charity then located on Alameda street, but in recent years removed to Boyle Heights. Here she remained as a teacher in her chosen line until the time of her marriage with Norman A. McDonald, February 6, 1871.

Norman A. McDonald was of Scotch descent, although himself born in Canada. He came to California with the famous rush of '49, being among the first to enter the gold fields of the state after the news of the discovery was published to the world. The history of Southern California is closely inwoven with his life-story, and for many years he was an influential citizen of Los Angeles county and left his permanent stamp on many of the industries and developments of the city and county. He was a pioneer railroad builder of Southern California, and laid the first piece of steel in the first railway in Southern California, the Los Angeles Independent Railway running from the city to the harbor at Wilmington, and was conductor on the first train, in 1868.

As superintendent of construction he built the entire line, and after its completion, as conductor and general overseer, he carried on the business of the road until the advent of the Southern Pacific, when he became roadmaster for that system in Southern California, remaining in that position for twenty years and retiring from active life in 1888. The personnel of the management and operating crew of this first railway shows the names of men who have since then been prominently identified with the history of Los

Angeles. The crew consisted of Ben Colling, engineer, who died recently; Martin Wetzel, fireman; Norman McDonald, conductor; and Frank Monahan, brakeman. J. M. Elliott, now president of the First National Bank, was the station agent at Compton.

For several years before coming to Los Angeles Mr. McDonald was a resident of San Francisco, where he was also engaged in railroading, and it was from there that he came to Los Angeles to take charge of the construction work of the new line, which was made necessary by the demand of transportation facilities for the freight that was entering the harbor at Wilmington on the steamship lines. During his long residence in Los Angeles he became closely associated with the life of the city in many respects, and was always a man of marked influence and strong character. He was a member of the Catholic church, together with his wife and family, and did much toward the upbuilding of the church in this city. He was also prominent in the Knights of Columbus and St. Vincent de Paul Society, the church of his affiliation being the Sacred Heart Cathedral. His marriage with Catherine Redmond, Mr. McDonald always spoke of as the crowning event of his career, and the children that she bore him, as his greatest blessing. Of these there now reside in Los Angeles the following: Angus; Mary, wife of Albert Kette; Daniel, associated with the Los Angeles Gas Company; Joseph, well-known contractor and builder; Rosa, wife of E. C. Harnes; James T., and George, while another daughter, Annie, wife of Charles Brosshart, makes her home in Arizona. The death of Mr. McDonald occurred July 25, 1912, at his home in Los Angeles, he then being seventy-nine years of age.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. McDonald has continued to reside at the family residence on Darwin avenue, where so many pleasant memories still cling and where she is constantly surrounded by the love and care of children and friends. She has many pleasant recollections of her early life here, and these she delights to recall, dwelling with infinite detail on the growth of the city, the social life and church activities of years long gone, and on the childhood of her children. She is exceedingly proud of her relationship to John Redmond, the Irish home-rule leader, and speaks often of this illustrious member of her father's side of the family. To those

who have been privileged to know this remarkable woman intimately and well she is all things beautiful and true, being a friend in the deepest sense of the word, a comforter in times of trouble and a shield in times of sorrow. She is of the type that builded better than they knew when the city was yet young, and on whose firm foundations of home the reputation of Los Angeles today, as a city of homes, is founded.

ROBERT SHARP. A resident of Los Angeles since 1873, and during all that time closely associated with the commercial and social life of the city, Robert Sharp is rightly considered one of the prominent pioneers of the Angel City. His business interests have always prospered and his prosperity has been the result of careful application to the details of his affairs. As natural with one whose faith in the future growth of the city has always been certain, he has invested in real estate in the city and county, the wisdom of his judgment having been such that his holdings have steadily increased in value. The welfare of his community has always been of first importance to this capable man and he has ever stood staunchly for the questions of municipal welfare, progress and general uplift, with his great influence constantly on the side of the right.

Although the greater part of his life has been passed in California, Robert Sharp is a native of England, born at Stratford, Essex county, January 31, 1852. He is the son of Robert and Diana (Graham) Sharp, who were both descended from the landed gentry of England. The son received his early education in the private schools of Essex, attending there until he was thirteen or fourteen years of age. There was at that time, however, great interest in England in the reports that were coming from California, residents of almost every district having come to the Pacific coast as the result of the gold rush, and an appreciable number having returned with a fortune, while yet others reported golden opportunities in other fields than the mines. Accordingly, in 1869 Robert Sharp, then a youth of seventeen years, made the long journey to join an uncle, coming directly to Sacramento, where he remained for three years, engaging in the carpet business with this relative. Later he went to San Francisco, where he was in the same business for a short time, and

was then sent to Los Angeles by the D. N. & E. Walter Co., to assist the local branch of this firm, conducted by Aaron Smith. This was in 1873, and instead of remaining for a short time, the city so pleased Mr. Sharp that he asked for and received a permanent transfer, and remained with the firm here through all its changing partnerships up to 1879.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Sharp engaged in his first independent business venture in Los Angeles, at that time going into the furniture business with John Bloeser under the firm name of Sharp & Bloeser. Here he prospered, but later sold his interests and opened the Pioneer Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, on Seventh and Los Angeles streets, remaining in that line until 1891, when he entered the undertaking business under the firm name of Peck, Sharp & Neitzke. At the end of a year and a half this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Sharp engaged in the same business for himself under the name of the Robert Sharp Company. In 1898 he took his son, Joseph William, into partnership and since that time the establishment has done business under the name of Robert Sharp & Son. The enterprise has been a prosperous one from the very start, and in 1908 Mr. Sharp erected a handsome brick structure on Flower street, which has been their location since.

Although he has been actively engaged in business continuously, there has never been a time when Mr. Sharp has not had time for the attention to civic duties that are certain to devolve upon all capable and worthy citizens. He is a Republican and is always keenly alive to the welfare of his party in all its phases. Social and fraternal orders and their affairs have also claimed his interest and support, he being a prominent member of a number of representative organizations, in all of which he is deservedly popular and influential. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, being grand knight of Santa Monica Council No. 920; past master workman of Los Angeles Lodge, A. O. U. W.; past commander of the Knights of the Maccabees and past grand president of the Sons of St. George, besides which he is a member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, the Fraternal Brotherhood, the Municipal League and the Chamber of Commerce.

The first marriage of Mr. Sharp occurred in Los Angeles, June 8, 1874, with Miss Catherine Caulfield as the bride, the Rev. Father Peter and late Bishop Verdaguer officiating. Mrs. Sharp



R B Young

was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Caulfield, well known residents of Los Angeles. She bore her husband five sons as follows: Joseph William, now associated with his father in business, and married to Florence Ganahl; Harry C., a civil engineer with the Southern Pacific; Frank R., married to Nellie Craig; Edwin J., in the office of city engineer; and Fred L., also associated with his father in business. Mrs. Sharp was a woman of charming personality and beautiful character, and her death, which occurred November 12, 1902, was a distinct loss to her family and friends. Five years later, in October, 1907, Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Anna Hamilton, who now presides over his household. The family attend the Roman Catholic church at Santa Monica.

ROBERT BROWN YOUNG. Born in Quebec, Huntingdon county, Canada, April 1, 1851, Robert Brown Young early determined to seek his fortune in the more thickly populated and progressive country to the south. His parents, Alexander and Mary Ann (Dowler) Young, gave their son as good an education as the schools of the province afforded. After reaching man's estate the son felt that his native city did not offer sufficient scope for the full development of his indomitable energies, and having determined to follow the profession of architecture for a livelihood, he began looking about for a larger field for his endeavor. This search led him, in 1877, to Denver, Colo., where he finished his education in construction and architectural drawing. Not being thoroughly satisfied with conditions in Denver he later determined to come to California, first locating in San Francisco, but two months later he came to Los Angeles, in the fall of 1878, just about the time the first real building boom began to make itself manifest. He immediately opened up offices for himself as an architect and general contractor.

Los Angeles at that time was a thriving little city of about ten thousand and there were only two other architects here. Mr. Young, being full of energy and ambition, succeeded in securing his full share of the business in his line. Within a short time demands for plans and architectural drawings were coming in far faster than he could handle them, and he was obliged to give up his work in contracting entirely and confine his atten-

tion to architectural work. At one time during this period of building "boom" he had eighty-seven buildings under construction at one time.

From these early beginnings the business of this "neighbour from the North" grew steadily and surely toward the pinnacle of success. Today there are monuments to his skill and industry scattered all over Southern California, and not a few in Arizona. Among some of the prominent buildings of an earlier time with which his name is associated are the Westminster, Hollenbeck and Rosslyn hotels and Burbank theatre; while among those of more recent date may be mentioned the Lankershim block and the Lankershim hotel, Blackstone's dry goods store, Barker Brothers' building, the Seminole, Engstrum, Young and Westonia apartment hotels; the Kissel Kar and Mitchell garages; and the new Orpheum theatre, of which he was the resident architect. He also designed the new Yuma county court house, at Yuma, Ariz., and has built a great many Catholic churches and schools in the diocese of Los Angeles and Monterey. The State Reform School at Whittier is also of his handiwork, as is also the Masonic Temple at Corona; St. Andrew's church at Pasadena and the Reynolds' department store at Riverside.

The marriage of Mr. Young occurred in 1880, uniting him with Miss Mary C. Wilson of Denver. Two children were born to them, Frank Wilson Young and Mary Elizabeth Young Moore. The son was taken into partnership with his father a number of years ago, and since the death of the latter has continued the business under the firm name of R. B. Young & Son.

The death of Robert B. Young occurred on January 29, 1914, after an illness of several months, leaving a widow and two children who still reside in Los Angeles.

REV. D. W. HANNA, A. M. One of the pioneer educators of Los Angeles, and at the present time deaconate pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. W. Hanna has been for many years a prominent figure in educational and religious circles in the city, and for many years was a leader in the former field of endeavor. He first came to Los Angeles in 1884 from Napa, Napa county, Cal., where he had been engaged in educa-

tional work for three years previously, and has since that time resided here, being for some years at the head of the only private school for young ladies in the city. Now that he and his charming and cultured wife are growing old, the love and friendship and devotion of the many splendid women who twenty-five and thirty years ago were students at Hanna College form one of the brightest spots in their lives, while their annual wedding anniversary day, which is the day chosen by the former students of the college for the paying of their especial tribute, is a gala occasion indeed.

Rev. Mr. Hanna was born at Steubenville, Ohio, September 20, 1836. His father was Thompson Hanna, proprietor of a printing paper manufacturing plant at Steubenville, and his mother was Catherine W. Steelman, both natives of Washington county, Pa. They were married in Pittsburg and resided there for a number of years before removing to the little Ohio town which they afterward made their home and where the mother died at the age of fifty-five years. There were twelve children born of this union, of whom the Rev. Mr. Hanna was the seventh. They are all deceased now except Mr. Hanna and one brother, John, who resides on a ranch near Anaheim, Orange county, and is eighty-four years of age.

The boyhood days of Mr. Hanna were passed at Steubenville, where he received a common school education. Later he was sent to Canonsburg, Pa., where he attended Jefferson College, now Washington and Jefferson College, graduating in 1855 from the ancient classical course.

Following the completion of his education, young Mr. Hanna returned to his native town and helped his father in the paper business. This was a prosperous enterprise until the opening of the Civil war, when the conditions of the country changed and the Hannas were caught in the first severe pressure. Their business had been largely with Southern concerns and transacted on credit, and not only was their trade ruined, but their accounts were not collectable and failure was the result. Young Hanna immediately turned to teaching as a suitable occupation, his first position being superintendent of public schools at Middletown, Ohio; later he assumed charge of a young ladies' seminary at Monroe, Mich., and in 1881 came to California.

For three years after coming to the coast Mr. Hanna taught at Napa, and in 1884 came to Los Angeles. During all his life he had been strongly inclined toward the clergy and had studied theology while teaching. He was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian church at Napa in 1882, and for a time considered giving up his educational work for the ministry, but the demand for his services in the former field on his arrival in Los Angeles determined him to continue in that work for a time at least. For a few months he taught in the Ellis Villa College, and in 1885 he opened the Los Angeles College for Young Ladies, better known as Hanna College, at that time the only institution in the city which provided exclusively for the higher education of young women. This was located at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, where the Auditorium Hotel now stands, and afterwards moved to the corner of Eighth and Hope streets, where the building now known as the Abbottsford Inn was built for his school. For eight years Mr. Hanna was president of the faculty and the leading spirit of the college. During this time another distinguished citizen who gave his ability to the school was Prof. J. M. Guinn, who was president of the board of trustees from the beginning of the college until its close. Until 1892 the college prospered and was a popular young ladies' school, where many of the most exclusive families sent their daughters to be educated and finished for their work in life. At the time of the dedication of the new building there were three hundred and fifty students, and Mrs. Hanna declares that every one of them grasped the rope which lowered the great corner stone into its place. These girls are now among the prominent women in Los Angeles and they have never forgotten their deep debt to this splendid man and his equally splendid wife.

In 1892 a great sorrow came to Mr. Hanna in the death of his daughter, Lucy, a girl of rare charm and possessed of unusual teaching ability and power in school work. Her death proved such a severe blow to Mr. Hanna that his health was broken and he was obliged to give up his teaching work and go into retirement for several years. In 1895 he took charge of the Hollenbeck Home for Old Ladies, in Los Angeles, as superintendent and chaplain, in which work he remained until 1906. Again failing health compelled him to seek rest and seclusion for a period of two

years, when he answered the call to become visiting pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church at Tenth and Figueroa streets, which position he has since filled. He is now deaconate pastor of this church, making his home at the Hotel Ivins, near the church edifice.

During his entire lifetime Mr. Hanna has been a consistent and devoted member of his chosen church, where he is an influential member. He is a member of the Presbytery and stands close in the confidence of all church councils. He is a man of deeply spiritual nature and his greatest happiness has ever been gained by doing good for others. His companion in all his work and his assistant and co-worker in all his efforts has been his wife. They were married at Morristown, Ohio, in April, 1858. Mrs. Hanna was formerly Miss Margaret E. Lippincott, born in St. Clairsville, Ohio. Like her husband, Mrs. Hanna is well educated, and she was closely associated with him in his educational work, being especially interested in the college which he founded and built up in Los Angeles. She bore her husband two children, a son and a daughter, Lucy, now deceased, and Fred L., manager of the freight and passenger offices of the Santa Fe at Oakland. He is happily married, but has no children.

Aside from his religious and educational work, Mr. Hanna patented an article in 1871 known as vulcanized fiber, which is now used very largely in the manufacture of trunks and for electrical purposes where it is taking the place of gutta percha, and is also used for many other purposes. Although this article has proved of great commercial value, it was not handled on a financial basis and there have been no profits therefrom for Mr. Hanna, his satisfaction being derived from the fact that he has given the world a valuable article. His long years of service to humanity have left their stamp on the face and heart and life of this kindly man and have endeared him to a multitude of people in Los Angeles. It was six years ago that the former students of Hanna College conceived the idea of celebrating the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Hanna as a reunion day, and since that time each recurring May has witnessed the gathering of as many of these women as can so arrange, and the day is passed in happy reminiscences of a time long gone.

JOHN LOUIS PLUMMER. The life of the parents of John Louis Plummer reads like the pages of a story. His father, John C. Plummer, was a native of England, and a sea captain, who settled in the United States in 1832, and walked across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec in 1848 to the Pacific coast. After many years spent as captain of sailing vessels plying between San Francisco and the Orient, he retired from the sea and lived for a number of years in Los Angeles, where his death occurred in 1910. The wife of this pioneer resident of California was Mary Cecilia McGuire, who was born at the Hawaiian Islands, a highly educated woman and an advanced thinker for her day, one of the first to uphold woman's suffrage in California. On coming to Los Angeles in 1862, she took up government land, bought and sold real estate, and became the owner of one thousand acres in the Wilshire district, which property was retained by the family until it rose to great value.

The son, John Louis Plummer, was born on Powell street, San Francisco, March 31, 1856, and has been well acquainted with both San Francisco and Los Angeles in the early days of the two west coast cities. For many years he farmed upon land in what is now the fashionable Wilshire district of Los Angeles, raising cattle, hogs, grain and garden truck where now some of the finest residences of the city stand. Valuable business property was also owned by the family in the downtown section of Los Angeles, which was sold later when it had greatly increased in value. Besides owning property in Hollywood, Mr. Plummer has in recent years subdivided the Plummer Ridgewood Park on Van Ness avenue, Los Angeles, an estate of ninety acres, into lots 60x170 feet, with streets one hundred feet wide, whereon thirty houses have been built, ranging in cost from \$6,000 to \$30,000, and has also laid out the Plummer Subdivision in Hollywood, of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which has been built up. Tiring of city life, and wishing to remove his family to the country, Mr. Plummer in 1914 bought sixty acres of land on Brand boulevard, three miles west of San Fernando, Cal., where he has set out an orchard and intends to improve the grounds, making the estate one of the show places of the valley. On this property he has erected four beautiful houses, one for himself, the other three for his children, and here in the pleasant valley Mr. Plummer now makes his home, with his sons about him.

The wife of Mr. Plummer was, before marriage, Ellen Dalton, whose father was Henry Dalton, of England, a California pioneer and a large landowner in Los Angeles county. They are the parents of four sons, namely, John, Charles, Teddy and Tony, and have also four adopted children, Raymond, Henry, Inez and Eudora, who have taken the family name of Plummer.

IREBY BARROW. One of the early settlers in California was Ireby Barrow, of Illinois. Coming from the Middle West where farming is carried on extensively, Mr. Barrow brought with him a skill in that line which provided him with a means of livelihood until his death, August 22, 1905, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Born in the southern part of the state of Illinois, March 13, 1828, the son of John and Mary Barrow, Ireby Barrow received a public school education in Jackson county, Ill., until about fifteen years of age. The twenty years thereafter were devoted to farming, in which he followed the occupation of his father. In Peoria, Ill., he married, February 4, 1854, Martha Brown, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Brown, and by this marriage had twelve children: Wilbert; Sarah Ann, the wife of Austin Bellerino; Cynthia, the wife of William Moffitt; Thomas; Ella, Mrs. Everett Thexter; Richard, Nancy and Edwin, who are deceased; Etta, Mrs. Clarence Keller; Elbert; Clara May; and Clemmy B., Mrs. Harry Budlong.

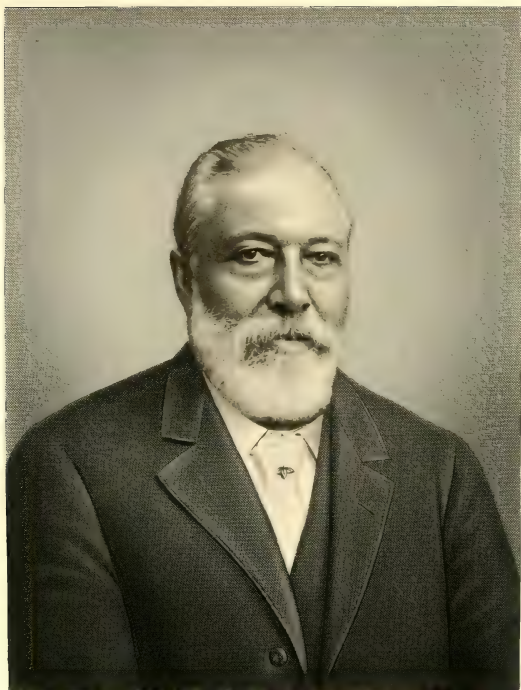
In 1874 Mr. Barrow with his family came to Los Angeles, where he purchased sixty acres of land in the section of the city north of the Wilshire district, and here he devoted the remainder of his life to farming. The Los Angeles of those days was not at all like the city we see today. The city proper was small, with unpaved streets, and comprised only a small downtown district which is now the older and less desirable quarter. In the outskirts, where Mr. Barrow's property lay, acres of golden poppies (which in the eastern states are planted in gardens but in the west grow untended in country fields) covered the land which is in recent years being converted into a beautiful residence district. For cities change rapidly in the west, and streets and lawns and costly dwellings are now taking the place of the homestead of the pioneer. Where in the early days of

the city's growth Mr. Barrow patiently tilled the soil, where, soon after his arrival, a disastrous fire destroyed his home, causing a loss of all he possessed and bringing severe hardships to the whole family, modern residences are every day springing up, and the art of the present day brings to these homes every comfort and convenience imaginable; and on a street not far distant Mr. Barrow's widow now makes her home, in the city which she and her husband watched grow from small beginnings to its present beautiful appearance, and where she retains seven lots of the old homestead tract.

Mr. Barrow was a quiet, home-loving man, and was affiliated with but one fraternal order, the Masons, which he had joined in early life.

CARL C. HOECHLIN. The town of Hollywood, Cal., one of the most beautiful suburbs of Los Angeles, has grown up rapidly around the old estates which formed the nucleus of the little city, so that now the place would hardly recall the fact that farms of the early settlers once stood upon sites which are now in the heart of the residential section. Such a history has been that of the estate in South Hollywood once owned by Carl C. Hoechlin. From Switzerland, across a whole continent and ocean, a country famed more than anything else for the beauty of its mountain scenery, Mr. Hoechlin came to Southern California and purchased a farm of ten acres among the foothills of this new country which has a beauty equal in its own way to that of many foreign and more lauded lands. In a country of mountains that are frosted with snow all winter and tinted by the sunset to the color of a gold of ophir rose, even a native of Switzerland must feel more or less at home.

Born in Basel, Switzerland, November 26, 1839, Mr. Hoechlin received his education in the public schools of his native land which now ranks among the highest with regard to the educational advantages it affords the younger generation. In 1866 Mr. Hoechlin left home, coming to the United States, and for sixteen years he remained in Providence, R. I., engaged with the firm of Corey Bros., jewelers, most of that time. In 1882 he came to Los Angeles, and for two years was employed at Verdugo, not far from the city. De-



Victor Del

termining to purchase land for a home in this vicinity, he invested in ten acres in what is now South Hollywood, and farmed there continuously until his death, which occurred July 8, 1906. The little city grew rapidly, changing from farm land to a thriving town of handsome homes, and Mr. Hoechlin's farm property has recently been sold by his heirs to the Jesuits for college purposes.

Mr. Hoechlin was a Democrat in his political affiliations, and his religious interests were with the Roman Catholic church. He was married in Providence, R. I., to Louise Mand, daughter of Philip and Catherine Mand, and was the father of four children, Emma M., Louise M., Ottilie C. and Carl Philip.

VICTOR DOL. As one of the pioneer restaurant men of Los Angeles Victor Dol was for many years a well-known figure on the city streets and an important factor in the commercial and municipal life of the Angel City. He came first to California in 1876, in that year opening the Commercial restaurant in the Downey block, where for more than twenty years he continued in business with considerable success. His dining room was exceedingly popular with business men throughout the city, his service was first class in every respect, and his patronage was large. As a natural result his profits were also large, and Mr. Dol invested constantly in real estate, using such wisdom and sagacity that his investments showed great increase in valuation, even when there was no especial fluctuation in the realty market; and when there was a real boom the profits on his real estate transactions were very appreciable. When he disposed of one piece of property his unvarying plan was to immediately invest in another, and so down through the years he doubled his original investments many times. Several years ago he retired from active business and thereafter, until the time of his death, May 13, 1911, he lived in quiet enjoyment of his well-earned rest at his home in Venice.

Mr. Dol was a native of France, having been born in the village of Cuers, in the Department of Var, May 5, 1840, of well-to-do parents. His boyhood was passed in his

native village and there he attended school until he was thirteen years of age. Shortly after this he went to Paris and apprenticed himself to learn cooking, receiving in due course of time a diploma as chef de cuisine. Thus fortified he left France for America to seek his fortune in the new land. For a short time he remained in New York, where he found employment at his profession, and later went to New Orleans, where he was variously associated with cafes and restaurants until 1876. It was during the fall of that year that Mr. Dol came to Los Angeles, being induced to make this change by the advice of his wife's uncle, Benjamin Flotte, a resident of the Angel City and the owner of the Oriental restaurant on Main street opposite the old Pico house. This change is one that he never regretted making, as Los Angeles proved to be the city of his dreams, both from the standpoint of being an ideal home city and also from purely commercial reasons.

During the years that he resided in Los Angeles Mr. Dol took an active part in all questions of public interest and was one of the progressive men of his day. In politics he was a Socialist and in his efforts for the welfare of the masses he was very sincere and earnest, giving freely of his time and money for the cause that he felt to be just and right. He was a member of several commercial and business clubs and organizations that interested themselves in the questions of the period, and he was also a prominent member of the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society.

The marriage of Mr. Dol occurred in New Orleans in 1862, the bride of his choice being Miss Felicie Marvardy, like himself a native of Cuers, France. Of their union were born two daughters: Josephine, now Mrs. Betchel, of Los Angeles, and Victorine, now Mrs. Oberly, of Artesia. Mrs. Dol was a companion and helpmeet to her capable husband in the truest sense of the word, and to her aid and co-operation he owed much of his great success. Her death occurred in 1900, and four years later, December 21, 1904, Mr. Dol was again married, this time to Miss Tatiana Sicilinki, who still survives him and for the past few years has made her home in Venice.

Mr. Dol was a representative of a day that is past, and in his death the city lost a man of ability and worth, and one who contributed his full share toward the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the community. He was industrious and energetic and his success was a tribute not only to the opportunities offered by the west, but also to the even greater possibilities open everywhere for honest application to business.

ALLAN SANDEFUR. The life of the early California pioneer is always full of interest and romance, and it is with regret that we see them passing away one by one. Allan Sandefur was one of these, and the years that have elapsed since his death at his home in Duarte, October 24, 1908, have not dimmed his memory to the many friends and neighbors to whom he was near and dear. Mr. Sandefur was a native of Kentucky, born at Louisville April 21, 1831. When he was but a small child his parents removed to Lafayette county, Wis., where he was reared and educated, and where he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1850, when he was but nineteen years of age, he crossed the plains with a small party of friends and neighbors and came to California. He was filled with a desire to seek his fortune in the mines and for a time followed the occupation of the miner at Hangtown (now Placerville), and later, not meeting with the desired results there, he went to Oregon and still later to Idaho. Finally he gave up mining and in 1869 he went to Tehama county, Antelope Valley, Cal., where he followed farming and blacksmithing until 1876. It was in that year that he came to Southern California and located at Duarte, where he continued to reside until his death.

Immediately after coming to Duarte Mr. Sandefur purchased a tract of ten acres, on which were twenty-five seedling orange trees, and these trees are still standing and producing fruit. At once he commenced to set his land to orange trees, soon having a fine grove of Washington Navels and Valencias, besides which he engaged in blacksmithing on his home place. For a time Mr. Sandefur found his orange trees badly infested with the then much-dreaded white scale, and immediately he imported a colony of the Australian ladybugs for their destruction, he being the first

man in the valley to adopt this method of cleaning his trees.

The marriage of Mr. Sandefur took place in Tehama county, October 11, 1871, uniting him with Miss Jane Eachus, a native of Iowa, born in Henry county March 10, 1851. She crossed the plains with her father, Benjamin D. Eachus, in a prairie schooner in 1859, arriving in Shasta county on September 20 of that year. From there the family removed to Tehama county, where the father engaged in farming three miles south of Red Bluff, he being one of the pioneers of that section. Mrs. Sandefur, then Miss Eachus, became a school teacher, teaching her first term in 1868, when she was but seventeen years of age. For three years she followed this occupation in Shasta and Tehama counties. Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sandefur were born three children, two daughters and one son. The eldest daughter, Lettie E., is deceased; Felix, a resident of Monrovia, married Miss Lizzie G. Haydock, and they have three sons, Richard A., Leon H. and Fred E. The other daughter, Nellie, is the wife of Nolas J. Morin, of Duarte. During his residence in Duarte Mr. Sandefur was highly esteemed, being influential in local affairs, and in social and fraternal organizations. Mrs. Sandefur still makes her home in Duarte, where she attends the Christian Science Church.

SIMEON M. METCALF. The son of Simeon M. and Hannah (McCausland) Metcalf, Dr. Metcalf was born in Somerville, near Boston, Mass., February 6, 1858, and attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school in 1877, and from Harvard Medical College in 1881. His business experience in Massachusetts was as assistant superintendent of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for a period of three years, after which he came to Los Angeles, Cal., where he practiced medicine for several years, after which time he retired from active professional service. Since 1884 he made his home in this city.

Dr. Metcalf is a member of the Harvard Alumni Association, and in politics he is a Progressive. He was married, June 10, 1885, in Amherst, Canada, to Miss Hester O. Newcomb, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Edward Newcomb, a graduate of the law school

of the University of Southern California; Alice H., a student at the University of California; and Kenneth M., also a student at that university.

ALBERT A. CLAPP. No name is more honored in the roll of prominent men of the beautiful little city of Alhambra than is that of Albert A. Clapp, who for many years, or until the time of his death, May 7, 1911, was a resident of that city and one of its most progressive and respected citizens. He was actively associated with the incorporation of the town and was elected its first city clerk, serving from 1903 until the time of his death. He was also associated with real estate activities there and in Pasadena, being at one time heavily interested in the latter city, but met with the loss of almost his entire property there during the after-effects of the boom of 1887.

Mr. Clapp was a native of New York state, having been born at Pompey Hill, May 1, 1841. His father, Rev. Mathew S. Clapp, was a minister of the Christian Church, and his first wife was an own sister of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian Church in America. Albert A. was a student in Garfield College, at Hiram, Ohio, when the Civil war broke out, and he gave up his studies to answer the first call for volunteers. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Ohio Cavalry, and when discharged had been promoted to second lieutenant. He served in eighteen battles, one of them being Sailors Creek, where by his courage and bravery he captured the enemy's battle flag, for which service he was awarded a medal of honor, which was presented to him by Secretary of War Stanton. As a further reward he was placed upon the staff of General Custer, with whom he continued in service. Among the priceless mementos preserved by his wife and sons are a colonel's saber and the star of the flag which he captured. After the close of the war and his honorable discharge Mr. Clapp returned to Ohio, where in 1867 he was married to Miss Cynthia Bissel, of Painesville, that state. For a year he was engaged in the mercantile business at Peoria, Ill., after which he returned to Painesville and there engaged in farming until 1873. In that year he went to Red Oak, Iowa, where for eleven years he engaged in the mercantile business with great success. From there he went to

Kansas City, Mo., where he was in business until 1886, when he came to California to make his permanent home. For a time he was located in Pasadena, where he owned extensive property, but after his losses of 1887 he went to Fresno county, where he was engaged in farming from 1890 to 1896. In January, 1897, he returned to Los Angeles county and settled at Alhambra, buying three acres at the corner of Main and Almanzor streets, where he established his home, and where his wife still resides. He engaged in business at Alhambra, and also raised blooded chickens, principally Thompson's Pinkler Strain Barred Rocks, on which he took medals and prizes all over the state.

Aside from his business integrity, which gave him a high place in the esteem of all who knew him, Mr. Clapp was well and favorably known in social and fraternal circles. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of the San Gabriel Valley Chapter, and also of Alhambra Lodge, F. & A. M., being secretary of the latter for ten years, and taking an active part in all its activities. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army, this latter organization being especially dear to his heart in memory of the gallant service which he was able to render to his country in the days of his youth. Mrs. Clapp, who still resides at the home place, is a member of the Episcopal church, in whose activities she takes a prominent part. She is also a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, of which she was the first president in Pasadena in 1887, and is an interested member of the Eastern Star, of which she was the first matron in Alhambra. She takes an especial interest in the work of both these orders, and has done much for their upbuilding in Alhambra. She is the mother of five sons, all of whom are living, and all well known in Los Angeles county. They are Robert, Archie, Ralph, Albert and Randall.

WILLIAM F. SOMERS. Although now almost ninety years of age, William F. Somers, who has been a resident of California for well on toward three-quarters of a century, and one of the extensive land owners in the Southwest, still takes an active interest in the care and management of the splendid farm of two hundred acres, near Gardena, where he makes his home. This property is rented principally for fruit and

gardening purposes, and Mr. Somers keeps a small dairy. He is well informed on all the issues of the day and is well known as an influential citizen of Gardena and of the county. In an early day he had mined practically all over the state, and owned extensive tracts of land in the San Fernando valley, in the northern counties, and in Arizona, where he still has land on the Gila river.

Mr. Somers is a native of Vermont, born in Caledonia county, in 1827. When he was thirteen years of age his parents migrated to Indiana, locating in Clay county, where the father was engaged in farming. Here William F. was reared and educated, remaining with his father on the farm until 1850, when he determined to make the westward journey to California. Accordingly he worked his way down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, where he shipped in a small schooner for the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco, arriving in September, just nine days after the state had been admitted to the Union. He at once engaged in mining, being for a time at San Pedro, on the Tuolumne river, in Tuolumne county, and also at Jimtown, on Woods creek, near Sonora. Later he was similarly engaged at Fort Miller, on the San Joaquin river, and from there went to Antioch, Contra Costa county, where he took up a government claim and engaged in the cattle business. He discovered a coal claim and developed the Mt. Diablo coal mine, being three years on this claim, when he sold his interests and went to eastern Oregon and Idaho, where for two years he was engaged in mining. Returning to Southern California, Mr. Somers then purchased nine hundred acres of land in the San Fernando valley and engaged in wheat raising. Later he sold his holdings there and filed on three hundred and twenty acres near Gardena, renting his land and himself engaging in mining for gold in the hills. After a time he bought a tract of sixteen hundred acres in San Bernardino county, near where the city of Redlands now stands, a part of his acreage having been sold for city purposes. He then bought pasture and valley land near San Bernardino city and engaged in the dairy business for a number of years. Three successive dry years, however, caused him to sell this property, after which, in 1904, he came to Gardena and located on his present ranch of two hundred acres, and has since made this his home. As early as 1852 he visited

the Yosemite valley and was one of the very first white men to go there. He has always been an advocate of temperance.

PETER T. DURFY. One of the pioneer educators and land owners of Los Angeles county, where he has resided since 1876, is Peter T. Durfy, now a resident of Hollywood, where he has a handsome home on Hollywood boulevard. Foreseeing at an early date the splendid future which awaited Los Angeles, the young school teacher invested his savings in land near what is now Sherman, and which has since made him independently wealthy. He added more acreage from time to time, when the prices were merely nominal, and from the profits on this land, which he farmed, he made other investments which have also grown in value and netted handsome returns.

Mr. Durfy is a native of New York, having been born in Otsego county November 12, 1850. He is the son of Patrick and Katherine Durfy, and is descended from a line of old Irish ancestry. His father was a farmer, and the young Peter received his early education in the public schools of his native county, later attending the Albany, N. Y., Normal school. Completing his course there when he was twenty-three years of age, for one year following he taught at Eagle Mills, N. Y. It was in 1876 that he came to California. He taught school for a few years at Alameda, and for a short time at San Gabriel. Then he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres near the present site of Sherman and engaged in farming, later adding another sixty acres to his acreage, making two hundred and twenty acres in all. In later years he sold the entire tract to Mr. Doheny, and is now devoting his time to the management of his other interests, which are varied and extensive.

During his long residence at Hollywood Mr. Durfy has been closely allied with the progressive affairs of that city and of Sherman, and every movement which tends toward the upbuilding and betterment of his home city may be counted upon for his support. He is vice-president and a director of the Sherman Bank, of which he was also one of the original organizers, and is owner of the Sherman water works. For four years he was a trustee of the Hollywood high school, is



Louis Melzer

a member of the Pioneer Society and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order.

The marriage of Mr. Durfy occurred in Los Angeles February 5, 1890, uniting him with Miss Sallie L. Levering, the daughter of Noah and Margaret Levering, and a native of Iowa. She has borne her husband four children, a son and three daughters, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles and Hollywood, where they are popular members of the younger social set. They are Leland J., who is at present attending the State University at Berkeley; Margaret, who is attending Occidental college, Los Angeles; Gertrude, recently deceased; and Barbara, a senior in the Hollywood high school, class of 1915.

LOUIS MELZER. Coming first to Los Angeles in 1870, and immediately engaging in the general merchandise business at El Monte, then the central point for the transportation of supplies overland to Arizona, and one of the important centers of trade in Los Angeles county, Louis Melzer is indeed one of the pioneer merchants of the Southland. He has since been engaged in the stationery business in Los Angeles and in other kindred lines for many years, and only within recent years retired from active business. Even at this time he is the manager for his extensive property interests and is closely in touch with all of the affairs of the city. During all of his business career in Los Angeles Mr. Melzer never lost an opportunity to make a wise investment in real estate, to the end that he at this time owns some of the most valuable property in the city, which he secured for a nominal price in years past. He has from the first had implicit faith in the future greatness of the metropolis and has made his investments and business ventures accordingly, and the city of his adoption has never yet failed to prove true to the faith that he has ever reposed in her.

Mr. Melzer's career has been an exceedingly interesting one. He is a native of Austria, born at Bohemia, August 15, 1846. When he was sixteen years of age he became a bookkeeper at Prague, Bohemia, for an importing house. There he conceived the idea of coming to America and seeking his fortunes where the opportunities were greater, and in 1865, when he was

just nineteen, he arrived in New York, without money, and unable to speak a single word of English. He brought with him more than twenty letters of introduction from London bankers, wholesalers, and others, among them being letters to Guiterman Brothers, the celebrated importers, and to August Belmont. He secured employment in a wholesale house and attended night school, seeking to acquaint himself with the language and customs of the country. In 1866 he determined that he was not learning as fast as he should and decided to seek employment where he would be brought into close contact with many people. Accordingly he went to Savannah, Ga., where he accepted a position in a general merchandise store in Jeffersonville, a small county seat. Here he associated with the Southern planters, in the meantime watching carefully their speech and manners, and at the end of the year he spoke the new tongue fluently.

Returning to New York, Mr. Melzer took up the study of Spanish, intending to go to South America. Later he sailed for Acapulco, Mexico, and from this point he walked into the City of Mexico, a distance of some four hundred miles. There was at that time only a trail over the mountains, which only burros and footmen could travel. After remaining in Mexico City for a short while he went to Vera Cruz, where he spent a few weeks before going on to Havana, Cuba. After a stay of three months in the latter city he returned to New York.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Melzer decided to come to California. Sailing from New York, he came by way of Colon and the Isthmus to San Francisco, and a short time afterward, in March, 1870, continued the journey on to Los Angeles by water. All steamers at that time landed their passengers and cargoes by way of lighters at Wilmington, there being no wharves or docks at that early date. While in San Francisco Mr. Melzer had secured a position at El Monte, twelve miles from Los Angeles, and thither he went. This point was very active, owing to the trade incident to the shipping of supplies to Arizona by freight teams, and in 1871 the enterprising young Austrian decided that it would be a good place to open up a business for himself. He entered into a partnership with Joseph Michaelistihke, who later became one of the leading importers of San

Francisco, and they prospered greatly in their undertaking. In a short time Mr. Michaelstihke grew dissatisfied with life and business in so small a place, and disposing of his interests to his young partner, he returned to San Francisco. Mr. Melzer continued to conduct the business alone until 1882, when he also sold and came to Los Angeles. Here he formed a partnership with a Mr. Kremer and engaged in the insurance business, and a year later he purchased an interest in a book and stationery store owned by P. Lazarus & Company. In 1885 he sold his insurance business to Campbell & Son, who at the present time conduct the business in the Herman Hellman building. Mr. Melzer continued in the book and stationery business, conducting a store opposite the Temple block. Later the firm moved to Los Angeles street and carried on a wholesale business only. In 1902 Mr. Melzer sold his interests in the business and retired from active business life.

The transactions in real estate in which Mr. Melzer has been interested have been many and of varying size, but oftenest they have concerned property that has steadily increased in value since its purchase. In 1883 he purchased a corner at Figueroa and Ninth streets, including three lots with one hundred and sixty-five foot frontage on Ninth street, paying for this property \$2000. He erected three houses on the property, in one of which he lived for some time. Later, when the business section had encroached and driven out the residences, he erected a brick building with six stores on the ground floor. He still owns this property, which is now very valuable. The total cost of the land and improvements has been some \$30,000, and today it is easily worth \$250,000.

Another important transaction in which Mr. Melzer was interested was the purchase, together with his associates, of a corner at Sixth and Flower streets, for \$570 a front foot, in 1905. Today (1915) this property is valued at \$1500 per front foot. Other transactions of equally great importance have taken place, and other properties of value are at present owned by Mr. Melzer.

The marriage of Mr. Melzer occurred in Los Angeles, uniting him with Mrs. Alice P. Rains, a native of Alabama. Mrs. Melzer is the mother of two daughters by her first marriage, Margaret Melzer (she having taken her

step-father's name) and Mrs. T. M. Potter. Two children, Otto and Aline, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Melzer. During his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Melzer has been associated with the various movements for the civic betterment and general progress of the city, although he has never been actively interested in politics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of other civic clubs, and is progressive and public spirited in the broadest sense of the word.

RUFUS FISKE BISHOP. One of the early settlers in Alhambra was Rufus Fiske Bishop, who was born in Shelburne, Franklin county, Mass., September 13, 1841, the son of James and Ruth (Fiske) Bishop, both natives of Massachusetts. Their ancestry descended from old English families, and has been traced back as far as 1635, when representative pioneers came to this country to find religious freedom. Down through colonial days they were counted with the best of New England blood.

Mr. Bishop's early days were spent on his father's farm, the little red school house furnishing the nucleus of his education. As a young man his summers were spent on the farm and his winters in teaching school. Later he filled the position of teacher in the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westborough for seven years. It was there that he met Miss Hattie A. Brown, also a teacher in the same institution, whom he married in 1869, and who passed away in 1911, after forty-two years of married life. Three children were born to them: Dr. Herbert Fiske Bishop, a practicing physician in Alhambra; Ethel Woodbridge Bishop and Charles Alden Bishop, also residents of Alhambra at the present time.

As a lad growing up among the hills of western Massachusetts, there came to Rufus F. Bishop a dream of a faraway land that people called California, and the dream grew into a determination that sometime he would find a home there. This dream was realized in 1880, when with his wife and three children he joined an excursion in Boston, bound for the Pacific Coast. With the general prevailing opinion at that time that California was only an outlying suburb of the "wild and woolly west," it is not to be wondered at that his scheme met the

strong disapproval of friends in the old Bay State, but his plans had been well worked out, and he believed that the climate and natural resources of California were a sure basis for a great and prosperous future for that "sunset land," and in that it is needless to say he has not been disappointed.

Starting from Boston on the 13th day of September, 1880, a fast train took the party to Council Bluffs; from which place to Los Angeles very deliberate progress was made from the rear end of a freight train, fifteen days being occupied in making the journey. Soon after arriving in California a site was selected and purchased for an orange grove and has been the home of the Bishop family for more than a third of a century.

Alhambra in 1880 had no postoffice, no store, no railroad station, no market. The settlers obtained their supplies from Los Angeles or from a little store at San Gabriel near the old Mission Church. Some of the streets had been laid out, but none of them had been plowed and worked. A score or so of houses, most of them of the California type, made up the little hamlet. A little one-room church was a center of community interest.

A noteworthy event in the early history of the colony was the meeting of Mr. Bishop and a neighbor one morning under an orange tree when usual neighborhood gossip led to a discussion of the needs of the settlement and evolved the proposition that a postoffice was the great desideratum, and before the close of the day Mr. Bishop had drawn up and circulated a petition to have one established in Alhambra. The petition was favorably considered and the neighbor, H. W. Stanton, a conspicuous figure in the early history of the colony, was appointed postmaster. He erected a building at the corner of Main street and Garfield avenue, the lower floor to be used for a store and postoffice and the upper floor for a social hall. From this time on the growth of Alhambra was rapid and Mr. Bishop has always taken an active interest in its development. In due time Alhambra became an independent school district, Mr. Bishop filling the position of trustee for nine years and most of the time being clerk of the board.

Mr. Bishop has been called upon to fill many positions of responsibility. He was justice of the peace of the township for nine years, a member

of the first board of city trustees, a director of the First National Bank of Alhambra, director and vice-president of the Alhambra Savings Bank, trustee of the San Gabriel Cemetery Association, and has been president of the board of trustees of the Alhambra Methodist Episcopal Church during most of his residence in Alhambra.

In the early days there was a primitive irrigating system which brought water from El Molino Canyon to a reservoir on the tract, from which it was distributed through the colony in pipes and ditches, and the water for domestic use in the Bishop family was supplied in buckets filled from one of these ditches. Later Mr. Bishop was one of the organizers of the Alhambra Addition Water Company, filling the position of superintendent for twenty-five years, and under his supervision the present water system was instilled.

Mr. Bishop has seen the growth and development of the great citrus industry from a very small beginning to its present gigantic proportions. In those early days the fruit growers were not educated to practical methods of culture and handling. The system of packing and shipping was crude. The marketing was through commission houses and always unsatisfactory. The growers too often received in returns "red ink" in place of hard cash. The industry was placed on a substantial basis by the creation of the California Fruit Exchange, on a co-operative plan, and appurtenant thereto the Alhambra Orange Growers' Association, of which Mr. Bishop has been a director and secretary since its organization.

During his residence in Alhambra Mr. Bishop has seen a treeless plain where jack rabbits lived undisturbed and coyotes made night vocal transformed into a busy city. The trails over which the early settler urged his broncos with the lumbering wagon have become fine macadamized streets over which the swift automobile and trolley car dispute time and space. The little board chapel has been the forerunner of several houses of worship with modern appointments. The little corner store has been the entering wedge for banks, stores and business houses, and the city boasts of school property of more than half a million dollars' value. The little hamlet with scarce a hundred population has been transformed into a center of high civilization and culture.

WESLEY ROBERTS. It is interesting to watch the tide of population ebb and flow in different portions of a city as the influx of a poorer element crowds out the residences of the old inhabitants and the growth of business prosperity encroaches upon the domains of mansions which were once fine residences, but have now deteriorated to the low estate of boarding-houses. As is the case with other cities, the downtown streets of Los Angeles have changed much with the passing of the years, and what was originally residence property is now built up with modern hotels and business blocks. At the corner of Second and Hill streets, where the Union League building now stands, was formerly located the home of Wesley Roberts, a prominent architect of Kentucky birth, who in 1869 removed to Los Angeles, making his home in a location which has since become so near the center of the business life of the city.

Besides the profession of architect in which he met with much success, Wesley Roberts was occupied with many other interests, his long and useful life, extending from June 11, 1826, to November 30, 1891, having been filled with many stirring experiences as well as years of faithful application to business. The education of Mr. Roberts was received in his home state, Kentucky, where he also learned the profession of architect. Removing to Wilmington, Mo., in 1853, he occupied himself with a life of strenuous endeavor and courageous service for his country; his employment in the freighting business from Missouri to Denver, Colo., where he went with the true pioneer spirit and did much toward the laying out of the city, was superseded by service in the army, he joining General Price's army at the outbreak of the war, and rendering faithful service until wounded and honorably discharged in 1863. That year he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, whence the gold excitement called him the same year to Virginia City, Mont. In 1866 he moved to Blackfoot City, Mont., where he engaged in stock raising, being one of the men who laid out Deer Lodge, Mont., and the designer of the plans for the old state buildings of that state. Upon coming to Los Angeles in 1869 he made this city his home, while continuing to carry on an extensive cattle business in Idaho and Montana. Engagement in the oil industry brought him opulence, the company with which he was concerned being known as the Los Angeles Oil

Company, and in this occupation he was actively engaged until his death in 1891.

Associated with him in his oil interests until 1881 was his son, Oscar W. Roberts, who was the son of Wesley Roberts and Mary M. Magee, their marriage occurring at Paris, Ky., about the year 1848. The children born to these parents are: Oscar W.; George D., who married Julia Rendell; Montana, who married W. P. Martin; Mollie; Carlton E.; Edwin; and Billingsley. The education of Oscar, the eldest, was received at Dr. Rose's school and St. Vincent's College, after which he engaged in the cattle business, taking charge of his father's ranch at Snake River, Idaho, from 1873 to 1876, thereafter being associated with his father in the oil industry until 1881, when he went to New Mexico, where he has been engaged in the cattle business ever since. Oscar Roberts married Anna E. Ruch in Los Angeles, December 17, 1901, they now residing on South Alvarado street, this city. In his political interests he is a Democrat, and was a member of the Twenty-fifth Legislature of Arizona. Fraternally he is a Mason, and holds membership in two social clubs, namely the Sierra Madre and the California Clubs.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BALL. One of the most valuable and important industries of California and one in which phenomenal fortunes have been made and lost over night is the oil producing enterprise, and among those men in Southern California who from comparatively small investments have received splendid returns and are now enjoying profits of no mean value is numbered William Frederick Ball. More than ordinarily successful he has retired from commercial pursuits and gives his time to the supervision of his holdings, still holding, however, a prominent position as stockholder and director of several oil companies. He is vice-president of the Fullerton Oil Company, director in the Bard Oil Company, being a heavy stockholder in each, and is also director of the Bond & Mortgage Insurance Company.

Mr. Ball is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lycoming, November 12, 1860, son of Joseph and Matilda C. (Fischer) Ball. The father engaged in the woolen manufacturing business and was successful to a marked degree, being now



Fred A. Raepke

deceased. His mother, who was born in Germany, is now making her home in Los Angeles. Until the age of sixteen Mr. Ball attended the district schools of his native town and then left school to embark in business life. Following various undertakings for two years, at the age of eighteen he came to California, arriving in 1879. He worked for a short time at Anaheim Landing, later being employed on the Alamitos ranch for one year, at which time he came to Los Angeles. From February to November, 1880, he was employed with Horner & Torr in their woolen business and for the subsequent fourteen months was watchman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The next year he had an opportunity to purchase a small fruit store across from the old river station and there he continued until 1882, at which time he purchased a cigar stand located in the lobby of the old postoffice building. This venture proved successful and from time to time he was enabled to extend the scope of his enterprise until he now owns the cigar store, billiard room in the rear and the barber shop in the adjoining building. Several years ago Mr. Ball retired from the active management of these interests, and it was at that time that he invested his money in the oil industry. His chief identification with the oil interests consists in the property near Fullerton which is now being developed. It is here fitting to add that Mr. Ball has always been associated closely with his brother, A. L. Ball, in his every business undertaking and financial move. They are together interested in the orange and walnut growing business near Downey. In 1884 they purchased the Cochran ranch and three years later became the owners of the Luper ranch, both of which they have improved and developed, having for their principal product Valencia oranges and walnuts.

Mr. Ball's marriage occurred February 25, 1886, in Los Angeles, uniting him with Miss Mary Paula Chard, daughter of Charles and Mary Chard and a native of Toronto, Canada. She came to Los Angeles in 1881. She is the mother of a son and a daughter: Madge I. is now the wife of Edwin J. Salyer and the mother of one son, William Frederick III; William F., Jr., has but recently graduated from the University of California at Berkeley.

A popular member of the Pioneer Society of California, Mr. Ball sustains his interest in all that pertains to the society. He is a Republican in politics, an enthusiastic sportsman and a promi-

nent member of the Blue Wing Duck Club. Many friends in the city and county have learned to deeply appreciate Mr. Ball's splendid manhood and conscientious loyalty, and many pleasures have been his through the love and affection of his associates.

GEORGE A. RALPHS. When the Ralphs family disposed of their interests in Missouri and made the long journey to California with the anticipation of making a permanent home, George A. Ralphs was still a lad, and he often recalled with interest the exciting incidents of the trip. Setting out from Missouri with a prairie schooner and five yoke of oxen, the little party joined a caravan in Kansas, and all went well until Colorado was reached, when the party was attacked by that foe of the frontier, the Indian. About one-half of the party was detailed to fight the Indians and the other half to remain guard to the women and children and supplies. The fate of the first-mentioned band of men still remains unexplained, for nothing was ever seen or heard of them after they left their companions, and it is believed beyond question of a doubt that they were massacred by the Indians. It was with feelings mingled with fear and courage that the remainder of the party set out once more on the journey that was to bring them to the west, and it is needless to mention that when the Ralphs party reached San Bernardino they had good cause for thanksgiving, for it had been eighteen months since they set out from Missouri.

George A. Ralphs was born in Joplin, Mo., September 23, 1850. Shortly after arriving in Los Angeles he turned his attention to learning the brick-layer's trade, and many of the early structures in the city bear evidence of his handiwork. In his trade he became an expert and was hailed as the champion brick-layer of the state, many times vanquishing contenders for honors in open competition. Later he met with a severe accident which cost him one of his hands and in consequence he was obliged to give up his trade and start life anew. Courageous in spite of this handicap, he secured a position as a grocery clerk in a small store at Fifth and Hill streets, and by economically saving his earnings he was enabled in 1877 to purchase in partnership with a Mr. Francis a

small grocery store at Sixth and Spring streets, where business was conducted under the firm name of Ralphs & Francis. Two years later, in 1879, Mr. Francis's interests were purchased by Walter B. Ralphs, a brother of the senior partner, and business was continued under the name of Ralphs Brothers for a number of years. From the first they prospered and their interests grew with astonishing rapidity, until they reached the splendid proportions of the present time, including three of the largest retail grocery stores in the city, which rank second to none in the quality of their goods and service. In 1909 the business was incorporated as the Ralphs Grocery Company and has since continued under that name.

The marriage of Mr. Ralphs and Miss Wal-lula Von Keith was solemnized in Los Angeles, July 23, 1896, and they became the parents of two children, a son and daughter, George Albert, Jr., and Annabell. The father of Mrs. Ralphs was Prof. J. H. Von Keith, the well known California artist.

The cause of Mr. Ralphs' death, June 21, 1914, was a regrettable accident which occurred in the San Bernardino canyon, back of Arrow-head Hot Springs Hotel, where the family had gone for the week-end. While wandering up the canyon for a morning stroll Mr. Ralphs seated himself on a boulder beside the trail, and in attempting to assist his wife to a place beside him, dislodged a huge stone which had been the support of the boulder and it rolled down the mountain side, carrying him with it. One leg was caught under the boulder and severely injured. He was immediately rushed to the Ramona Hospital at San Bernardino and every effort was made to save his life, but the shock proved too severe for his weak heart and he did not survive the operation.

In the death of Mr. Ralphs Los Angeles suffered a severe loss, for he was a man of high principles and sterling worth, capable, energetic and of the highest standard of integrity. No stronger testimony of the regard in which he was held by his associates could be given than is expressed in the following letter of sympathy to his family, signed by thirty-two of his co-laborers on the trial jury: "Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our associate and friend, George A. Ralphs, we, as members of the Trial Term Jury

in the District Court of the United States, desire to convey by these resolutions to the afflicted widow, children and family of Mr. Ralphs, our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

"Associated with Mr. Ralphs as we have been during the past four months, we have formed an estimate of his character which has placed him in the front rank of the best citizens of this community, where he has lived for half a century, and marked him as an efficient, intelligent, painstaking and conscientious man, whose views of duty were reflected by his remarks when asked why, with abundant reasons therefor, he did not ask to be excused, said: 'I feel it to be my duty as a citizen to serve when called and do not care to ask the Court to excuse me.'

"In the death of Mr. Ralphs this community has lost one of its best citizens, and we feel that all who knew him will join us in saying, 'May God rest his soul and give consolation to his bereaved family.'"

SECONDO GUASTI. That he has actually made the desert "blossom as the rose," and that without the aid of water, is the verified boast of Secondo Guasti, president of the Italian Vineyard Company, member of the newly created state board of viticultural commissioners representing the vineyardists of Southern California in that body, veteran winery man and pioneer of Los Angeles. It was in 1883 that this energetic Italian landed in Los Angeles and at that time he possessed the munificent sum of one American dollar. But he was not afraid to work and fortune has smiled upon him as upon a favored son, and today his holdings have grown to immense proportions and are so distributed that they are constantly increasing in value. His enterprises have been of a nature to be especially beneficial to the country, in that he has developed and utilized land that was generally considered worthless—desert tracts on which water could be run with the greatest difficulty, even were the water available, which has not so far been the case. Yet through the industry of Mr. Guasti thousands of acres of this land have been made highly productive, being now known as the Italian Vineyards and including some four thousand acres in San Bernardino county.

Mr. Guasti belongs to the better class of Italians and comes from a family noted for their industry and enterprise. His father, Javanne Guasti, ran a grocery store, bakery and winery in his native village, where he died at the age of fifty-four. Young Secondo was born in Prince Monto, Mombaruzzo, in the province of Alessandria, Italy, May 29, 1859. His mother was Magdalena Guasti, who lived and died in her native province. She was the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these the sons are both residents of California, Thomas being associated with Secondo in the affairs of the Italian Vineyard Company in San Bernardino county, while the daughters, only one of whom is married, are both living in Italy.

Secondo Guasti was a clever and industrious boy. He assisted his father in his various enterprises, learning much about the culture of grapes and the manufacture of wine, and also learning something about the work of the bakery and gaining some slight skill in the art of cookery. He first attended the public schools and later the commercial schools of the province and progressed rapidly in his studies, working in the daytime and in the evening attending school, reading and studying.

Stories of America always possessed the keenest fascination for this lad and he secured and read everything pertaining to the land across the seas that could possibly be obtained. As a natural result he determined to seek his fortune in the Panama country, it being the time of the activity in that region occasioned by the attempt of the French to construct a canal across the isthmus. De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, was in charge, and Guasti determined to seek employment under him. Arriving at the scene of action, he soon found himself in the midst of a severe yellow fever epidemic, with some four hundred persons ill at one time. The Italian consul advised him to leave at once for San Francisco, which he did, arriving at the Bay City July 3, 1881, and finding a condition of intense excitement prevailing, due to the assassination of President Garfield.

Mr. Guasti was a stranger in a strange city, with no friends and but little money. He was staying at a little Italian hotel on Montgomery street, known as the Roma Hotel, and one day chanced to remark to one of his countrymen that if there was need of a second cook he might do the work. The answer was that if he could cook

well enough to be a second cook in Italy he could be a first cook in San Francisco, and straightway the position was given him. He had brought a little Italian cook-book with him and this he studied carefully at night, making thorough preparation for the work of the coming day.

Carefully saving his money, Guasti soon had enough to make a beginning of his own. He went to Guaymas, Mexico, and in partnership with two of his countrymen went into the restaurant business for himself. They were all energetic and thrifty and the new undertaking proved to be a prosperous one. This was in 1882, at the time when the Santa Fe was building their branch from Guaymas to Benson, Ariz., and the partners secured the contract of cooking for the construction hands, which was a most profitable business, although it required much hard work. Later yellow fever broke out here and Guasti left his business and crossed the line into Arizona, locating at Tucson. Here he was stricken with the dread disease and for two months lay ill. After his recovery he came on to Los Angeles, arriving here November 3, 1883. With him was one of the young men who had been associated with him in the Guaymas undertaking, one Achille Bertalle, who later returned to Italy and is now several times a millionaire. There were three in this party, and among them they had just \$3, one dollar each.

Mr. Guasti secured employment as cook in a restaurant, and again saved his earnings with a view to embarking in business for himself. Within a short time he was able to purchase the Italian Hotel on Alameda street. Here he prospered and within a few years was able to erect his own winery.

Soon after coming to Los Angeles Mr. Guasti formed the acquaintance of Giuseppe Amillo, a fellow countryman and a pioneer groceryman of Los Angeles. One day Mrs. Amillo wanted a dish of spaghetti prepared in the true Italian fashion and asked Mr. Guasti if he would not cook it for her, he having by this time acquired somewhat of local fame as an artist in this line. Jokingly he replied that he would be glad to do so if she would in return give the hand of her eldest daughter in marriage as a payment. Still in the spirit of a jest Mrs. Amillo made the desired promise. This eventually proved to be a prophecy rather than a jest, however, for this same daughter, then but a laughing girl, grew to charming young womanhood and was wooed and won by

young Guasti. As Louisa Amillo she was for several years the secretary and bookkeeper for Mr. Guasti, and after their marriage, which took place in Los Angeles, August 23, 1886, she continued to have charge of the office work for her husband, thus enabling him to give his time and attention without hindrance to outside affairs. For sixteen years this arrangement continued, and Mr. Guasti gives full credit for his great success to the aid and co-operation of his clever wife. He declares that she is the best manager he has ever had and that today he could not secure her equal for \$500 a month. In every sense of the word she has been a helpmeet and a companion and he has always considered her as a full partner in his business rather than an assistant. Their marriage has been an exceptionally happy one and today Mr. Guasti "thanks his patron saint that he was able to cook such good spaghetti."

Mrs. Guasti was herself born in Los Angeles. Her parents were both natives of Italy. Her father, Giuseppi Amillo, is well remembered in Los Angeles. Her mother was Catherine (Bernaro) Amillo, who died in Los Angeles in 1913. She was the mother of six children, all of whom are living in Los Angeles at this time (1914) and all are natives of Los Angeles. They are Louisa (Mrs. Guasti), Rosa, Angel, Aurelia, Charlie and Joseph.

About 1886 Mr. Guasti went into the winery business exclusively. The site of his present place of business on Palmetto street was then a vineyard producing wine grapes. The first winery built by Mr. Guasti was located on Aliso street and called the Guasti winery, and much of his supply of grapes was purchased from the vineyard where the present property now stands. After three years here he acquired and ran the Bernard winery on Second and Alameda streets, continuing this for ten years. In 1889 he moved from the Aliso street location to Palmetto street, where he is still situated. His enterprises prospered exceedingly and he never missed an opportunity to extend his interests to good advantage. In 1897 he rented and ran the Glendale winery in connection with his other properties for several years.

The organization of the Italian Vineyard Company was perfected on October 4, 1900. Their first incorporation was for \$500,000, and they bought, improved and planted to grapes an acre-

age of four thousand acres in San Bernardino county. This is now known as the Guasti vineyard. It has now a town of three hundred and fifty inhabitants, with some fifty-odd families, all of whom are engaged in the culture of grapes. The company has done much for this little settlement. The school was built by them, where between eighty and ninety children are now in regular attendance, and within the coming year the company has promised to erect a new and thoroughly modern building for their accommodation.

From the first Mr. Guasti has been president of this company and its ruling spirit. The interests of the enterprise have prospered exceedingly under his wise management. They have changed the Cucamonga desert into a beautiful vineyard, extending almost as far as the eye can see across the level stretches of the sand. The sand is seven inches deep, but underneath is a very fertile soil, which Mr. Guasti had analyzed at the State University at Berkeley before undertaking this venture. It was pronounced very fertile and well fitted to the culture of grapes, as has since been practically proved.

The products from the Italian Vineyard Company are guaranteed pure, and the large winery in San Bernardino county is a model of its kind, cleanliness and sanitary conditions being especially well looked after and a high standard maintained. It is whitewashed every two weeks and every part of the plant is kept scrupulously clean at all times. The products of the Italian Vineyard Company have been exhibited at many fairs and expositions and have won many gold and silver medals. Prominent among these exhibits may be mentioned the Trans-Mississippi Exposition and the Exposition Universelle at Paris. Among the brands and varieties of wines manufactured at the plant of the company are Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, Zinfandel, Claret, Burgundy, Burga, Reisling, Sauterne and a number of other well-known California wines. The Italian Vineyard Company is one of the best known of California wine-producing companies and has branch houses at New York, New Orleans and Chicago. It carries on an extensive wholesale business which reaches the centers of the Old World as well as the New.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Guasti have a host of friends in Los Angeles. They are prominent members of the Catholic church and have done



D. Reunis

much for the promotion of the cause of religion in this section. They now reside in a handsome home on West Adams street in the fashionable district, which they have fitted up in a charming and tasteful manner and where they have established a real home. Mrs. Guasti has borne her husband four children, of whom but one is living, Secondo Guasti, Jr., a splendid young fellow, who is now his father's right hand man and assistant manager of the Italian Vineyard Company.

Mr. Guasti is also popular among a wide circle of men friends and business associates, with whom he is known as a man of sterling worth and upright business principles. He is a member of the Los Angeles Elks and is associated with several other local fraternal and social organizations.

But recently Mr. Guasti was appointed by the governor as a member of the state board of viticultural commissioners, a newly created body which is designed to conduct a campaign of education throughout the state for the general improvement of California's one hundred and fifty million dollar viticultural industry. He is the representative of the southern district, there being six such districts throughout the state, each with one member on the commission and four commissioners at large. There will be meetings which will be open to the public and at which the questions of interest to vineyardists will be discussed and also much of general interest to the consumer presented. Speakers from the State University are appearing at these meetings and motion pictures have been requisitioned to give added interest and information. Mr. Guasti is vitally interested in this movement and is taking an active part in all the doings of the commission, especially in all matters which will bring the general public to a realizing sense of the magnitude of this great industry and of its commercial value to the state and its importance as a wealth producer in California.

Mr. Guasti is vitally interested in all questions that pertain to the affairs of the state and has watched the changing of the tariff schedules and such other legislation as has from time to time affected California industries. He is, naturally, opposed to state-wide prohibition, and feels that if the people of the state were familiar with the viticultural industry of the state and realized its importance in the general commerce of California they would not be in favor of prohibition. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Guasti is so actively

interested in placing this information within reach of the voters, as he has unwavering faith in the fairmindedness of his fellow citizens if they can only be properly informed. Even with his wide interests and his firm foundation of business developments, Mr. Guasti declares that prohibition in California would ruin him utterly, and also many hundreds of his associates.

GEN. DAVID REMICK. Among the sturdy '49ers who crossed the plains when word of the finding of the magical yellow metal first penetrated the east, came David Remick, then in his early prime, to dig for gold in the California hills. He engaged in placer mining in the middle and northern portions of the state and amassed an extensive fortune from his efforts. Being of an adventuresome and speculative nature, Mr. Remick later went to the Isthmus and assisted in establishing a stage line crossing Nicaragua, establishing his residence at San Juan del Sud in 1855. Before the enterprise was well on its feet the country was invaded by the revolutionary army of General Walker and business interests were paralyzed. With his investment ruined and the greater part of his fortune gone, Mr. Remick returned to Chicago, whence he had started for California in 1849, and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with his residence in Burlington, Iowa. Early in 1861, however, he answered the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and entered military service, being made commissary of subsistence, with rank as captain.

This was not the first time that this daring and courageous young man had served his country on the field of battle. He enlisted as a private in the Mexican war in 1848 and so distinguished himself for bravery and special service that before the close of the war he was made a lieutenant, and at its end was honorably discharged. Now again wearing the beloved blue of his country, he was rapidly promoted from one position of responsibility and trust to another. Upon the division of the army into corps, Captain Remick was assigned to the Fourth Corps, then a part of the Army of the Potomac. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and at the time of the partial reorgan-

ization of the army in 1863 he was assigned to the Army of the West, then commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. Here he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the commissary department. Much of the work of the organization of that department fell upon General Remick when their chief responsibility was the provisioning and general supplying of the army of General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and his industry, ability and untiring and faithful service contributed not a little to the success of the mighty maneuver.

At the close of the war General Remick again assumed the duties of private citizenship which had been laid aside so gladly at the first call of his country. He once more entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with his residence at Burlington as before. Several years later he became extensively interested in the banking and lumber business in Iowa, and after twenty years of residence in Burlington, he removed with his family to Lincoln, Neb. There he became interested in real estate and accumulated much valuable property in and about Lincoln. For thirteen years the thrifty little Nebraska city was his home, and he was a prominent figure on its streets and an active factor in all public and progressive movements.

Never during all the years, however, had General Remick forgotten California, and always he entertained a growing desire to return to the land of his early achievement and establish a home. In 1881 he made a trip to Los Angeles and purchased valuable holdings in the city and vicinity. He bought a block on Broadway and changed its name to the Remick block. This property he afterwards gave to his daughter, who is now Mrs. James Garfield Warren, a resident of Los Angeles. General Remick was also the owner of a forty-acre tract of valuable land on Vermont avenue, near East Hollywood, purchased in 1890. This was planted to oranges, lemons and olives, and was a source of pleasure and pride to its owner.

It was not until 1894, however, that General Remick was able to secure release from his large interests in the middle west and come to Los Angeles to live. For seven years he enjoyed to the fullest the life of the open among his orchards and flowers, and on January 23, 1901, after a brief illness of pneumonia,

he passed away at the home of his daughter. He left a widow, Mrs. Sarah J. Remick, and a daughter, Mrs. Maude R. Warren, and her child, Elinor Remick Warren.

Although a permanent resident of Los Angeles but a short period, General Remick had been a frequent visitor for more than twenty years, and his property interests here had been extensive. He was a native of Quebec, Canada, but while yet a boy removed to Potsdam, N. Y., and received his education there, securing his citizenship through the naturalization of his father before his own majority. While a resident of Los Angeles he was a member of Stanton Post, G. A. R., and was prominent and influential in all matters of fraternal interest among the several Grand Army posts in the city.

MARTIN PUPKA. The beautiful little city of Burbank, practically a suburb of Los Angeles, owes much of its present prosperity to Martin Pupka, who since 1893 has made his home there and has taken a very active part in the development of the community. Soon after his arrival he purchased fourteen acres of raw land lying south of town, and here he established his home place. This has since been improved by planting an orchard of apple and peach trees and raising other small fruits, including water melons. These he sold in the local market at a very different price from that which they command today; water-melons often brought only fifteen cents per dozen and peaches were sold as cheap as ten cents per box. Nevertheless Mr. Pupka made the little place profitable and prospered as a farmer. In addition to his fruit culture he did dry farming, and had a vineyard on the hillside. Disposing of the ranch in 1906, he moved into town and became actively engaged in real estate ventures, buying and selling houses and being generally interested in the advancement of the town. He was interested in a very active manner in the incorporation of the town, and was made one of the first board of trustees in 1911. He was instrumental in securing the right of way for the Pacific Electric Railway into Burbank, and also was prominent in securing the establishment of the Union high school there. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Burbank and also of the

Burbank Savings Bank, and is now a director of the first and vice-president of the latter. A number of buildings, both business blocks and homes, in Burbank have been erected by Mr. Pupka and at this time he owns some very valuable property there. Another equally important phase of his work for the city has been his interest in social and fraternal affairs and his promotion of this side of the city life. He organized Burbank Masonic Lodge No. 406, of which he is past master.

A native of Iowa, born in 1845 in Dubuque, Mr. Pupka was reared on a farm in Clayton county, and early in life learned the valuable lesson of practical application and industry. He made his first trip west to Nevada in 1869, making the long journey with mule teams from Nebraska City. After remaining there for a short time he returned to Nebraska and Kansas, respectively, in which states he lived for many years. At Red Cloud, Neb., where he was in business for some time, he erected a number of stores and business blocks and later he engaged in farming there. From Nebraska he went to Beloit, Kan., where he remained until coming to California in 1881. After mining for a time he took up grain farming, continuing this for four years on land which later became the site of the city of Santa Monica. From there he went to San Jose, where he followed the business of contracting and building, and also engaged in the work of interior finishing in the construction of the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto in 1892. It was the following year that he returned to Southern California, locating at Burbank, where he has since made his home.

In addition to his various activities in the city of Burbank and its vicinity, Mr. Pupka has also been interested in the construction of water pipe lines and has done much contracting in the work. He helped lay the pipe line from Burbank to Hollywood and also a line in San Diego county from the Sweetwater dam to the city of San Diego, and another in Riverside county from Perris to Corona.

Mr. Pupka has been twice married. In 1874 he was united with Miss Maria Arneson, of Wisconsin, and three children were born to them, all residents of California at this time. They are: Henry, residing in San Diego; Mabel, the wife of Albert Swall, of Newhall; and Frank, also of Newhall. The mother of these children died in Pasadena in 1888, and in 1904 Mr. Pupka mar-

ried Miss Kate Ewing, who presides over his Burbank home.

In Burbank and vicinity Mr. Pupka is recognized as a man of great ability and of very forceful character. He has won the place that he occupies in the community by the force of his own efforts and character, having forced himself up from the bottom of the ladder by careful and painstaking industry and application. In all his business methods he is conscientious and scrupulously honest, paying closest attention to details and rendering service where service is due. He is progressive and appreciative of all that is for the general good of the community, being especially enthusiastic regarding all educational advancement and on the questions of good streets and roads and general municipal improvement and beautification. Altogether he is a citizen of whom his home city may well be proud.

THOMAS BROOKS. The pioneers of the state of California have come from many parts of our own country and also from distant lands, and among the latter should be mentioned Thomas Brooks, now deceased, who settled on his home ranch of seventy-five acres on the Los Feliz road in Los Angeles county, Cal., in 1873, and until his death in 1909 was a well known land owner in this part of the state, and one continually busied with the improvement of the property in his possession.

The early life of Mr. Brooks was spent in England, where he was born in 1825, his youth being passed in Hereford and Gloucester, he being a baker by trade. In 1848 he was married in England to Lucy Payne, and they became the parents of a daughter, Harriet, in 1849, the mother dying shortly after. Thomas Brooks then left England, sailing for America, where he settled in St. Louis, Mo., his baby daughter being left in the care of friends in England, Ashton by name, which family consisted of the parents and three children, William, James and a daughter Anne who took the entire care of little Harriet when her father left England. In 1852 the Ashton family also removed to St. Louis, bringing with them Mr. Brooks' little child, then three years of age, and on December 30th of that year Anne Ashton, then twenty-one years of age, was married to Mr. Brooks in St. Louis. Leaving that city for

New Orleans in 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and the Ashtons lived in the latter city for about a year, a child being born there to Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, and Mr. and Mrs. Ashton dying of the cholera in that city. In 1855 Thomas Brooks and his family crossed the plains in the western part of our country, settling at Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., where Mr. Brooks became engineer for the celebrated gold mining company known as the Rocky Bar Mill, continuing at this place until 1869, when with his family he removed to Los Angeles county, purchasing there in 1873 seventy-five acres of the old Corlitas ranch, now known as the Chavez ranch, which he thereafter improved greatly, this being the first place improved on the Los Feliz road. During the early years of his residence in Los Angeles county Mr. Brooks engaged in sheep raising, and kept thousands of sheep near the town of Wilmington, on rented land near the lagoon. In the drought of 1877, however, the sheep died, and Mr. Brooks lost nearly all his property, but despite these reverses his family were never in real want, for he could take his shotgun and go down to the lagoon at Wilmington and bring home a bunch of twelve ducks after only a few hours' hunt.

Mr. Brooks became the father of twelve children by his second wife, six of the number growing to maturity and now residing in Los Angeles, namely: Elizabeth B., now the wife of Samuel S. Alderman, residing at No. 2406 Manitou avenue; Sarah, who married William McGuire Hughes, employed in the service department of the Los Angeles Water Works, the family living at No. 2743 West Eighth street, and Mrs. Hughes having collected much historical data regarding the early days of East Los Angeles; Thomas, assistant superintendent of the City Water Department of Los Angeles, his residence being at No. 511 North Normandie avenue; William, who manages the home place jointly with his sister Emma and younger brother James R., they having built a beautiful suburban residence on the Los Feliz road, where they enjoy all the comforts and refinements of life, they having bought twenty acres from their father and being now in charge of the remaining fifty-five acres which still belong to the Thomas Brooks estate; Emma, who is a fine cook and housekeeper and keeps house for her brothers William and James; and James R., born August 2, 1875, on his father's ranch, a maker of high-grade violins, and also engaged in

kodak work and pyrography. Besides this family by his second wife, Thomas Brooks also reared his daughter Harriet, the child of his first wife, and likewise brought up a nephew, William Brooks, who died single, at the age of sixty years. Harriet is now Mrs. Edward Burch, with business and residence in East Los Angeles. The second wife of Mr. Brooks dying at his home in Los Angeles at the age of fifty-four, he was married again to Marie Peterson Dodd, who now makes her home at No. 439 Belmont avenue, Los Angeles. Thomas Brooks died on October 12, 1909, the burial taking place at Evergreen Cemetery, Los Angeles.

ALONZO WHITAKER. One of the many men who came to California with but a small sum of money in their possession and met with financial success in this new country was Alonzo Whitaker, who, when he died here in 1909 had become a prosperous farmer, highly honored by all who knew him, his success in life having come about by his unchanging endeavor to do well whatever he undertook, and to make the most of the prospects in this progressive country.

Born in Greene county, Ind., June 1, 1856, Mr. Whitaker was the son of a farmer, but learned the trade of painter and interior decorator, which he followed for a time, going thence to Colorado Springs, Colo., when he was but sixteen years of age. He continued in the same occupation for several years and was able to command \$4 per day. In 1876 he came to Ventura, Cal., poor in purse, having only twenty-five cents in his pocket, but possessed of ability and a determination to succeed which were the means of his steady advancement. He soon found work at his trade, carriage painting, and on a ranch. In 1885 he settled at Santa Monica, Cal., going into the business of contracting and grading, was manager of the street railway, and served also as street superintendent. He later bought a twenty-acre ranch midway between the town of Palms and Santa Monica, on National boulevard, paying for it \$125 per acre, and was one of the first men to plant lima beans in this part of the state, procuring his seed from Ventura. His first crop, raised on ten acres of his ranch, and threshed out by horse power, comprised one hundred and fifty sacks, which sold at the low price of one and three-quarters cents per pound. In the early



Julius Hauser Caroline Hauser.

days of the ranch he attempted apple raising, setting out eleven hundred of these fruit trees, but the venture not proving a success, these were taken out. He later added another twenty-acre ranch to his original property, and at the time of his death his land covered sixty-one acres. The year of his death, 1909, produced the banner crop, thirteen hundred and sixty-seven sacks on thirty-five acres of land. Since the death of Mr. Whitaker, his wife has carried on the ranch with marked success, the heaviest crop having been in 1914, when twelve hundred and seventy-two sacks of lima beans were raised on thirty-five acres. At the present time there are also a seven-acre walnut grove and a small vineyard in connection with the ranch.

The widow of Mr. Whitaker is Katherine B. (Bergk) Whitaker, a native of Humboldt county, Iowa, to whom he was married in 1887. Her father, Charles Bergk, was a native of Germany, and a pioneer of the state of Iowa, who came to California in 1876 and settled in the mountains back of the Soldiers' Home and devoted himself to the raising of bees. His death occurred in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker were the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Alice W. Johnson, who with her husband, Edwin A. Johnson, resides on the home ranch. Mr. Whitaker was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JULIUS HAUSER. That America is the land of golden opportunities is a fact that finds a worthy exponent in Julius Hauser, pioneer Californian, and for more than a quarter of a century a resident of Los Angeles, where today he conducts one of the largest single industries in Southern California, the Hauser Packing Company, which not only supplies an extensive domestic trade with a high grade of meat products, but which exports yearly large quantities of prepared meats to Mexico, England, Germany, Japan, Australia and other countries. And all this in spite of the fact that when he arrived in New York in 1867 he had in his pocket four lone American dollars as the nucleus of his future wealth.

This honored citizen of Los Angeles was born in Krozingen, Baden, Germany, January 7, 1847, the son of Michael and R. (Federer) Hauser, the father being a respected farmer in

that locality. Young Julius attended the public schools of his native village until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work for his father on the farm, remaining there for two years. He was then apprenticed to a butcher for another period of one and one-half years, and at eighteen, with a good working knowledge of his trade, he went to France, where he secured employment. At the age of twenty he journeyed to Zurich, Switzerland, where he was employed in a sausage establishment for six months. The desire to see America and to seek his fortune in the land of many opportunities fired the enthusiasm of the ambitious young German, and returning to Baden for a brief farewell to his family and friends, he took his departure for the land beyond the seas.

It was in 1867 that young Hauser reached New York, with only \$4 left from his earnings. He was strong and not afraid of work, however, and immediately he secured employment on a Hudson river coal boat unloading coal at \$1 a day. This proved temporary, however, for he soon secured work on a farm, where for six months he received \$15 per month and board. Later he located in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he followed his trade of butcher until 1870, when he came to California.

The west was new and the opportunities were great, and by this time the young German had become familiar with the language and with the ways of the people, and had also saved a neat little sum in cash. He worked at his trade in Washington, Yolo county, just across the river from Sacramento, for eight months, keeping a sharp lookout for a small butcher shop, and finally purchased the shop in which he worked. This he conducted alone for a year, and then took his brother into partnership, the two continuing thus until 1882, when Julius sold his interest to the brother and came to Los Angeles. Subsequently Mr. Hauser returned to his family and he located here permanently in 1884. Purchasing a meat market at the corner of First and Main streets, he conducted the business for thirteen years, building up a large trade and making a splendid profit from his industry in the meantime. In 1885 he began enlarging the scope of his retail trade and purchased the Mott market, which was then one of the largest in the city.

The really important venture, however, was in 1891, when Mr. Hauser opened a small packing house on West Washington street, seven miles from the courthouse. This business grew very rapidly under his skillful management, and in 1904 he was compelled to seek new and larger quarters. The business was reorganized and incorporated under the firm name of the Hauser Packing Company, the several sons of Mr. Hauser being taken into the firm as active members. The company officers are: Julius Hauser, president; E. C. Hauser, vice-president; L. A. Hauser, treasurer; H. J. Hauser, secretary and general manager; F. M. Hauser, assistant secretary, and C. F. Hauser, second assistant secretary. The new quarters of the company cover an area of twenty acres at Ninth and Mateo streets, and it is one of the largest enterprises in Southern California. The plant is thoroughly modern in every detail, the equipment and furnishings being of the latest improved type and first class in every respect. They were occupied by the firm in 1906, and since that time have been extended and additions and improvements are constantly being made as the continued growth of the business demands them. The close association of Mr. Hauser and his sons in business gives an example of the strong, splendid character of this man, whose enterprises have proven so satisfying a means of occupation for the sons, who have remained with their father rather than follow the too-frequent western manner of "striking out" for themselves.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Hauser is keenly interested in all local matters of importance, and possesses a wide circle of friends. He is associated with all movements of importance which concern the civic or commercial welfare of the city, and is a prominent member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the American Meat Packers Association, the Los Angeles Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternal and social orders also have claimed the support and co-operation of Mr. Hauser and he is prominently and popularly known in the orders where he is a member, these including the Masons, Shriners and Elks.

The marriage of Julius Hauser occurred in Sacramento, September 11, 1878, uniting him with Miss Caroline Herget. She was born

near that city April 28, 1861, a daughter of George and Katrina (Schmidt) Herget, both natives of Germany but early settlers of California. Mr. Herget is deceased and Mrs. Herget is still a resident of the Capitol City. Mrs. Hauser received her education in the schools of her home city and at the time of her marriage with Mr. Hauser was but seventeen and one-half years old, but that she was fully prepared to accept life's cares and participate in the advancement of her husband's welfare is clearly shown by their many happy years together. She was not only a wife and mother, but in every business deal she was a partner with her husband and by her wise counsel and conservative judgment piloted many a transaction to a successful ending. He never embarked in any undertaking without asking her advice and the prosperity that is now theirs has been the result of their united efforts. They became the parents of five sons and one daughter, as follows: E. C., H. J., L. A., F. M., Louise W. (now the wife of Earl B. Gilmore) and C. F. Under the careful training of their mother these children have been reared to become useful citizens and reflect her character and personality in many ways. Mrs. Hauser passed away in Los Angeles August 22, 1913, and at her passing her husband lost a wise and loving helpmate and the children a loving mother and adviser, her friends a noble companion and leader. She was a member of the German Lutheran Church and was an active worker in all charitable enterprises for the alleviation of suffering wherever she beheld it. Her gifts for charity were many and well placed and her actions were guided by sound judgment and done without ostentation. Hers was a noble character and her influence is indelibly stamped upon the character and lives of her family.

DANIEL FREEMAN. The ancestry of Daniel Freeman is traced back to England, the earliest member of the family of whom there is record having come to America in 1658 and settled in New Jersey. On his mother's side Mr. Freeman is of Scotch and Irish descent. He was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, June 30, 1837, and as a young man studied and practiced law, at the same time being the owner of a large shipyard

at Port Burwell on Lake Erie. He was married in 1866 to Miss Christie, a daughter of Capt. John Christie of the British navy, who was on board the flagship Victory when Nelson received his death-wound. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. Freeman's lack of health was the cause of their coming to California, the decision being brought about by the reading of a book called Nordhoff's California, which told of the superior health-giving qualities of this state. Often an unexpected circumstance like this leads to some important step that changes the entire trend of one's life thereafter. Thus it was with Daniel Freeman, who had been traveling through the South with his wife in search of a climate which would be beneficial to Mrs. Freeman. After reading Nordhoff's book, the Freemans started the next day for the west where it was hoped that Mrs. Freeman would regain her health, but in spite of the efforts in her behalf she succumbed one year after reaching the state, in 1874.

From San Francisco Mr. Freeman visited various parts of the state, making investigations concerning the vast ranchos where as early as April the profusion of wild flowers and waving grasses attracted his attention. In September of the same year he leased the Centinela Ranch of twenty-five thousand acres, and acquiring also that known as Sausal Redondo, he was now in possession of property with proportions equal to those of counties in many of the eastern states, covering many miles along the coast and extending almost as far inland as the present limits of the city of Los Angeles. For the ranchos of California's former days were of vast extent, covering immense pasture lands and green hill-sides that extended in gentle undulations to the sea, the names of their Spanish owners in the very early days being also of unbelievable proportions. Yet a certain charm is given to this land by the musical Spanish place names which are reminders of the days of the Spanish rule and lend to it the picturesque charm of foreign countries across the sea.

Having acquired his extensive property, Mr. Freeman for a time devoted himself to sheep raising on a large scale, but the loss of an enormous number of sheep during a drought in the winter of 1875-76 caused him to turn his attention in other directions, and the raising of barley and wheat has since been the chief industry

carried on upon his land, large shipments of these grains being made every year to distant points. Since Mr. Freeman's occupation of the ranch artesian wells have been installed whereby the splendid supply of water natural to the territory has been put to good use and the cultivation of oranges has been carried on to a large extent. On the property is still standing the original ranch house, now over one hundred and fifty years old and occupied by A. C. Freeman, the oldest son of Mr. Freeman. A new and beautiful residence, one of the finest in the state and embowered in parkland and gardens in the present town of Inglewood, is the home today of Mr. Freeman, his daughter and her husband, Major Charles H. Howland.

CHRISTIAN GANAHL. It is always an inspiration to read of what men of limited advantages, but endowed with purposeful spirits, have made of their lives, and such a career is that of Christian Ganahl, of Los Angeles, who began life as one in a family of seventeen children, his education curtailed by the necessity of early self-support, and he has made such a success of life that now he is at the head of a large western lumber company and has leisure to devote to the enjoyment of travel in both the United States and Europe.

The birth of Mr. Ganahl occurred in the town of Schruns, in the province of Vorarlberg, Austria, May 5, 1835, a province comprised in the westerly portion of the Tyrol and marking the boundary between Austria and Switzerland. Thus Mr. Ganahl's early youth was spent in the midst of rugged surroundings of a distinctively Alpine character. His schooling, which was of the most elementary sort, was concluded when he was only twelve years of age, but it was an education sufficient for the humble career of the majority of the young men of his time and acquaintance, and at an early age he entered the apprenticeship of a tanner, which trade he followed until 1854, the year of his coming to America. For Mr. Ganahl, even then, was a person of strong character and independent ideas, and wished to make more of his life than the circumstances of his home permitted, and he accordingly sailed from Havre, France, for the New World, arriving at New Orleans after a voyage of forty-two days. From New Orleans,

he traveled up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Mo., arriving at that city with empty purse and no prospect of employment. However, through good fortune and a willingness to work in any capacity, coupled with a habit of frugality, he was enabled in 1856 to continue his journeying to Leavenworth, Kans., with the object of establishing himself on a sheep ranch in that vicinity, a plan which was, however, never put into execution, as in 1858 we find him employed in a rope manufacturing concern in Berlin, Mo. The following year he returned to St. Louis, and remained there until 1884, the year of his arrival in Los Angeles, during which period he had resided uninterruptedly in St. Louis, where he had entered the lumber trade in 1859, and in 1861 had organized the leather and shoe finding firm of Jochum & Ganahl, and had been actively identified with the industrial interests of the city.

In St. Louis, Mr. Ganahl was married in 1860 to Mary P. Neyer, from which union there were nine children, four of whom are now living, namely, Amelia, now Mrs. H. F. Reis, of St. Louis; Joseph G., Ottilia and Eugene F. Ganahl, residing in Los Angeles at the present time. His second marriage was with Johanna Berchtold of Belleville, Ill., and was solemnized in the Tyrol, Austria, in 1882, by which union he is the father of two children, Constantine C., of Los Angeles, and Sister M. Ignatia, of the Order of the Precious Blood, who now resides in Crete, Neb.

It was in April, 1884, that Mr. Ganahl, having closed out his business interests in St. Louis, removed with his family to Los Angeles, and here he has made his home continuously since, from there traveling extensively in Europe and in the United States, this being his favorite form of recreation throughout the last twenty-five years. His business interests in this city have been in the lumber industry in which his has become a well known name. On first coming to Los Angeles he bought out the lumber yard of John Bryson, then located at the corner of First and Vine streets, and established an industry which has grown with the growth of the city, making for himself a reputation for integrity and reliability second to none. The firm was organized under the name of the C. Ganahl Lumber Company, and in 1885 the entry of John J. Schallert into partnership with Mr. Ganahl changed the name of the company to the Schallert & Ganahl Lumber Company. After Mr. Schallert's retire-

ment from the partnership in 1890, the firm resumed its former name of the C. Ganahl Lumber Company, and in 1903 was incorporated under the laws of the State of California.

While remarkably successful in his business experience wherever entered upon, it will be seen that Mr. Ganahl is a man of retiring disposition, not seeking to put himself forward politically. In the profession of his faith he is a Roman Catholic, and owing to a life of simplicity and unceasing activity, he enjoys today, in his old age, perfect physical health and an alert mind such as have characterized his career from the first.

JOSE DE LA LUZ MACHADO. The family of Machado, as the name indicates, came from Spain, and throughout its branches in California are found the musical Spanish names of Ygnacio, Francisco, Dolores, Ascuncion and Estefana. In the early days of the history of Los Angeles county, two brothers, Ygnacio and Augustine, sons of Manuel Machado who was born in Spain, owned fifteen thousand acres known as La Ballona rancho, which they utilized for extensive stock raising. Augustine married Ramona Sepulveda, a native of Los Angeles and the daughter of a Spanish gentleman who received from the King of Spain a grant of the San Vicente rancho, on a portion of which property the city of Santa Monica stands today. Augustine and Ramona Machado were the parents of twelve children: Martina, Vicenta, Domingo, Dolores, Ascuncion, Suzana, Francisco, Candelara and Bernardino are all deceased; those living are Jose Juan, Andres and Jose de la Luz. The last named child was born December 17, 1856, in the old adobe house built by the father on Main street, Los Angeles, long ago removed and superseded by business buildings. In those olden days when Los Angeles was only a pasture, Augustine Machado, the father, owned thirty acres on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, as well as seventy thousand acres in San Diego county, and one-third of the fifteen thousand acre La Ballona ranch where he raised cattle extensively, over ten thousand cattle and two thousand horses ranging on his vast domain. He sold hides to trading vessels which came around Cape Horn to San Pedro, the hides being taken to market by Mr. Machado in a heavy wagon called a carreta,



Hermes H. Ellway

such as we read of in the life of "Ramona" in Mrs. Jackson's story, the wheels of the old wagon being made of solid blocks of wood. Augustine Machado died in 1865.

The son, Jose de la Luz Machado, grew up in Los Angeles, where he received a good education, attending the colleges of St. Vincent and Santa Clara in Santa Clara county. After graduation he entered the office of the county assessor of Los Angeles and for eight years was deputy assessor. Since leaving that office he has devoted himself to farming, being thus engaged for seven years upon seventy acres of land near Palms, Cal., which he sold out when he bought his present place of nine acres near the old home place, being the owner also of seven acres elsewhere and twenty acres devoted to the raising of alfalfa.

Mr. Machado is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Santa Monica. By his marriage with Melanie Greber, a native of Germany, he is the father of one son, Jose C. Machado, still in infancy.

HERMAN W. HELLMAN. The enterprise sustained by the financial aid and unerring business ability of the late Herman W. Hellman has given to Los Angeles a decided impetus towards its phenomenal growth and development. Fortunately a wise conservatism held in check any movement which might have tended to inflate values, attract the speculator and thus produce a condition disastrous to permanent development. Mr. Hellman's long association with the banking institutions of this city proved his peculiar fitness as a leader in financial circles. A résumé of the life of this pioneer is one which cannot fail to interest those who witnessed his rise in the business world, his subjugation of obstacles in his path, and the position of esteem and respect which he won among the citizens of the city.

Born September 25, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany, he was the son of natives of that country, by whom he was reared to the age of fifteen years, receiving his practical training in the common branches of study and also the foundation for the principles which distinguished his business career. At the age of fifteen he decided to try his fortunes away from the shelter of the paternal roof, and accordingly took passage on a vessel bound for the United States. Coming at once to California, he was attracted to Los Angeles and

practically lived in this city and its vicinity throughout the remainder of his life. From the time of his location in the city he was interested in commercial affairs, accepting in June, 1859, a position as freight clerk in the forwarding and commission business at Wilmington, conducted by Phineas Banning. He held the position until acquiring some means, when he resigned and returned to Los Angeles to associate himself with a cousin in the stationery business. After a successful career of several years Mr. Hellman withdrew to take up the work independently, also dealing in fancy goods, for which he found a constantly increasing market.

Having been absent from his native land for nearly eleven years, Mr. Hellman disposed of his business interests in March, 1870, and spent the following year in Germany and other countries of Europe. Returning to Los Angeles in November, 1871, he entered into partnership with Jacob Haas, a former schoolmate, and established a wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Hellman, Haas & Co., and for the ensuing nineteen years conducted an extensive trade throughout Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. In the meantime Mr. Hellman had become associated with various enterprises in Los Angeles, an important movement being the purchase of stock in the Farmers & Merchants Bank. In 1890 he retired from the firm of Hellman, Haas & Co., disposing of his interest to Haas, Baruch & Co., and became vice-president and local manager of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, and from that time until his death, October 19, 1906, he was one of the most widely known bankers of the state of California.

Shortly after his assumption of duties in this bank the financial panic of 1893 brought disaster to many of the monetary institutions throughout the United States; the security with which this bank stood out among others whose doors were closed permanently or temporarily, and the long era of prosperity that followed that crisis, were largely due to the conservatism and good judgment of Mr. Hellman. That the deposits increased from \$2,300,000 to \$8,000,000 during his association with the bank was evidence of the confidence inspired by the policy which was elemental in the building up of this institution. Outside of his association with this bank Mr. Hellman was intimately identified with other financial institutions of the city. In July, 1903, he ac-

cepted the presidency of the Merchants National Bank, after his resignation from the former institution in May of that year. At the time of his death he was acting as president, vice-president and director in twelve other banks in this city and Southern California, in the business of all bringing to bear that energy and ambition which assured his success in whatever enterprise he engaged. Mr. Hellman was also associated with other movements in Los Angeles, one of the most important being the erection of an imposing eight-story and attic building, fireproof and modern in every particular, and accounted one of the finest buildings west of New York City at the time of erection. This immense building was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, and represents one of the largest individual investments of this character in California.

The home of Mr. Hellman was presided over, during his lifetime, by his wife, formerly Miss Ida Heimann, with whom he was united in marriage in Italy, July 26, 1874. Mrs. Hellman was born in Treviso, near Venice, Italy. She is a woman of rare culture and refinement and well endowed by nature with those qualities which have won for her a wide friendship and esteem. She is the mother of two daughters, Frida, wife of Louis M. Cole, of Los Angeles, and Amy, wife of S. Aronson, and two sons, Marco H. and Irving H. During his life Mr. Hellman was a prominent member of the Reformed Jewish Congregation B'nai B'rith, Los Angeles, of which he was president up to 1901; under his administration there was erected on the corner of Ninth and Hope streets an elegant temple, one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the city. The family are liberal supporters of all charitable movements, whether of city, county or state, and are intensely loyal to the interests of Southern California.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business cares Mr. Hellman found time to associate himself with clubs and fraternal organizations, being a member of the California, Jonathan, Concordia and several other clubs of the city and county, and was prominent in Masonic circles. He became a Master Mason June 14, 1870, in Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, in which he always maintained his membership; was raised to the Royal Arch Chapter August 14, 1883, in Signet Chapter No. 57; in 1906 he took the Scottish Rite degree and was made a Thirty-second degree Mason, and also

belonged to Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Hellman an impression is gained not of the opportunities which presented themselves throughout his career, but by the manner in which he understood and grasped a situation. Practically empty handed he came to the Pacific slope in boyhood, at a time when the country was lawless, when the survival of the fittest was the unwritten decree, when it was far easier to sink into insignificance with the multitudes than to rise to the heights which few were successfully attempting. That he proved capable of holding his own in the beginning, the latter position which he assumed as a factor in the most important enterprises of this section of the Pacific Coast has demonstrated. The multi-fold duties which were his as one of the most prominent citizens and business men of the city did not overburden him, but rather spurred him on to stronger and more forceful thought and effort and brought out all the latent ability with which nature endowed him. His position was one acquired by the few even where opportunities have abounded as in Southern California, for it required quick, mental vision and unerring decision to know and improve the opportune time. Loyal to the country of his adoption and the city wherein his eventful career was passed, Mr. Hellman was honored as a citizen whose worth and works had been tested.

JAMES FRANKLIN BURNS. Associated with various large interests in Los Angeles and vicinity for the greater part of the time since 1853, although not a resident of the city during all the intervening years, James Franklin Burns is today one of the influential men of the city, and a prominent member of the legal firm of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, being their defense and evidence man, and having prepared some of their most wonderful defenses since his association with the firm in 1906. Previous to that time he was claim agent with the Los Angeles Electric Railway from 1901 to 1906, coming to them from the Santa Fe, for which corporation he had been claim agent from 1889 to 1901, his division being from Albuquerque, N. Mex., to San Francisco. Mr. Burns has also taken an exceptionally active part in the political affairs of

Los Angeles, having been closely identified with several hotly contested municipal campaigns, and having personally managed the successful campaign for the election of Henry T. Hazard to the mayor's chair. He was later appointed chief of police, but resigned after serving eight months.

Mr. Burns is a native of New York, born in Clifton Springs, Ontario county, September 27, 1831, the son of John F. and Eunice (Noyes) Burns. He received his education in the public schools of New York and Michigan, to which latter state his parents had removed. When he was nineteen years of age he accepted his first business commission, which was to act as companion to Professor McIlldowney, from Leoni, Mich., to Allegheny City, Pa., he being ill and in need of care and companionship. He remained with his charge for a month, and then secured a position teaching school for the winter in Pennsylvania, and for the following two winters was similarly engaged in St. Joseph county, Mich. In 1853 he determined to come to California, and in November of that year arrived in Los Angeles. For two years he taught school at the San Gabriel Mission, and then purchased a general merchandise store in San Gabriel, which he conducted for two years and then sold to Senator Wilson and Henry R. Miles, making a profit of \$10,000 by the transaction. He next engaged in the sheep-raising business, but with disastrous results, and afterward returned to Los Angeles, where he had charge of the United States marshal's office until 1862. Under the Lincoln administration this district was consolidated with the rest of the state to make one new district, and Mr. Burns was then elected city treasurer, serving for four terms, from 1863 to 1866 inclusive, and in 1867 he was elected sheriff, he being the first Republican ever elected to office in this county. His creditable service led to his re-election in 1869, and at the close of his official term he engaged in the real estate business, and within two years had made a fortune of some \$200,000. Many large and important transactions passed through his hands during this time, and at one time he himself owned one hundred and forty acres between Temple and Fifth streets, from Hill street west; he disposed of the tract for \$28,000 more than he paid for it.

In 1877 Mr. Burns left Los Angeles and returned to Nebraska, where he resided until 1885. During that time he was elected to the Nebraska

state senate from the eighth district, Dodge county, and made a splendid record. The winter of 1880 he spent in Tampa, Fla., investigating the conditions among the negroes, and later continued his trip throughout the eastern states. While in Nebraska he resided in Ainsworth, Brown county, where, besides engaging in the practice of law, he was also interested in the organization and management of a local bank. On his return to Los Angeles in 1885 he promised his aged mother that he would return to make her a visit on each recurring date of her birth, September 7, and this he did until the time of her death. Returning to Los Angeles, Mr. Burns engaged in the real estate business and for two years gave this his exclusive attention. At the time of the municipal election in 1887, when the candidates were Henry T. Hazard and John Bryson, Mr. Burns was put in charge of the Hazard campaign and carried it to a successful close. His reward for this service was his appointment as chief of police, and it was after his resignation from this office that he became claim agent for the Santa Fe, later for the Los Angeles Electric, and still later associated with O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, which position he now occupies. In 1856 he served as superintendent of schools.

Mr. Burns has been closely identified with fraternal affairs in Los Angeles for many years, and his splendid services have been recognized on many occasions by the conferring of missions of trust and responsibility. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar and has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge in Nebraska and in California, and is past master of Hooper Lodge No. 42, F. & A. M. He is also a member of several exclusive social clubs, and of the most progressive and energetic of the city municipal and improvement clubs.

The first marriage of Mr. Burns united him with Lucretia Burdick, the only child of that union being Thomas Edward Burns, who has been an employe of the postoffice for twenty-seven years.

The marriage of Mr. Burns and Mrs. Josephine (Carpenter) Hill was solemnized in Los Angeles August 8, 1889, and the only child of their union, Frank Milton, is now deceased. Mrs. Burns is the daughter of Frank J. and Ann (Bunds) Carpenter, both well known in this city. Mr. Carpenter was a native of Kentucky, born June 4, 1820. His boyhood was spent in Missouri, and he came to California in 1850, locating at Los

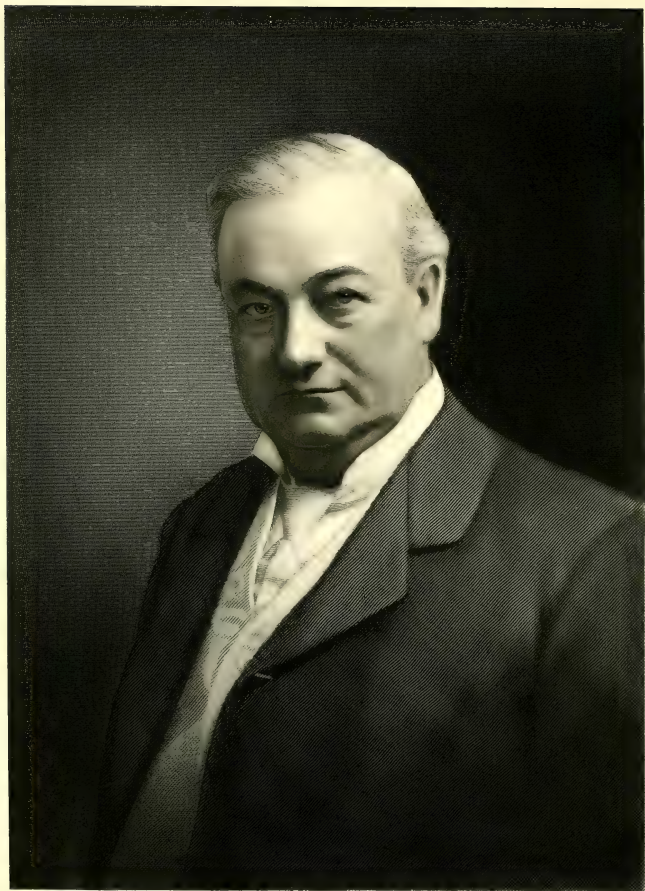
Nietos, where he remained for two years, then moving to Los Angeles, where he resided until his death, April 5, 1894. Shortly after coming to Los Angeles he was appointed city jailor and served in that capacity for fourteen years. At the close of that time he was appointed to a position on the police force of the city, continuing in this capacity until he retired, a short time before his death. In politics he was a Democrat, his support always being given to the cause of progress and right and for the welfare of the city generally. At one time he was one of the large property owners of the city, owning among other property the block where the Times building now stands. Mr. Carpenter was married to Ann Bunds in Missouri, and they became the parents of six children, in the order of their birth as follows: Alexander; Josephine, now Mrs. Burns; Henrietta, now Mrs. Davis; Mary Elizabeth and Frank, both deceased; and Alice, now Mrs. George P. Taylor.

GEORGE TRACY BROWN. The trials and hardships of an overland journey to California still linger in the memory of George Tracy Brown, of Irwindale Station, near Covina, where he owns an extensive orange grove. He crossed the plains for the first time in 1862 and since that time has resided almost continuously in the west, having lived in various parts of California and Nevada, and having engaged in various pursuits. On several occasions he returned to his eastern home, but the lure of the west was too strong for him to remain for long at a time and he was soon again westward bound. He has made his home near Covina since 1885 and is recognized as one of the leading factors in the development of that section of the county.

Mr. Brown is a native of New York state, having been born in Otsego county, September 12, 1839, the son of Benjamin Dow Brown, also a native of New York, and Dollie (Barstow) Brown. Both families descended from sturdy old New England stock, with ancestry readily traceable to the mother country. Early members were distinguished for their gallantry at arms, and of the American branch of the family, one fought at Valley Forge and another at Lexington, while the great-grandfather of the subject of this article served under the personal command of General

Washington. George T. Brown was reared on a farm until he was ten years of age, when the family moved into a small village in the county, where the father opened a general merchandise store. The son soon became a clerk in the store, and later bought farm produce and shipped it to New York markets. He continued in this occupation until 1862, when, having become afflicted with asthma, he determined to make a trip to California in search of relief. Accordingly he started west, traveling alone by train and stage as far as Council Bluffs, where he met a party of Ohio men who were taking a band of horses across the plains to California. With this party he cast his lot and became an assistant. They were sixty-four days making the distance from Omaha, Neb., to San Francisco, during which time they met with many exciting and interesting experiences. The Sioux Indians were active that year, but with the help and protection of United States troops the travelers succeeded in making the journey safely. They crossed the mountains via the Lake Tahoe route, arriving in San Francisco in July, 1862. Mr. Brown was seriously reduced in finances, having but \$10 in his pockets at the time of his arrival, but he soon secured employment on a hay ranch in the San Jose valley, and after a short time crossed into Nevada, where he was employed in the saw mills for a time. Later he went into the gold mines at Gold Hill, Virginia City, Nev., remaining for two years.

It was at this time that Mr. Brown made his first trip to his old home, going and returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and remaining in New York but a short time. On his return he was employed on a sheep ranch near Hills Ferry, in the San Joaquin valley, for a year, and then had charge of a store and hotel in Hills Ferry for some time. Having become interested in the sheep business, he commenced to buy sheep for himself, and soon had a band of some four thousand head, with forty-five hundred acres of grazing land. In the meantime, in company with Captain Kidd, of Stockton, he had made a trip to Vermont, and brought back a car load of Spanish Merino sheep to his ranch. The drought of the winter of 1875-76 destroyed nearly all of the sheep throughout the state, Mr. Brown's flock amongst the rest, and after selling what few remained he went into Stockton and for six years was employed in the lumber yards of Smith & Guam. In 1885 he came to Southern California



Enoch Pepper.

and purchased the property on which he now resides near Covina. Here he has developed a splendid forty-acre orange grove, which he has made very profitable. In 1910 he retired from active business life, but is still closely associated with the affairs of his city and community. He was one of the founders of the Azusa Irrigating Company, of which he is still a director and a past president. He has always taken an active part in the water development and was one of a committee of nine men who founded the present water system, which is an especially fine one.

The marriage of Mr. Brown took place in New York state, uniting him with Miss Mary W. Clark, of New York, and the descendant of an old English line of ancestry. She has borne her husband two children, a son and a daughter. Phoebe resides at home, while Carlton B. makes his home near his father at Irwindale. He and his wife, formerly Miss Frances E. Wady, have three children, Edwin, Edith and Carlton, Jr., Carlton B. Brown is a prominent Mason, being past master of Calxico Lodge, and also past master of El Centro Lodge. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Sr., are well and favorably known in Covina, where they have many friends, and where they are prominent members of the Baptist church.

ENOCH PEPPER. "Some day, and that day not so distant but that I myself expect to live to see it, Los Angeles will extend from the mountains to the sea—the greatest city of the West, and the most beautiful city in the world." Such was the prophecy of Enoch Pepper, honored pioneer of the West, made many years ago when the Angel City was scarcely out of the village class. Had he not been called by death in the prime of his manhood, Mr. Pepper would have lived to see the wonderful fulfillment of his predictions for the growth of the city, as he did the ample justification of his vision of its beauty.

Enoch Pepper was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., January 10, 1845. He passed away in Los Angeles, January 4, 1909. In his early youth his father, whose name he bore, and who had large holdings throughout the state of Kentucky, moved to Covington in order to educate the older children in Cincinnati. In the early '60s the family moved to Missouri and

established a home in Palmyra, which was at that time the educational center of the state. Enoch Pepper was educated in St. Paul's College at Palmyra, and later attended Hobart College, New York. Following the close of his college life he pursued the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He located in Kansas City, which was then the most promising city on the frontier and was called the "Gateway to the West." His associates in law were John Scott Harrison, brother of President Harrison, and Owen G. Long, son of the consul to Panama and an intimate friend of President Grant. The success of young Mr. Pepper was almost phenomenal; he was clever and industrious and his pleasing personality won him many stanch friends. He was keenly interested in politics and alive to all matters of public welfare. Added to this was an unusual power as a speaker, a genuine native gift of oratory which enabled him to hold an audience with convincing argument and to win many followers to his cause. He served in the state legislature of Missouri and left an enviable record as a progressive thinker. On many occasions he met the redoubtable Champ Clark in open debate and won decisive victories.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Pepper came to Los Angeles to make his home permanently. He opened offices in the Baker block and established a partnership with Dr. Lindenfeldt. Following the latter's death and the dissolution of that association Judge E. C. Bower became his partner. While an attorney by profession and always active in all legal matters of importance, Mr. Pepper was also largely interested in real estate and was quite as actively concerned with all matters of general public weal. He bought much property in the Westlake district while that portion of the city was still a suburb, and one of the landmarks of that section, Hotel Pepper, stands on land that once belonged to him. Mr. Pepper was also interested in the building of the hotel and it is named for him. During the boom days of 1886-88 he bought and sold much real estate, accumulating a considerable fortune in the transactions. He helped to lay out and develop Westlake Park into one of the most attractive of the city's playgrounds. He also had valuable holdings in the downtown district.

Mr. Pepper was not only a progressive thinker along political lines, but also in all public questions he was against the monopolization of power by the few. During his legal career he won many important cases for the interest of the people. Among his history-making cases was the first big fight against the Southern Pacific Railway which was won in Los Angeles, and which he fought almost unaided. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and a Knight Templar, having served as Eminent Commander in Missouri while still a young man.

That Los Angeles was destined to be the "New York of the Pacific Coast" Mr. Pepper never for an instant doubted, and he fully expected to live to see the city stretching in one continuous sweep from the mountains to the sea. That this is now practically an accomplished fact is not a little due to the efforts of Enoch Pepper and others of his sterling worth. As a slight tribute to his many great services to the city of his adoption, a mission bell was erected to his memory at the intersection of Vermont avenue and Sunset boulevard. This is on the line of the ancient El Camino Real, the King's Highway, which connected the missions in the days of the padres, and is a touching memento of the love of a people for a truly loyal and worthy man.

In the early death of Mr. Pepper Los Angeles lost one of her most honored citizens. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Enoch Pepper, whose loyalty to Los Angeles is not less than that of her distinguished husband. Mrs. Pepper was Miss Alice Neville Luke, a native of Missouri; she is, however, of old Southern lineage, her parents having been born and reared in Virginia near Washington City. She was married to Mr. Pepper in 1872 and bore him three children, all daughters. They are Sarah T., Mrs. Leon H. Hurr, Helen N., Mrs. Lawrence C. Spieth, and Miss Elizabeth Neville Pepper, all of whom are well known in social circles of Los Angeles.

MADGE HARTELL CONNELL. That the women of the present period have won a decided place in the business world is evidenced in every line of endeavor, and of those in Los Angeles none

has a firmer grasp on affairs nor stands higher than Mrs. Madge H. Connell, who has been a resident of the city since 1885. She was born at Hicksville, Ohio, October 19, 1868, a daughter of John Emerson and Amelia Jane (Ryan) Hartell. Receiving her education in the public schools of her home town and at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1885 she came to California, where her sister, then Mrs. Daeida Wilcox, was living, the home being on Hill street on the present site of the Los Angeles Electric depot. It was in this home that she married Charles H. Connell in 1886. He was born in Jacksonville, Ill., September 12, 1858, and had arrived in Los Angeles from Topeka, Kan., in 1885. He was a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and passed away September 12, 1898. There were two children born to Mrs. Connell: Gertrude C., born, reared and educated in Los Angeles, and Ralph Hartell, born in Los Angeles in 1890 and died in 1906, aged sixteen years.

Mrs. Connell's first introduction into business was with the Out West Publishing Company, where she had charge of the advertising and circulating departments, likewise was a contributor to the columns of the magazine. From this position she became connected with the Bankers Alliance, having charge of the premium and assessment department, continuing with this company until November 15, 1898, when she became a member of the undertaking firm of Orrin Hines Co., Inc., the business being located at Seventh and Broadway, and at that time she was the only woman connected with that line of business in the city. In 1905 Mrs. Connell sold out her interest in the corporation and founded and incorporated the Connell Company, locating at No. 1051 South Grand avenue, where the business is still located and where every convenience is afforded for the conduct of the undertaking business, to which she gives her undivided attention. In the line of business she belongs to the State Funeral Directors Association. She is a member and past officer of South Gate Chapter No. 133, O. E. S., and was one of the organizers and an officer of South Gate Court, Order of Amaranth.

Mrs. Connell is essentially a business woman and in various ways has assisted many in times of distress, with no thought of recompense, and by living up to the tenets of the Golden Rule has made a success of her endeavors.

FRANK EDWARD BROWNE. Very early in the colonization of Connecticut the Browne family became identified with the task of material upbuilding and from that first American representative to the present century there have been successive generations occupied in different lines of enterprise in that eastern state. The earliest memories of Frank Edward Browne were connected with the old commonwealth, where he was born at Norwalk, January 18, 1849. His parents, Barzillai and Caroline (Smith) Browne, were likewise natives of the Nutmeg state, the former born at Wilton and the latter in Westport. Both were lifelong residents of the east, where many years ago their life work came to an end. Meanwhile they had sent their son, Frank Edward, to the public schools of Bridgeport, Conn., and had prepared him for remunerative self-reliance by apprenticing him to the trade of tinner with an uncle in the home town. With characteristic quickness of comprehension he soon grasped every detail of the trade and then advanced into other kindred lines of the hardware business. When he came to the west in 1880 and settled in Los Angeles he was well qualified for profitable association with business interests in the growing center of southwestern commerce.

The establishment of a hardware store in Los Angeles marked the beginning of the long and prosperous association of Mr. Browne with the city. Here he had his first home on Broadway, the house occupying the present site of the Morosco theatre. From time to time he invested in city real estate and the advance in valuations brought him a large degree of prosperity. Through the patenting of the Browne hot-air furnace and other devices he amassed a competency, which enabled him to retire from business early in the twentieth century. Thereafter he traveled extensively, visiting almost every nook and corner in Europe and studying with interest the customs of practically every race in the entire world. Up to the time of his death, which occurred November 4, 1912, he had traveled perhaps as extensively as any man of his age in Los Angeles. Twice married, but with no children by either union, he is survived by his second wife, who owns and occupies the beautifully located residence at No. 3219 Figueroa street and who up to the time of his death had joined him in many of his foreign trips and prolonged tours for pleas-

ure and recreation. Although a staunch Republican in national issues, politics interested him but little and he considered that municipal enterprises should be kept outside the pale of partisan manipulations. Life brought him happiness and contentment. Not alone did travel interest him, but he found great pleasure in hunting and seldom returned from a hunt without some specimens of his skill with the gun. The scientific game of chess appealed to him and he belonged to the Chess and Checker Club of Los Angeles, participating in its games when in the city. For years he also held membership in the Westminster Gun Club, while along lines more purely social he participated in the activities of the Union League. A well-rounded, symmetrical character enabled him to find profit and pleasure in every avenue along which destiny led his steps. He is remembered as one of those progressive citizens who contributed to the advancement of Los Angeles, and who in turn reaped a practical benefit from his long connection with commercial affairs in the city.

WILLIAM VON SICHEL CLARK. A man who has watched the town of Compton, Cal., grow from small beginnings, and has himself been instrumental in the progress of the place in which he is now a prosperous property-owner, William Von Sichel Clark, a native of Hancock county, Ill., has advanced with the advancement of the town and is now well known and respected in the California city where he has chosen to make his home. His early life having been spent on a farm in Illinois where he was born July 16, 1834, Mr. Clark naturally turned his attention to farming in California after coming to this state in 1870. The land which he rented and farmed in Compton when first coming to the state, he left after a year, removing to the vicinity of Los Nietos, Cal., where he continued farming for another year, then returning to Compton, where he found employment on a ranch. For thirteen years he held the position of engineer on a threshing machine for W. H. Carpenter, later spending ten years hauling freight to the mines at Cerro Gordo, Lone Pine, Bishop, Providence Mountain and various other places, at first starting from Los Angeles and later from Caliente and Mojave when the railroad was completed to those points. In this occupation he met with great success and with

the money thus made Mr. Clark returned to Compton once more, where he invested in real estate, purchasing one hundred and fifty feet of land, seventy-five feet and sixty-five feet respectively in separate lots on the main business street of the town. At the time he came to Compton the town was in its infancy, very few houses having been as yet erected, and Mr. Clark, by his long residence there and the active interest he has taken in the place, has proved himself a pioneer with the true spirit. Six houses were built by him, and one store, and for some time he also ran a rooming-house there.

At the present time Mr. Clark is the owner of several valuable house lots in the town. He was also deputy sheriff of the county for a year, to which office he brought his best endeavor, always being successful in returning with his man when sent out on duty. He has always been a Republican, though never an aspirant for any office. His wife, Mary Anna Garey, a native of the state of Maryland, died in 1907, and his one daughter, now Mrs. Susan M. Bentley, is a resident of Los Angeles.

MELVILLE DOZIER. That California is noted the world over for the splendid character of her public schools is due largely to the fact that the conditions in this state have been such as to attract the men and women of a high type to the educational work, and this in itself has led to the further condition of proper remuneration, which has tended to keep persons of superior qualifications and capabilities in this profession. Owing to these facts, possibly, but true nevertheless, is the noteworthy fact that there is no state in the Union today which can show a finer body of educators and teachers than can California, and but very few that can in any way compare with her in this particular. Prominent among the men who have helped to make the state world-famous for its educational system is Melville Dozier, for several years past assistant superintendent of schools for the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Dozier is one of the veteran educators of the coast, having come to California in 1868, and so for almost fifty years has been identified with the schools of this state.

Mr. Dozier is a native of South Carolina, and was born in Georgetown, May 22, 1846, the son of

Anthony and Catherine (Cuttino) Dozier. He received his education at the State Military School in South Carolina, attending there from 1862 to 1864, and after the war entering the Furman University, from which he graduated in 1867. The Military Academy as a whole entered the Confederate army during the last year of the Civil war, serving under General Jenkins in Jenkins Brigade, C. S. A. Soon after graduation Mr. Dozier determined to come west and almost immediately he entered the profession of teaching. He reached California in 1868 and with the exception of two years, 1870 and 1871, spent in teaching in Nevada, he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Solano county, Cal., until 1874. In that year he was engaged as principal of the Santa Rosa high school, occupying this position from 1874 to 1884.

It was in 1884 that Mr. Dozier came to Los Angeles, and since that time he has made this city his home and has been identified continuously with the educational work of the city and of the state. From 1884 to 1906 he was professor of mathematics at the State Normal school located here, and during the greater part of that time he was also vice-principal of the Normal school. In 1906 he temporarily gave up active teaching work and accepted a position as auditor for the Los Angeles Aqueduct Department, and was also a member of the Board of Education of Los Angeles city, which positions he occupied until 1910, when he again assumed his educational duties, this time in his present capacity of assistant superintendent of Los Angeles schools.

Mr. Dozier has so long been an integral part of the local educational work that he is especially well informed as to all details affecting the schools and their administration, and many of the present teachers have at former times been under his direction at the Normal school. This places him in especially close touch with the teaching body and gives him unusual power for effective work.

Aside from his professional position in the city, Mr. Dozier is well known in business circles. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is also associated with various city and civic clubs that are working for the betterment of municipal conditions. Other organizations of which Mr. Dozier is a member are the Southern California Academy of Science, Upsilon Chapter Chi Psi,



John M. Arthur

the N. E. A., and for thirty-five years he was a deacon in the Baptist church.

The marriage of Mr. Dozier and Miss Elizabeth Wilds Edwards occurred at Greenville, S. C., in 1874. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dozier are well known in Los Angeles, where they enjoy the admiration of many friends and acquaintances.

MRS. KATE McARTHUR. One of the pioneer women of California and a resident of Los Angeles for more than forty years, Mrs. Kate McArthur has witnessed the gradual changes that have changed the little Spanish village into a thriving metropolis of rare beauty and charm, known the wide world over as a city of beautiful homes, wonderful flowers and unrivaled business opportunities. At one time her home was in the heart of a beautiful orange grove at the corner of what is now Washington and Figueroa streets, which she helped her husband plant and nurture, and which they happily anticipated would produce them an income for their declining years, never anticipating that within their lifetime this would be the site of beautiful, stately homes and towering business blocks. Other changes have been watched with equal interest by this clever woman, but none have quite so gripped her heart as did the changes of fortune which deprived her of her beloved grove.

Mrs. McArthur was Miss Kate Durfy when she first came to Los Angeles, in 1874, then a girl of nineteen. She was the daughter of Patrick Durfy and his wife Catherine, both natives of Ireland. They were reared on the Emerald Isle and married there, later coming to America and settling on a farm in New York state, where the present Mrs. McArthur was born. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are now residents of Los Angeles, as follows: Mrs. Mary McCann, who resides on West Pico street; Peter Durfy, of Hollywood, owner of the city water plant at Sherman; Mrs. McArthur; and Miss Ella Durfy.

The mother died when Mrs. McArthur was but five years of age and she was reared in the home of a family named Tiffany. She grew up in Otsego county, N. Y., near Mt. Vision and Oneonta, and received her education in the

public schools of the state. When she was but sixteen she came to California with Mrs. Kenyon, a niece of the family with whom she had lived since her mother's death. For several years they remained in Eureka, Humboldt county, where the family first located, but when Mrs. McArthur was nineteen the family removed to Los Angeles. The following year Miss Durfy was married to John McArthur, then a prosperous young carriage maker of the Angel City, and has since made this city her home.

John McArthur was a Canadian by birth, having been born at Martintown about 1836 or 1837. The church where the registration of his birth was made burned when he was an infant, and his mother dying soon after, there is no definite record of the exact date of this auspicious event; but at the time of his death in 1911 it was generally believed by himself and the members of his family that he was about seventy-four or seventy-five years of age. His father was John McArthur, also born in Canada, but of purest Scotch descent and a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in both of which details the mother was like him. The father was married twice, and was the father of children by each of his wives. The first wife bore six children, Archibald, Jessie, Donald, Mary, John (late resident of Los Angeles), and Duncan, the only member of the family residing in Los Angeles at present. The children by the second union are Alexander, James and Christie.

The call of the West claimed John McArthur in 1856, and he determined to come to California, making the trip via the Isthmus route and landing at San Francisco. At first he followed his trade of carriage-maker in Sacramento, but when he had accumulated sufficient funds he went to Placerville and engaged in placer mining. He did not meet with the great success he had anticipated, however, and soon returned to his trade. Later he removed to Los Angeles, where the demands for such skill as he possessed were great, and worked for John Golener and Louis Roeder in carriage shops, being thus employed when he met his future wife, to whom he was married July 11, 1875.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. McArthur made his first real-estate investment in Los Angeles, securing a ten-acre tract at what is

now the corner of Washington and Figueroa streets. This he planted to seedling oranges, planting the seeds and raising the trees himself with the assistance of his clever wife. They did not anticipate that the growth of the city would ever absorb their little grove, and builded their home there, expecting to make it a permanent residing place. He continued to follow his trade, although he hoped to give this up as soon as the grove was in bearing. Mrs. McArthur recalls these days as the happiest of her life and declares that even the later years of prosperity failed to hold the joy that filled the time when she and her husband were building their first home, planting their trees and watching them grow.

The boom of 1888 swept the residence portion of the city in their direction, however, and responding to much pressure Mr. McArthur sold seven of his ten acres to a syndicate which platted the tract, with Lovelace avenue running through its center, and sold it in city lots. Mr. McArthur retained a substantial interest in the property and it netted him a handsome profit. Later he platted the remaining three acres himself and sold the lots from time to time, much profit accruing from the transaction. With his increasing prosperity other interests claimed the attention and co-operation of the former carriage-maker, and he was associated with various enterprises from time to time with varying results, but his good judgment insured a net profit always. One of his several undertakings was silver mining in Orange county, while his real-estate undertakings and investments in Los Angeles were very profitable and also very extensive.

The active interest of Mr. McArthur in the affairs of the city continued until the time of his death, November 30, 1911. Since that time his widow has continued to reside in Los Angeles, where she has a handsome home on Belmont avenue. She is a prominent member of the Unitarian Church, where she is active in all church work, and has a wide circle of admiring friends. Another of the interests of Mrs. McArthur lies in the work of the Southern California Pioneer Society, with which she is actively connected.

Mr. and Mrs. McArthur were the parents of two children, both daughters. Viola C., the first born, makes her home with her mother, and

is her constant companion and most intimate friend, while Myrtle A. is the wife of Oliver Nauth, a well-known newspaper man connected with the Tribune-Express.

JOSEPH JORDAN. Coming to Alhambra when the town was in its infancy, in 1887, and opening up a small bakery in a tent on Main street, where for some time he conducted a growing business, Joseph Jordan has since that time been a resident of the beautiful San Gabriel valley suburb, and is today one of its leading citizens. From this small beginning he developed and extended his business undertaking, and as one of the pioneer merchants of the town he has grown and prospered continually since. After a short time he rented the I. V. W. block and for two years conducted his bakery there. He next leased a lot on Garfield street and erected a building of his own, suitable for the conduct of his business, in which location he continued for thirteen years. He then bought a lot on Main street and erected a more substantial and modern building, in which for several years he continued to run his bakery business. The property is now leased, Mr. Jordan having retired from his former occupation, and is now giving his entire time to the management of his extensive real estate and property interests, and to the care and enjoyment of his home place. This home place is located on Alhambra road and consists of three acres, all of which is set in fruit. Mr. Jordan has made many real estate investments in Alhambra and vicinity and has used such wisdom and foresight that he has reaped a handsome profit from his ventures. In 1910 he erected the Alhambra Hotel, a handsome modern structure, which is thoroughly up to date in every respect and a credit to the thriving little city. The property is leased to a good advantage to all concerned.

Mr. Jordan is a native of Germany, having been born in Bavaria, September 2, 1856. He passed his boyhood in his native city, receiving his education there, and later learning the bakery trade. In 1883 he determined to come to America and for a time was located at Bloomington, Ill., working at his trade there for three years. He came to California in the spring of 1886 and for a very short time was with Louis Ebinger, the

pioneer baker of Los Angeles. The little town of Alhambra was just being developed and the opportunities offered there appealed to Mr. Jordan and on March 26, 1887, he transferred his interests to that place, where he has since remained. His interests in Alhambra prospered from the first and he soon became an integral part of the thriving little city. He has been associated with all movements for progress and general betterment, and stands four-square for right and a general forward movement of the community, as against all other policies. He has always advocated the improvement of the city along substantial lines and not a few of the movements along this line have received much impetus from his support.

The marriage of Mr. Jordan occurred in the Fatherland, uniting him with Miss Fanny Kleinle, who like himself was a native of Germany. The eldest of their three daughters, Grace, became the wife of Roy Harvey, and they live in Alaska. Anna is the wife of Joe Joudan of Los Angeles. Minnie is the wife of Frank Letchner of Alhambra and the mother of one son, Willie. Mrs. Jordan passed away in 1891.

GUY B. BARHAM. While not a native of California, Guy B. Barham is a thorough westerner, his birthplace being in the sister state of Oregon. His life has been spent in the west, and mostly in California, he being but a babe when his parents came to this state. Since then he has made his home within its confines, and the years of his manhood have been passed principally in and near Los Angeles. Starting at the bottom of the ladder he has steadily climbed into a place of prominence and influence in the affairs of the city and of the state, having served at various times in positions of trust and power, and always with the greatest of satisfaction to the public, his service being distinguished for its clean, business-like administration of the affairs that came under his control. As would be natural with one whose faith in the fortunes of the city has always been one of his strongest characteristics, Mr. Barham has from time to time invested in Los Angeles real estate, with the result that today he holds property of great value, and the end is not yet.

It was at The Dalles, Ore., March 21, 1864, that Guy B. Barham was born, the son of Richard M. and Martha (Arnold) Barham. When he was two years old the parents removed to Watsonville, Cal., and later, in 1873, settled at Anaheim. Here the son received his early education, attending the grade schools at Anaheim and later completing his education in the schools of Los Angeles. It was in 1883 that the family came to this city to make their home, and a year later young Barham became a railway postal clerk, running on the Southern Pacific lines. From this on his progress was steady, one step being gained after another, until he has reached the top of the ladder. In 1888 he became deputy collector of the internal revenue service at Los Angeles, but resigned in 1890 to engage in the custom house and internal revenue brokerage business, which line of occupation he has since continued to follow.

The public has claimed the services of this capable young man several times, however, calling him from his private occupations to fill a position of trust for the public good. He has always responded to such summons with the best of his ability, and has rendered a service of which he may well be proud, and for which his city and his fellow citizens may well be grateful. Prominent among such occasions may be mentioned his work as police commissioner of Los Angeles, from 1895 to 1896, and his service as president of the board of bank commissioners of California, from 1902 to 1906, both being positions in which his influence was widely felt, and which give indication of the esteem in which he is held in the city and state of his adoption.

Socially Mr. Barham is very popular. He is a prominent member of the California and Jonathan Clubs and of the Los Angeles Country Club. He is also an active member of the Elks, and close in the inner circles of all important matters pertaining to the welfare of the local order. In the north he is well known through his membership in the Bohemian Club, this being a direct result of his great popularity while in the service of the state. His wife, who like himself is a popular member of their social circle, was before her marriage Miss Marie Humphreys Baby, of Detroit, Mich., at which place they were married August 4, 1903. They have one child, a daughter, born April 6, 1915.

Altogether Mr. Barham is one of the most prominent of the California pioneers, a man of great business ability, possessing a public record for splendid service that has won him a lasting place in the annals of his city and in the esteem of his fellow citizens. In addition to the interests already mentioned it may be said that Mr. Barham holds the controlling interest in the Los Angeles Evening Herald and directs the policy of that paper.

A. E. ENGELHARDT, M. D. As mayor of Glendora for the past two terms, vice-president of the Glendora Bank and the instigator of many local improvements, Dr. A. E. Engelhardt is rightly recognized as one of the leading citizens of Glendora. He has made his home there since 1887, and now owns extensive real estate throughout the state, principally in the southern part. He is keenly interested in fruit culture and most of his property is set to orchards and groves. He has been extremely successful and has accumulated much property. The town of Glendora owes many things to Dr. Engelhardt, he having been one of the pioneer boomers of the locality. It was he who erected the first modern business building there, which was occupied by his drug business, which he operated in partnership with his brother, John P. Engelhardt.

Dr. Engelhardt is a native of Ohio county, Ind., born August 28, 1856, the son of Henry D. and Anna (Diel) Engelhardt, both natives of Germany, where they were reared and educated and where they married. They left their native land early in the '40s and came to America, eventually locating in Ohio county, Ind. When the son was eleven years of age the family removed to Kentucky, where they resided for five years, and then again moved, this time going to Missouri. Dr. Engelhardt received his medical education in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical College, and after his graduation practiced for three years in Platte county, Mo. In 1887 he came to California and located at Glendora, where he has since made his home, practicing medicine there for twenty-three years. For three years he served as postmaster, and engaged in the drug business in partnership with his brother under the firm name of Engelhardt Brothers. After a time, however, the splendid opportunities in real estate appealed to Dr. Engelhardt and he became interested in the de-

velopment of ranch lands and orchards and has for many years been so engaged. He has planted many orange and lemon groves and later sold them, after they had come into bearing. He bought eighty acres of raw brush land south of the town and planted twenty-seven acres to oranges, and put down one of the first wells in the valley. Later he sold this property to Pasadena investors. Dr. Engelhardt's home place is a five acre tract, and this he has improved, planting orange and lemon trees and developing the same. He also owns a fine ten acre lemon grove in the valley, twenty acres at Corona and a forty acre fruit ranch at Exeter, Tulare county.

Dr. Engelhardt has done much for the community in the way of commercial and educational development. He rendered valuable service on the school board, and his work as mayor of the municipality is of an exceptionally high order. He has been instrumental in having many splendid improvements made. Eight miles of electric light conduits have been built and ornamental street lights installed. Many miles of cement sidewalks have been laid, and the old water system purchased and \$62,500 worth of bonds voted for the extension of the system and the improvement and modernization thereof. Many further street improvements have also been planned and will doubtless be executed during the term of office of Dr. Engelhardt as mayor. In company with W. G. Hall he formed the Glendora Independent Water Company and sunk seven wells.

The marriage of Dr. Engelhardt occurred in 1887 in Missouri, his wife being formerly Miss Rosa Clardy. Of their union were born three sons, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles county; they are: C. C. Engelhardt, in charge of his father's ranch at Corona; W. E. Engelhardt, manager of the ranch at Exeter; and Walter L. Engelhardt, a graduate of the law department of the University of California, class of 1914, who was admitted to the bar in June of that year. He has now opened offices in the Black building in Los Angeles, for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Engelhardt is a man of great ability and is well liked by all who know him. He is possessed of splendid judgment and rare foresight, while his poise and executive ability are far above those of the average man. He is a prominent figure in the fraternal world and is a member of several well-known beneficial and fraternal orders, including



J J Moffett

the Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Brotherhood. Both Dr. and Mrs. Engelhardt take an active part in the work of the Christian Church, of which they and also their sons are members, Dr. Engelhardt having been an elder and also superintendent of the Sunday school for many years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MOFFETT. A well-to-do agriculturist of Los Angeles county and an extensive and successful apiarist, Thomas J. Moffett is prosperously engaged in his congenial occupation on one of the most pleasant homesteads in the vicinity of Sherman. His ranch contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, a large part of which is under cultivation, and with its comfortable and convenient set of farm buildings is attractive to the passer-by, giving visible evidence of the enterprise and thrift of the owner. A son of James S. Moffett, he was born July 4, 1840, in Pope county, Ark., near Dover.

Born and reared in Tennessee, James S. Moffett migrated from there to Arkansas about 1832, taking up land, and being employed as a tiller of the soil until the breaking out of the Mexican war. When that was declared he offered his services to his country, and being made captain of Company A, Arkansas Mounted Rifles, commanded by Colonel Yale, served until his death in San Antonio, Tex., where he received a soldier's burial. He married Eupha Hamilton, who was born in Tennessee, of excellent New England stock, some of her ancestors having crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower. She remained in Arkansas until 1852, when she came across the plains in an ox-team train to California, bringing her seven children with her. Locating in Ione, Amador county, she lived there until marrying again, when she came with her husband to Los Angeles, in which city she made her home until her death, at the age of seventy-two years.

A wide-awake, active little hustler of twelve years when he came with the family to California, Thomas J. Moffett worked for about a year as a farm hand, and then, although but thirteen years old, began placer mining on his own account. He was subsequently variously

employed in Amador county, working in the mines, hotel or sawmill until 1857, when as a result of the Frazer river excitement, he went there and prospected for one season. Coming to Los Angeles county in 1868, he rented land in this vicinity for two or three years, and in its management met with encouraging success. Purchasing then one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, he improved the ranch on which he has since lived, and in addition to carrying it on in an able manner has several seasons rented large tracts of near-by land in order that he might enlarge his agricultural operations. He is very practical, seizing every offered opportunity for advancing his interests, and besides carrying on general farming in a scientific manner, has made a specialty of bee raising, having at times had as many as two hundred and twenty stands, although at the present time his apiary contains but fifty stands.

January 29, 1887, Mr. Moffett married Anna G. Cottle, who was born in Missouri and came with her parents to California at an early day; her death occurred April 30, 1913. Politically Mr. Moffett supports the principles of the Democratic party by voice and vote, although in local affairs he is extremely liberal. He is retired from active business and lives in his beautiful home at Beverly Hills.

JOHN PAUL KREMPEL. The picturesque scenic attractions of Los Angeles furnish an harmonious background for original types of building and for more than twenty-five years have afforded an appropriate environment for the efforts of the pioneer architect, John Paul Kempel, whose name is indissolubly associated with many of the substantial structures that give permanence to the architecture of Southern California. That honors have been accorded him on the part of those of his own profession appears in his prominent identification with the State Board of Architecture, the American Institute of Architects, the Engineers and Architects' Association; in his secretaryship of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and in his presidency of the southern district of the state board of architecture for a period of more than ten years beginning in 1901, by appointment of Governor

Gage and by successive reappointments by Governors Pardee, Gillett and Johnson. That the general public recognizes his high talents appears in his selection as architect of many of the most expensive residences and business blocks in this section of the state. Long after his life work shall have ended these will remain to mark his genius and perpetuate his personal conception of architecture. It has not been his policy to adhere with slavish devotion to any one school of the profession; his ideal is a composite, embodying the features more or less of all schools and combining the best of the present day out of the best of the past. The Greek classic style, also the renaissance, as exhibited by St. Peter's at Rome embraces in his opinion the most popular and useful of all schools. The Spanish renaissance or mission style he considers especially well adapted to Southern California and he utilized it, although not with rigid or imitative fixedness, in the Bivouac, the residence of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis in the Wilshire district, building the beautiful structure of earth material in consonance with that style of architecture, but showing an harmonious blending with another style in the entrance, which embodies the features of the peristyle to a Grecian temple.

The early environment of John Paul Krempel was such as to develop his native love of architecture. As a boy he was familiar with the beautiful castles on the Rhine and lived near the famed town of Bingen. Born at Kreuznach, Germany, October 19, 1861, a son of John P. and Susan (Stocker) Krempel, he was sent to the gymnasium in his native town and put through a severe course of mental training. From 1880 to 1885 he studied architecture in Berlin, where he had the advantages offered by such institutions as the technical high school and the Building Academy. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles and here, through all the successive periods of retrogression or wonderful progress, he has since followed his profession. Many of the structures designed by him have been carried out by his friend and compatriot, Carl Leonardt, the builder. Included in his early work were the drawings for the old Los Angeles theatre on Spring street (later the Orpheum); a three-story brick block at Third and Spring (where the Stimson building now stands); the Turner hall on Main street (where the roundhouse once stood); the Catholic church in East Los Angeles; and the Charles Stern resi-

dence on Mission road (later destroyed by fire).

After having engaged as head draftsman for Frank J. Capitain for several years, Mr. Krempel became a partner of Mr. Capitain, but in 1894 embarked in individual practice, continuing alone until 1911, when he admitted Walter E. Erkes into partnership. The three great sugar factories at Chino, Oxnard and Huntington Beach represent his architectural skill in the line of industrial structures. He practically built the city of Oxnard in Ventura county and erected among others the hotel, grammar school, Masonic Temple, the bank buildings of Henry Oxnard and A. Levi, the Oxnard department store, the Maulhardt brick block, the quarters of the Ventura Power Company, the business block of Lehman & Waterman, together with the residences of both Mr. Lehman and Mr. Waterman. Other buildings for which he drew the plans and superintended construction are the Sunset Inn at Santa Monica, the Santa Barbara high school, the Arlington Heights grammar school, two school buildings in Los Angeles, the great Maier brewery, the Anheuser-Busch agency, the casino at Santa Monica for the Anheuser-Busch Company, the German hospital on Boyle Heights, the Hartmann apartments on Washington street, the Matthias apartments on Eighteenth and Flower, the F. A. Hartmann and L. Harris mausoleums, the Times-Mirror building on First and Broadway, the Central fire station on Figueroa street and four other engine houses for the city of Los Angeles, and the beautiful residences of the late Joseph Maier on Sixteenth and Figueroa streets, August Winstel on Twelfth and Alvarado streets, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, F. A. Hartmann, Fred Maier and Louis Schwarz, besides many other buildings, public and private, that mark the architectural advance of the great southwest.

Outside of organizations strictly professional Mr. Krempel has identified himself with the Jonathan Club and Turnverein Germania; the Sons of Hermann, of which he is past grand president; the Masons, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree, and has been active in the Knights Templars Commandery; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His family consists of his wife and three children, Jack, Paul and Lucile. Mrs. Krempel, formerly Miss Emilie Kuhrts, is a native of Los Angeles and a daughter of the honored pioneer, Jacob Kuhrts, owner and builder of the Kuhrts block at No. 107 West First street.

The family was founded in America by Henry and Catherine (Matthieson) Kuhrts, who migrated from Germany to New York in 1836. When eleven years of age Jacob Kuhrts went to sea as cabin-boy. August 6, 1848, when his ship cast anchor at San Francisco, he abandoned the life of a sailor and sought employment in the mines. In 1858 he became a pioneer of Los Angeles, where in 1865 he opened a grocery on Spring street. Besides being the first city street superintendent, he served as a fire commissioner for years and in 1889 was president of the city council. May 1, 1865, he married Susan Buehn, who was born in Baden, Germany, February 19, 1848, the sixth daughter of Martin and Lena Buehn. An uncle, John Buehn, was among the first owners of the famous Catalina Island. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhrts comprised four children, George, Emilie, Grace and Edward, of whom the eldest daughter, Mrs. Krempel, has been a life-long resident of Los Angeles, educated in its schools, interested in its philanthropies and a cultured promoter of its highest progress.

MAJOR WILLIAM S. DE VAN. The heritage of a long line of ancestors, the flower and chivalry of the south, implanted in the heart of Major De Van such a deep affection for the land of his birth that he entered the service of the Confederate army and served with recognized efficiency as an officer under Stonewall Jackson, of honored memory throughout the southland. The possession of fine mental powers led to his appointment for important official positions under Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy, yet so great was his military skill and physical courage that he also fought in the heat of battle and at the front of his regiment. Many of the most desperate encounters of the war left an indelible impression upon his mind through personal participation. It was his good fortune to escape wounds, but often he saw his friends, the gallant young soldiers of the south, fall by his side. Born in Alabama November 10, 1839, a son of William and Adeline (White) De Van, and educated in Mississippi, he was at the threshold of maturity when the Civil war began. Every fibre of his being thrilled with patriotic devotion for the south and with the fiery ardor of youth he gave himself to the cause which he be-

lieved to be right. The war ended, the president of the lost cause, himself a most intimate friend of the elder De Van, in exile, plantations ruined and commerce destroyed, he with a multitude of other devoted young southerners set himself resolutely to work at the task of rehabilitation, and in advancing the welfare of the southland he gained prosperity and financial independence for himself, being for years successfully engaged as a cotton broker in New Orleans, where he was a leading member of the Cotton and Stock Exchanges.

A pleasure tour through the west in 1882 gave to Mr. De Van his first glimpse of Los Angeles and impressed him so favorably with the possibilities of the then small city that in 1886 he came to make this his permanent home. From that year until his death, October 28, 1901, he was a prominent factor in realty development and handled large tracts of land, at times in the interests of others, but principally for himself. While success crowned his identification with Los Angeles it is not to be presumed that he met with no difficulties or that there were no obstacles to overcome. He saw the high tide of progress caught in the sullen under-current of the panic of 1889 and only a few years later he saw another era of financial depression descend upon the country, but as success did not unduly elate, so defeat did not unduly daunt his optimistic spirit. That he was able to overcome obstacles is proof of the latent qualities of the man. At no time in his career did he enter the political arena; in fact, politics was to a degree distasteful to him and he maintained an independent attitude that kept him aloof from any party. In religion he was of the Episcopalian faith.

The marriage of Major William Simpson De Van was solemnized at New Orleans September 24, 1868, and united him with Mary M. Winkley, daughter of John F. and Susan S. (Todd) Winkley, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Maine. Mrs. De Van, a native of New Orleans, was educated there. Five children comprise the family, namely: Frank W., of New York City; Mary A., the wife of Dr. T. L. Patterson, of Kentucky; Durward S., of Los Angeles; Leo C., of New Orleans; and Matilda, who resides with Mrs. De Van on West Twenty-fourth street, Los Angeles. The only son now residing in this city, Durward S., was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1876; his marriage united him with Miss Rita

Merrill. For five years he was employed in the National Bank of California, in which his father officiated as a director for a considerable period. Since 1902 he has engaged in the real estate business and in the sale of stocks and bonds, and is a member of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange. Among local organizations with which he is connected may be mentioned the California and Los Angeles Country Clubs.

GEORGE GEPHARD. In the far-away days when the name of California was as magic to draw the gold-seeker and a lure to miners from every part of the world, there crossed the plains from Pennsylvania a German youth, rugged of frame, sinewy of muscle and capable of great endurance in hardships, a typical frontiersman of the period. Although this young gold-seeker was a native of Germany, born in 1830, he had no recollection of the country of his birth, for he had been brought to America when an infant in arms, and his early memories were associated with a German settlement in Pennsylvania. The monotony of work at home, livened only by chance village happenings, was broken by the exciting news concerning the discovery of gold in California. The love of adventure, latent in his soul, was roused to highest pitch and he began to make preparations for a trip to the then unknown country beside the sunset sea. The summer of 1850 found him traveling with an expedition of emigrants across the plains, fording rivers, winding around mountain trails, pursuing paths blazed by earlier travelers and finally landing, weary in body, empty of purse, but rich in hope, at the destination of the caravans of that era, the mines. Laborious was the task that awaited him, but his rugged constitution seemed not to suffer in the least from the strenuous manual work, the exposure in mine and camp or the lack of the appetizing and abundant fare that had been his daily portion in the old Pennsylvania home. Aside from mining he engaged in lumbering in Nevada county and at one time owned a tollgate from Grass Valley to Smartville.

After twenty-five strenuous and profitable years in the northern part of the state, in 1875 Mr. Gephard came to Southern California and from that year until his death in 1901 he was a resident of Los Angeles, a well-known property

owner, progressive citizen and firm believer in the growing prosperity of his adopted community. In his investments he exercised discrimination and displayed sagacious judgment, so that at the time of his death he held the title to very valuable property on Broadway, Hill, Fifth and Temple streets, in addition to his old home place on North Grand avenue and other real estate. Citizenship with him was not limited to the narrow round of personal profit. To an unusual degree he was loyal to his city, devoted to the civic welfare, proud of any advance made in educational matters, a contributor to movements of far-reaching results. Every great and beneficial measure had in him a firm although quiet supporter, but if he had a "hobby" it might be said to have been the State Normal School. When a site was to be purchased for this institution, in order to secure the desired appropriation, he personally assumed charge of solicitations and raised the \$8,000 needed for the buying of the land. There were many who in later years testified to the inestimable value of his services in that crisis, but at the time it required an optimistic spirit and boundless faith in the city's future to push a matter none too popular.

Partisanship had no place in the mental attributes of George Gephard, although he was a staunch Republican and active in the interests of the party. First and foremost and beyond all else, he was a public-spirited citizen and championed all worthy movements, irrespective of political ties. For one term he served as a member of the city council and for years he held membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Although his party was then in the minority, he came within a few votes of being elected county treasurer. Other positions would have been tendered him had his ambitions turned in such direction, but he was an unassuming man, fond of private life and the quietude of home, caring little for the stress of politics or official associations. Religion united with the other elements that rounded his character and perfected his life. For a long period prior to his death he held membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Los Angeles, of which he served for ten years as treasurer and to the maintenance of which he was a most liberal contributor. At Grass Valley, this state, September 14, 1863, he married Miss Mary Frances Graves, daughter of Daniel and Sophia T. (Temple) Graves, the father a pioneer of 1849 and a



Alonzo C. Potter

gold-miner during that period of history. Of a family of five children Mr. and Mrs. Gephard lost three by death. There now survive two daughters: Frances B., widow of Capt. J. J. Meyler, and Mary M., wife of George I. Kyte; also one grandchild, Robert Meyler, now a student in Cornell University.

ALONZO C. POTTER. It is the proud claim of Los Angeles that no other city has attracted to its permanent citizenship so large a proportion of men of mental acumen, fine personality, splendid energies and forceful character, and certainly none other has been able in so large a degree to arouse an intensity of devotion and fervor of loyalty that lies at the foundation of all civic advancement. Particularly noticeable were these traits in the character of the late Alonzo C. Potter, whose keen perception led him to select Los Angeles as the city destined to become the metropolis of the great southwest and whose faith knew no wavering in the midst of financial depressions and the discouragements incident to a nascent environment. In the end his faith was vindicated and his judgment justified. With all the changes that destiny brought to his adopted city in the thirty-five years of his identification therewith, the ultimate achievements were those of marvelous progress, bringing in their charge wealth and contentment and personal prominence to him as to other pioneers who had borne the brunt of every civic effort.

The call of the west took Mr. Potter from his boyhood home at Marion, N. Y., to Iowa, where he had a conservatory of music in Fairfield. Talented in music and a lifelong devotee of the art, he yet deserted it for the fascinating role of pioneer real-estate operator after his arrival in Los Angeles in 1879. Shortly after coming here he bought four acres for \$8000. The tract extended south and west from near Seventh and Figueroa streets and through the center of the property he opened Potter Park avenue. The residence occupied grounds extending from Potter Park avenue to Eighth street and back for one block, thus giving ample space for the landscape decorations that made the property one of the most beautiful on the street. A delightful hospitality radiated from this elegant home. At the time it was erected

Los Angeles perhaps had less than eleven thousand souls; ten years later the population had grown to fifty thousand and when, at the age of seventy-eight years, December 9, 1912, Mr. Potter breathed his last in the same old home, the city of his choice had grown to be the home of little less than one-half million persons and the old homestead, a mere slice of what he had paid \$8000 for at the time of his arrival, was worth probably twenty times that amount, while he had other realty holdings to give him a place among the wealthy citizens of Los Angeles. In this substantial manner was his faith in the city vindicated. Nor was he less honored in social life than successful in realty operations. His home was the center of an old-fashioned hospitality that knew no stint. Strangers often came to view his private grounds, being particularly interested in what was said to be the oldest rubber tree in Southern California, although the other trees and the flowers were well worthy of admiring attention. To these visitors he was uniformly courteous, but it was especially among the friends of long years of association that he was seen at his best and that his gracious dignity melted into the freedom of intimate intercourse.

Religion mingled with the other elements that ennobled the character of Mr. Potter and deepened the influence of his purposeful life. For years and until his death he officiated as a deacon of the First Baptist Church, of which his widow, Mrs. Della E. Potter, and her daughter are still members. The fine organ that is the pride of the congregation was the gift of Mr. Potter in 1884, and was removed to the present church in 1898. For a time he was connected with the old Baptist College. Owing to his long and influential association with the work of the congregation, his funeral was held in the church and the organ pealed forth a last requiem over a life well spent, a character crowned by Christian principles and uniting a fine mind with a charitable heart. Besides his widow Mr. Potter is survived by an only daughter, Katherine, whose husband, Dr. A. H. Winter, passed away November 1, 1912, and whose life, from the time of her birth at the old family residence on Figueroa street, has been associated with this section of the city.

MRS. LUELLA M. McDONALD. For many years, in fact since 1874, when she first came to Los Angeles for her husband's health and settled in Laurel Canyon, Mrs. Luella McDonald has been intimately associated with the history of the county and has been an important factor in its development. She was then Mrs. Kimble, but her first husband lived only until 1880, and within a comparatively recent period she was married to Mr. McDonald. As Mrs. Kimble she was associated with her husband in many business enterprises of importance, and after his death continued to conduct her affairs with wisdom and foresight. She is at present the owner of much valuable real estate in Los Angeles and the suburbs, and has erected a large number of houses on property of her own, both for rental and for purposes of sale. She is prominent in social circles and possesses a great many warm friends and admirers.

The life history of Mrs. McDonald is full of interest and action, for she has always been wide awake and keenly alive to all that has passed about her, and has lived deeply and well. She is descended from good old Dutch stock, although herself a native of West Pittston, Pa. Her father was Nicholas Wycoff Lowe, a native of Holland and reared in Germany, being educated at the famous German university of Heidelberg. He was the son of Henry S. Lowe, a native of Germany and a minister of the Lutheran church. His mother was Leah Wycoff, a native of Holland, where she was reared and educated and where her marriage to Henry S. Lowe occurred. Her parents wrought in linen and flax, raising the flax and manufacturing the cloth on their own place. After their marriage the young Lutheran minister and his wife lived for several years in Berlin, where he preached in the state Lutheran church. There were six children born of their union, and two of the sons were educated at Heidelberg. Of these Nicholas, the father of Mrs. McDonald, was next to the youngest, the other members being Hannah, Cornelius, Mary, Catharine and John. The family name was originally spelled Loew, but was later changed to the present spelling of Lowe.

Nicholas Lowe came to New Jersey in the early '40s, when he was still a young man. He resided there for a short time, familiarizing himself with the customs of the new country, and later located in Pennsylvania, where he was admitted

to the bar and commenced the practice of law at Wilkes-Barre. He was married at Dallas, Pa., April 1, 1847, to Miss Clarinda Honneywell, a native of that city. She was the daughter of William Honneywell who was the first man to settle in Dallas township, Luzerne county, Pa. Young Mr. Lowe continued the practice of law for a number of years, when failing health compelled him to seek a more active occupation. He accordingly went into the lumber business, in which he prospered, amassing an appreciable fortune from his efforts.

The reports that were sent back to Germany by the son who had come to America were so flattering that within three years, after Nicholas Lowe crossed the water his parents followed him, locating also at Dallas, Pa., where the father died at the early age of forty-four years. His mother continued to reside in Pennsylvania until her death in 1904, she being then but fifty-seven years of age.

In the family of Nicholas Lowe and his wife there were born five children, of whom Luella Marie, now Mrs. McDonald, was the first born. The others were Mariannette, now the wife of James Mayo, of Pittston, Pa.; Emma H., who died at the age of five years; Eliza A., who died at the age of seven years; and Stella V., now the wife of William Kennedy, a resident of Los Angeles and a member of the firm of F. W. Braun, wholesale druggists. The girlhood of Mrs. McDonald was passed in Luzerne county, Pa., where she attended private schools, later also attending the Wyoming Academy and Seminary at Kingston in the beautiful Wyoming valley. Here she completed the classical course in 1862, the youngest member of her class. She then entered the Normal School at Bloomsburg, taking a special teachers' course, and after finishing she taught in Pittston, Pa., and Pontiac City, Mich., for a period of three years. She was married April 9, 1872, in Luzerne county, Pa., to Oscar F. Kimble, also a native of Pennsylvania. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Kimble was taken ill with pneumonia, and was left almost an invalid. His health continuing to be a matter of much concern, they determined to come to California about eighteen months after their marriage, and arriving at Los Angeles settled in Laurel Canyon in 1874. Here they went into the bee business and built up the Western Star Apiary into a large and prosperous concern. They commenced their un-

dertaking with but sixty hives, and soon increased their supply until they eventually possessed more than a thousand stands of bees. They were the pioneer apiarists of Laurel Canyon, and since then there have been many who have followed in their footsteps, but none with greater success.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimble were pioneers in the truest sense of the word. They came to California by way of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific to San Francisco, and down the coast by boat to San Pedro. There were no wharves at San Pedro then, and a lighter transported them and their goods to the shore, as a part of the cargo on the boat was the first lumber for the wharves at Santa Monica and for the building of the first house there. There was a vast difference in Los Angeles also. Speaking of the city at that time, Mrs. McDonald says: "When you got beyond Third street you were in the country." The life in Laurel Canyon was a real pioneer existence. The nearest white neighbor was four miles away, and Mrs. McDonald remembers very well meeting Vasques, the noted bandit, who was executed in 1874, when he was at liberty in the hills. Mr. Kimble planted the first Irish potatoes to be marketed in this locality. He was prominent in many of the local affairs, being a popular member of the local gun club, and the best wing shot in the state. He was actively interested in the construction of the first wharf at South Santa Monica, and altogether with his wife invested some \$1400 in the venture. It was built by a corporation which Mr. Kimble and a party of friends organized under the corporate name of the South Santa Monica Wharf Company and of which he was the first secretary. Other officers of the company were Ivan A. Weid, president, and L. Lichtenberger, treasurer. The life of this company was short, its financial failure following within a few years, but its work was an important step in the development of Santa Monica.

Another enterprise which was fostered and developed by Mr. Kimble was the use of cement in construction work. He was the first man to introduce this plan in Los Angeles county, his consignment of cement being the first brought into the county, and coming down from San Francisco by water.

Although the financial affairs of this enterprising young couple were prospering in their new home, it became apparent that Mr. Kimble could not possibly live for long, and they disposed of

their interests and returned to their former home in Pittston, Pa., where his death occurred in 1880. Mrs. Kimble continued to reside at Pittston for a year, taking up the study of elocution and making much progress. A serious throat trouble, however, made it impossible for her to follow this line professionally, and she later determined to return to Los Angeles and make her home here. This she accordingly did, and since her return has been actively associated with the development of the city. She owns much valuable property and has built twenty-three dwelling houses in Los Angeles county, which she has sold to advantage.

While a woman of more than ordinary business ability, Mrs. McDonald also has decided literary tastes. Her library is well stocked with the works of the best authors and with these she is delightfully familiar. One of her keenest interests of recent years centers about the Southern California Historical Society, in all of the affairs of which she takes an active part. She is vitally interested in all matters pertaining to the history of California, and has made much valuable research into the musty records of the early days. She is a warm personal friend of Prof. James M. Guinn, Southern California's historian, and together they have done valuable work along historical lines.

Mrs. McDonald is known as a generous and philanthropic woman and her good works are legion. She is a prominent member of the English Lutheran Church on West Thirty-sixth place, and is also well known in Odd Fellow circles and a popular member of the Rebekahs.

JOHN F. McELHENNEY. To be remembered by a host of friends as always kind, considerate and thoughtful—by an even larger number of general and business acquaintances for the same kindness, consideration and thoughtfulness in this less personal field, and to rank among the business men of a great city as a man of sterling worth, integrity of character and staunch business principles, is no mean record to leave behind on crossing the "Great Divide." And it is such a record that remains with all who knew John F. McElhenney, either as friend, acquaintance or business associate during the long years of his residence in Los Angeles.

Although born in New York state, Mr. McElheny passed the greater part of his life on the Pacific coast, and most of that time in Los Angeles. He was born in New York City, August 18, 1864, the son of James and Alice McElheny. The father gave up his life for his country, he having enlisted in the Civil war, and thereafter the mother continued to live in New York, where the son later received his education in the public schools. When about sixteen years of age Mr. McElheny came to San Francisco with the family and, apprenticing himself to a printer, devoted his energies to the mastery of the trade. For five years he remained in the Bay city, and then came south to Los Angeles.

While San Francisco had, to the mind of the sixteen-year-old lad, been really a city of dreams, to the young man Los Angeles was the realization of these dreams, and here he determined to remain. Eventually he established himself in business, organizing the McElheny Printing Company, which is at present one of the best known printing houses in the city. Beginning in a small way, this enterprise grew and flourished under the able management of Mr. McElheny, who continued as the active head of the establishment up to the time of his death. As a result he has left a monument of stability and prosperity which is well worthy the splendid business record of its founder.

Although quiet and conservative in manner, Mr. McElheny was nevertheless closely associated with the life of the city in many ways, and his influence was felt wherever he was to be found. He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus in Los Angeles, and was an important factor in the organization of the order here, and also in its prosperity and growth, especially during those first vital years, when the society was young. He served in numerous capacities, at one time being deputy grand knight. He was a lifelong believer in the Catholic faith and a communicant at St. Vincent's church. Fraternally he was a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., in which he had many friends and admirers.

During the year 1909 Mr. McElheny returned to New York City for a brief visit and while there was married to Miss Ave Maria Martin, on September 15, in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mrs. McElheny was the daughter of Walter and Margaret Martin. Following his marriage in New York Mr. McElheny returned to Los Angeles

with his bride and established a pleasant home. Here his children, John and Alice, were born, and here, together with their mother, they still reside. In the death of John McElheny, which occurred February 13, 1913, Los Angeles lost one of her staunchest and most loyal citizens.

JAMES H. BLANCHARD. A man well known in legal circles and an active citizen in Los Angeles for almost thirty-five years is James H. Blanchard, who has watched the city's growth from a straggling village, until today it can make the boast of being the metropolis of the Pacific coast. A native of Michigan, he was born in Niles in December, 1847, a son of Jonathan and Matilda (Ingraham) Blanchard, the latter born in New York. The father was a descendant of New England ancestors, and he himself was born in the East, his parents then living in Vermont. Until attaining mature years his life was associated with scenes and events surrounding his birthplace, but subsequently he removed to New York state, still later going to Michigan. It was in the latter state that his marriage with Miss Ingraham occurred, and there the parents rounded out their lives, the father passing away in 1864 and the mother surviving until 1889. From the latter state the father answered the summons for able-bodied men in the defense of the cause of the north, enlisting as a member of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment.

Of the two sons comprising the parental family Harlow L. makes his home in Santa Monica, while James H. is the attorney of Los Angeles previously mentioned. From the common schools in the vicinity of his Michigan home he passed to the high school, his training there fitting him for entry into the University of Michigan, graduating from the literary department in 1870, and from the law department in 1872. It was with this preparation that he came to Los Angeles the following year and opened a law office. Substantial growth in any line of endeavor is often apt to be slow, and for that very reason when the object sought has been gained it is cherished all the more for the labor and patience expended. This has been the experience of Mr. Blanchard, for the large practice which he controls today represents the labor and study of years. As a recompense



H. D. Rorer

he has the satisfaction of claiming as his clients many of the well-known and influential business men of Los Angeles. His office is in the Temple block.

It was some time after his location in Los Angeles that Mr. Blanchard met the lady who was to become his wife, his marriage with Miss Lucy U. Shackelford occurring in this city in 1884. She is of southern parentage and was born in Virginia. Mr. Blanchard is esteemed for his many admirable and exemplary traits of character, his unflinching good nature and general interest in all that tends to benefit his home city. The possession of these qualities shows nowhere more prominently than in the work connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, and as a member of the visiting committee of the City Hospital.

ABRAM EHLE POMEROY. To Abram Ehle Pomeroy, as well as to his father, Charles Watrous Pomeroy, California owes much, A. E. Pomeroy being a prominent capitalist of the city of Los Angeles, actively interested in the development of the new towns in this section of the state, in railroad enterprises and in corporations which have made possible the erection of thousands of new buildings in Los Angeles, while the father was a conspicuous figure in connection with the earlier development of the state.

On both sides of the family Mr. Pomeroy is descended from New England forbears who were active in the history of our country in colonial days, the yet earlier ancestors of the family having been connected with the Normans in England. Born in Clinton, Lenawee county, Mich., October 2, 1838, Abram Ehle Pomeroy was one of a family of eight children, his father being Charles Watrous Pomeroy, a native of New York state, where he was born in 1833, and his mother Permelia (Valentine) Pomeroy, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 9, 1815, and died at San Jose, Cal., July 20, 1877. The father was a pioneer settler in Michigan while that state was yet a territory, being a captain in the Black Hawk war in that part of the country, and was later a pioneer also in California, where the family removed in 1850, settling in Santa Clara county while Abram Ehle Pomeroy was but a boy. The son's education was received in

the public schools of San Jose, Cal., and in the University of the Pacific, where he was graduated in 1863 with the degree of B. A. While completing his education, Mr. Pomeroy was also gaining experience in the newspaper world at the office of the Courier, published at Shasta, Cal., where he rose from the office of "printer's devil" to that of a compositor. Almost immediately upon his graduation from the university, Mr. Pomeroy was appointed to the position of deputy county clerk of Santa Clara county, and later to that of county clerk, which office he filled for four years, thus being engaged with the affairs of this office for a period of eight years in all. In the business world, he established himself in the grocery and hardware business in San Jose, the county-seat of Santa Clara county, a town in the upbuilding of which his father had been one of the most active workers, holding the offices there of councilman, member of the board of education and treasurer of the county, and well known in the promotion of railroad interests. Until 1881 A. E. Pomeroy continued to be known among the prominent business men of San Jose, in which year he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home and risen to distinction in real estate operations, in the developing and opening up of new territory and the laying out of new towns, both inland and beach cities, among which may be mentioned such flourishing and attractive towns at Long Beach, Alhambra, Gardena, Hermosa, Burbank, San Jacinto and San Bernardino. In his influential position as a substantial capitalist of the city, Mr. Pomeroy is enabled to promote the interest of numerous financial institutions in Southern California, and he is especially well known in connection with the work of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles, which has aided materially in the upbuilding of this city, extending loans that have been instrumental in the erecting of a vast number of new buildings. Of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association of Los Angeles, Mr. Pomeroy is vice-president, being also trustee and secretary of the University of Southern California and a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the California Club. For nine years he was president of the board of trustees of the California State Normal School at Los Angeles, also having served as president of the board of education of this city. Fraternally he is a Mason, having attained to the thirty-second de-

gree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, while in his political interests he is a member of the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members and generous supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A mere boy at the time of the removal of his family to California in the pioneer days, the life interests of Mr. Pomeroy have been wrapped up in the welfare and progress of his adopted home, where he may almost be called a "native son," since his education was received here, and all his business and other interests center here, and the names of both himself and his father, who died at the home of his son in Los Angeles in 1908, hold a high place among the loyal promoters of the interests of California.

CHARLES WATROUS POMEROY. To trace one's pedigree back to a knight of William the Conqueror while that ruler was yet in his ducal domain in Normandy is a remarkable distinction for an American of today, and lends to a present-day American family somewhat of the glamor attaching to the old families of Great Britain whose ancestors were kings and who have dwelt proudly among escutcheons and retainers in baronial halls such as Sir Walter Scott loves to describe. The family of Pomeroy, now an extensive one in this country, can claim for itself this honor, being descended from one of the knights of the Norman Conqueror, who fought at the Battle of Hastings which marked the downfall of the old Saxon rule in England, and whose family, like those of all the Normans, held itself superior to the cruder Saxons whom they had conquered. The first emigration of the Pomeroy family from England was in the time of Queen Elizabeth's reign when one of this name left for Ireland, where his descendant a couple of centuries later was given the titles of baron and viscount. The American branch of the family is descended from two brothers, Eltweed and Eldad, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Dorchester, Mass., removing about ten years later to Windsor, Conn., where their descendants were among the early settlers of the cities of Somers and Suffield, as well as of Northampton, Mass.

The family of Charles Watrous Pomeroy, now deceased, one of the pioneers of California and

among the most active spirits in the upbuilding of the city of San Jose, Cal., is in direct descent from Eltweed Pomeroy, one of the brothers who came from England to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. Another worthy ancestor of the family after its coming to this country was Charles Pomeroy of the fifth generation, born April 22, 1749, who served as a sergeant in the Revolutionary war, having enlisted July 8, 1775, and was present at the siege of Boston in the regiment of Col. Thomas Webb, his home being at Colchester, Conn., whence he went to Saybrook, Conn., while engaged in business as a merchant, his death occurring in the year 1785.

Charles Watrous Pomeroy of the seventh generation, was born April 18, 1808, at Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y., where he was married September 18, 1833, to Permelia Valentine, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., December 9, 1815, the daughter of John Valentine, of New England parentage, and died at San Jose, Cal., July 20, 1877. Mr. Pomeroy's life was one of constant service in the new lands in the western part of our country. While Michigan was a territory, he was a captain in the Black Hawk war in that section of the country. In January, 1850, he came to California, where he became perhaps the best known of the pioneers of the state, being one of those most actively engaged in the building up of the city of San Jose, where he lived until 1896, being a councilman there for eight years and a member of the board of education for ten years, also holding the position of treasurer of Santa Clara county wherein the city of San Jose is located, and being known as the oldest Odd Fellow in the state, having joined that order upon first coming to California. He was also a member of the Republican party and a staunch upholder of its principles from its inception until the time of his death. Among the most worthy pioneers of this state, Mr. Pomeroy's name deserves a high place, and to him is due the credit for much of the railroad activity which took place in the section of the state where he resided, he being prominently associated with the establishment of the old Sacramento and Shingle Springs Railroad which was the nucleus about which grew up the great Central Pacific Railroad system. In this primitive work, which was, however, at that time one of great importance and significance, Mr. Pomeroy was associated with the late Theodore

P. Judah, well known in the construction of the first overland railroad, and the difficulty and expense entailed by railroad building in those early days are shown by the fact that the rails for the work had to be brought across the Isthmus of Panama and then inland by ox teams.

By his first wife, Mr. Pomeroy was the father of eight children, namely: Henry, born August 24, 1835, at Clinton, Lenawee county, Mich., who died May 3, 1837, at Mishawaka, Ind.; Abram Ehle, born October 2, 1838, at Clinton, Mich., and now residing at Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been active in the development of numerous flourishing towns in Southern California, including several of the beach cities; Edgar, born October 21, 1841, on Cripe Farm, near Mishawaka, Ind., now residing at San Jose, Cal.; Charles Henry, born October 24, 1843, at Mishawaka, Ind., died July 27, 1867, at San Jose, Cal., having been Secretary of the Supreme Court of the State of California, and Assistant Adjutant General of California; George, born March 11, 1846, at Mishawaka, Ind., now residing in Los Angeles; Mary, born November 16, 1848, at LaPorte, Ind., and died August 14, 1853, in Shasta county, Cal.; Harriet Eliza, born January 19, 1854, and died June 16, 1866, at San Jose; John Valentine, born April 10, 1858, at San Jose, and died there January 18, 1860. The second marriage of Mr. Pomeroy was with Mary Valentine Smith at San Francisco, October 18, 1886, who died at San Jose October 10, 1888. Mr. Pomeroy himself died at the home of his son Abram Ehle Pomeroy, in Los Angeles, May 11, 1908, at the age of ninety-nine years, where he had gone to pass the remaining years of his life after retirement in 1896 from his official position in the bank of San Jose. Old age brought a peaceful death while he was sitting in his chair, and his remains were taken to San Jose, his old home town, for interment. To his son, Abram Ehle Pomeroy, as well as to himself, California owes much, the son being a prominent capitalist of the city of Los Angeles, actively interested in the development of the new towns in that section of the state, in railroad enterprises and in corporations which have made possible the erection of thousands of new buildings in Los Angeles, while the father was a conspicuous figure in connection with the earlier development of the state.

GEORGE FINLEY BOVARD. The migration of a family from one country to another and from that land to a third in the old days of persecution provides an interesting historical background for a family of the present day. Such is the ancestral history of Dr. George Finley Bovard, at one time a Methodist preacher, now president of the University of Southern California. The name of Dr. Bovard is easily traced back to France, whence the massacre of St. Bartholomew drove the Huguenots to take refuge in Ireland, and there on the Emerald Isle George Bovard, the grandfather of Dr. Bovard, was born, and thence he came in young manhood to make for himself a pioneer home in the wild forests of America, where his son James was born. While very young, James Bovard settled near Alpha, Ind., creating for himself a profitable farm from the dense forest lands. During the Civil war he was ardent in upholding Union principles, and served as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Infantry, being assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps and sent to take part in various engagements in the south. At the close of the war James Bovard returned to his life upon the farm and his large family who became well known in later years for the brilliancy of their intellectual attainments. The wife of James Bovard was Sarah Young, the daughter of Abner Young of Pennsylvania, a pioneer farmer near Cincinnati. The only daughter of the family, Mrs. Maria J. Griffith of Abingdon, Ill., died in 1911. Eight of their eleven sons are still living and all have engaged in intellectual pursuits and have been a source of pride to their parents. Freeman D. Bovard, a graduate of Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind., was vice-president of the University of Southern California for five years, and is at present one of the general secretaries of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, with headquarters in Philadelphia. Rev. Marion McK. Bovard, also a graduate of Depauw University, was active in the founding of the University of Southern California, where he held the office of president until his death in 1891; William, a graduate of the University of Southern California, now holds the position of general secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood and superintendent of the Adult Bible work of the Sunday School Board, with headquarters in Chicago; Rev. Melville Y., educated at Moore's Hill, Ind., is pastor of the First

Methodist Episcopal Church at Rutherford, N. J.; Rev. Charles L. is president of Montana Wesleyan University, Helena, Mont.; Abner C. is engaged in newspaper work in Kansas City, Mo.; Ulysses Grant is in the banking business at Dupont, Ind.; and Morton Ellsworth is engaged in farming near Abingdon, Ill.

George Finley Bovard, one of the sons of this large family, was born on the Indiana farm, August 8, 1856, receiving his early education in country schools and supplementing it with a course at the State Normal School at Paoli, Ind., and at Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind., during which latter course he also taught school until the close application to books undermined his health, and he joined his brothers in California in 1879. Arrived in California, he was licensed to preach, and his first sermon was given at a camp meeting near the town of Compton. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed to the position of supply pastor in the Methodist Episcopal church at San Bernardino, and for a year served as a missionary in Arizona with headquarters at Phoenix, then a very small and crude town. There he organized a Methodist church on the corner of Second and Washington streets on a lot which the church later sold for fifty times the original price when they removed to Second and Monroe streets, where the present handsome structure stands. Returning to Los Angeles in 1881, Mr. Bovard, like his brothers, devoted himself to university instruction, teaching classes in history and English while also pursuing his own studies and preaching every Sunday. His constant efforts were crowned by the bestowal of the degrees of A. B. and A. M., after which he presided as elder of the Pasadena and Los Angeles districts and as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Orange, Cal., and the Boyle Heights church, Los Angeles, also acting as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal missions in Arizona for seven years and as delegate to the general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church held respectively in Chicago in 1900 and in Los Angeles in 1904.

Since the year 1903 Dr. Bovard has been president of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, an institution which includes nine colleges and a preparatory school, and of which his brother, Rev. Marion Bovard, was the first president and his brothers Freeman and Marion among the organizers, so that the name of Bovard

has been from the first to the present time closely associated with the progress of the university.

The marriage of Dr. Bovard with Miss Emma J. Bradley, daughter of Cyrus H. Bradley, one of the pioneers of California and a merchant in the early days of Los Angeles, was solemnized in Los Angeles, October 1, 1884, and they are the parents of three children, Warren B., Edna G. and Gladys F. Dr. Bovard is a Republican in principles, and is identified with the Archeological Institute of the Southwest, the Los Angeles Academy of Science, the American Historical Association, the International Geographical Association, the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, and the Historical Society of Southern California. In 1896 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Willamette University; in 1910 Syracuse University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1913 the Senate of the Philological Society of London conferred upon him the degree of Fellow of the Society of Philology.

WILLIAM ROBERT MERGELL. It was not in the midst of the most inviting business conditions that Mr. Mergell came to Los Angeles, for a reaction had started from the boom of 1887, a financial stringency was retarding the growth of the city and a general atmosphere of depression prevailed. Yet to the careful observer (and such was he) many things indicated a quick return to normal activities and a future growth of great proportions. A new city charter was adopted about this time and brought with it a complete change in the membership of the city council. Progressive municipal action became the theme of civic authorities. The inhabitants, numbering about fifty thousand, soon began to recover from the most discouraging incidents of the depression of 1889. As expansion became the watchword of the day, so too the business under the supervision of Mr. Mergell began to broaden and now the Dromgold Sign Company (at first a very small institution) is a large and prosperous concern, whose advancement was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Mergell as secretary and manager. The company has made a specialty of decorative painting and sign writing, in which arts he was a specialist, surpassed by few men of his generation or locality.



Edward Schmidt

William Robert Mergell was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on New Year's day of 1847, a son of Charles S. and Josephine Mergell, and died in Los Angeles, November 18, 1912, at the age of about sixty-five years. On leaving the public schools of Brooklyn he had served an apprenticeship to the trade of cabinetmaker. Afterward he took up decorative painting and sign writing. Finding this more interesting than his former trade, he gave to it the entire attention of his mature years, following the occupation in Brooklyn until 1867, then in Omaha, Neb., for twenty years, and in San Diego from 1887 to 1889, after which he was identified with the same business in Los Angeles continuously until his death. His identification with the one line of work covered a period of about one-half century. In every community of his residence he stood foremost among men of his craft. It was his ambition to do the very best work possible and to use artistic taste as well as neatness in the filling of orders. As a result he was regarded as a master of his trade and rose to success through efficiency and skill. The only fraternal order to which he allied himself was the Tent of the Maccabees and among the Knights he was always popular. While still living in Brooklyn, N. Y., he there married. June 22, 1864, Miss Sophia F. Harraden, daughter of Edward B. and Fannie Harraden. Twelve children were born of their union, one dying unnamed in infancy and three, Fannie, Mabel and William, later in life. The four daughters and four sons now living are named as follows: Alice; Josephine; Sophia; Florence; Charles F., manager of the Central Decorating Company in Los Angeles; J. Edward, who is engaged in the painting business; Roy, connected with a produce business, also in Los Angeles; and George, now of Washington, D. C., who is employed as an electrician with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

EDWARD BERNHARDT SCHMIDT.

Another of the sons of Denmark who have come to California and proven loyal and devoted citizens of this great commonwealth during long years of honorable service was Edward Bernhardt Schmidt. He was one of the real pioneers of Los Angeles, having come here in 1867, after a short time spent in San Francisco, which was his point of entry into the new land, and from that time until his death in 1913 he

made his home in this county. He owned extensive real estate which is now well within the city limits, and of almost unlimited value. Much of this property was gradually sold as the city grew in that direction and its value became appreciable. There is a considerable amount, however, which is still a part of the Schmidt estate.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, February 6, 1843, the son of Wilhelm and Emilie (Freseleben) Schmidt. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city, and later he attended a school of navigation, his ambition being to sail the seas. The great war between Denmark and Germany temporarily interfered with his plans and for several years he served in the national army of his country with distinction. Later he went to sea and for several years followed the sea-faring life, visiting many countries and sailing many strange seas. Eventually he made the long journey around the Horn and landed in San Francisco. Here he decided to quit the roving life of the sailor and make for himself a home in the land of sunshine and flowers. Accordingly he came to Los Angeles a year later, in 1867, and from that time made this county his home. For a time he worked in San Pedro, then the seaport of the southwest, but an independent municipality. The life of the farmer, however, was the one that most strongly appealed to the erstwhile sailor, and he soon took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres which at that time lay well west of the city, but which many years ago was included within the city limits. It is now bounded by handsomely improved streets, extending as it does from Vermont avenue on the east to Normandie avenue on the west, and from Third street on the north to Wilshire boulevard on the south. In this enterprise he was associated with his brother Frederick, and together they engaged in diversified farming and dairying for many years, meeting with the greatest success. As the property became more and more valuable it was sold for city purposes, but much of it is still held by the heirs of the estate. Mr. Schmidt retired from active business life about twelve years before his death, which occurred August 3, 1913, and for the remaining years of his life lived in quiet and rest in the city of his adoption.

The marriage of Mr. Schmidt took place in Copenhagen, May 21, 1864, uniting him with Miss Pauline Lund, who like himself was a native of Denmark. She bore her husband seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles. They are: Harold, who married Miss Emilie E. Winter; Godfrey, who married Miss Lilian Barton; Edward, whose wife was Miss Ruby Noyes; Leah, now Mrs. George Michealsen; Ella, unmarried; Hugo, who married Miss Hattie Dold; and Meta, also unmarried.

Mr. Schmidt was never actively associated with the municipal affairs of Los Angeles, although his extensive real estate holdings made him an important factor in the commercial life of the city. He was a Republican in politics, but did not take an active part in the movements of the party. Since his death his widow has continued to make her home in Los Angeles.

EDUARD WERNIGK, M. D. The trained mind and hand of a skillful physician and surgeon is always a most appreciated addition to any community, and when this splendid combination is coupled with a great loving heart, to which the ills of humanity, especially the poor of humanity, are as his own ills, which he must necessarily strive to alleviate, with no thought of ultimate gain, then is the blessing great indeed. And it was such a man as this, physician, surgeon, humanitarian, who came to Alhambra in 1886, when Dr. Eduard Wernigk located there to spend the remainder of his life doing deeds of loving kindness. A physician and chemist of rare skill, Dr. Wernigk had had many years of experience in Chicago and other centers of the middle west and west, and when he took up his residence in Alhambra it was rather to establish a home among the pleasant surroundings of Southern California than to establish for himself a lucrative practice. Much of his work down through the succeeding years was done among the poorer class of Mexicans and for this he received only the simple, heartfelt thanks of those whom he served.

Dr. Wernigk was a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, February 2, 1832. At an early age he took up the study of chemistry and soon became an expert. Later he became a student at

famous Heidelberg University and also at Munich, graduating with the highest honors. At Heidelberg he served under the noted chemist Dr. Bunsen and was sent by him at the early age of twenty to lecture on chemistry at the Karlsruhe University, in Baden. Later Dr. Wernigk came to America and became assistant chemist at the Rush Medical College, Chicago. From there he traveled west, being located at various places, including Helena, Mont., Nevada City, Nev., and Denver, Colo., being gone from Chicago six years in all. Returning to the Windy City he established himself in one of the best suburbs and there practiced until 1886, at which time, accompanied by his wife and her mother, he came to California, locating at Alhambra, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, September 16, 1904.

The marriage of Dr. Wernigk was solemnized in Illinois in 1866, the bride being Miss Marie Wernigk, who although bearing the same name as himself, belonged to a different family. Her father, Theodore Wernigk, a German physician, came to New York in an early day and later died there. Her mother, Mrs. Louise Wernigk, came to Alhambra with her daughter in 1886, and continued to make her home there until the time of her death in 1907, she being then eighty-one years of age. Soon after coming to Alhambra Mrs. Wernigk invested in several pieces of real estate, including a ten-acre tract in the eastern part of town and an eleven-acre tract near the center of town. In later years both these pieces became very valuable as city property and were subdivided and platted, and sold as lots for residences. From their sale a very handsome profit accrued to their owner.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Wernigk has continued to make her home in Alhambra, where she has many warm friends. The memory of her husband is a living reality to the many whom he helped in their hour of physical suffering and he is revered by all who knew him for his kindness of heart as well as for his unusual skill. Although he gave so freely of his time and ability for the welfare of those who were too poor to make any adequate remuneration, Dr. Wernigk also enjoyed a large practice among an exclusive circle in Alhambra and vicinity, and among these people Mrs. Wernigk is held in the highest esteem, both for the remembrance of her departed husband, and also for her own sake.

COOPER BROTHERS. Coming to San Gabriel with their mother for a visit when they were nine and seven years of age, respectively, and since that time making their home here continuously, never having been out of the state in all that time, is the record that entitles Isaac A. and Thomas T. Cooper to the title of true pioneers, and makes even the most enthusiastic Native Son almost willing to allow them the claims of real sonship. Since 1859 they have cast in their lot with the Golden State and are as loyal and enthusiastic in their devotion as it is possible for men to be. Both men are natives of Missouri, having been born in St. Louis, Isaac A. on June 20, 1850, and Thomas T. on October 25, 1852. They are descended from old Southern families of Virginia and Alabama and are very proud of the lineage. Their father, Isaac J. Cooper, started west with General Fremont on his first trip from St. Louis in 1844, but never arrived in California. Their mother, Mrs. Mary C. Cooper, with her small children, three in number, came to California in 1859, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to make a visit to her relative, Mrs. B. D. Wilson, of San Gabriel. The conditions that she found here so pleased her that she determined to remain, and never again returned to the east. Having money to invest she purchased two hundred acres of government land just north of what is now Huntington drive. This she had planted to oranges in 1863, and here she made her home until the time of her death in 1898. When the sons were large enough they assisted with the care of the grove and gradually, as they grew older, they took the entire responsibility of the property and its care off their mother's shoulders. Their first steps in education were directed by a private tutor, William McKee. Later they attended St. Vincent's College in Los Angeles.

These brothers still make their home on the original site at San Gabriel, although all of the property except ten acres has been sold. In early days this property was in vineyard, but later this was taken out and replaced with orange trees, which still stand and are in excellent bearing. During their mother's life the brothers devoted their entire time to the care of the property and to looking after her comfort, she being something of an invalid, and in consequence they have never married. They are very fond of hunting and have a cabin at Pine Flats, high up in the Sierra Madre Mountains, where they go to enjoy this sport,

having missed making this trip but two seasons in forty-five years. They have four burros and a complete camp outfit and usually remain in the mountains from four to six weeks on these occasions. They are especially keen on hunting deer and many of them have been killed by these able sportsmen. Both of the Mr. Coopers can tell many interesting tales of the early days, when as boys they roamed over the country with their dogs and guns, hunting quail and rabbits where cities now stand. There were but three thousand inhabitants in Los Angeles when they arrived, and the stage from Wilmington into the city was driven by General Banning on the day of their landing. The other member of their family was a sister, now Mrs. Mary C. Bacon, of Alameda, who came to California with the family in 1859.

Both the Cooper brothers are men of splendid character and minds and are well informed as to local and national conditions. They are fond of a quiet life and do not take an especially active part in the affairs of their community, but all questions of importance are certain to receive their support on the side of right and progress. They have been associated with various movements for the improvement of their section of the county and are of the type that builds for the future as well as for the present.

ROBERT MCGARVIN. It was the privilege of Mr. McGarvin to enjoy an identification of almost four decades with the development of Los Angeles. Throughout that long period of alternating progress and financial depression he remained cheerfully and courageously optimistic concerning the ultimate greatness of his chosen city. As discouragements did not depress, so booms did not unduly elate him, and in each he remained the resolute, far-seeing and discriminating judge of local possibilities. In the early days of growth, when the population was small and the great assets of climate and soil unappreciated by many, his convictions concerning future prosperity were as strong as in the subsequent era of remarkable advancement. That his judgment was wise his own individual success proved, for with a capital of only \$3.50 at his arrival in March, 1875, he rose to be a prosperous citizen and the owner of valuable property. The luck attending his very first day in Los Angeles (when he man-

aged to double his small capital) seemed to attend later efforts and brought him ultimately into a position merited by his efficiency.

Of Canadian birth, Mr. McGarvin was born at Chatham, Ontario, June 2, 1841, being a son of John and Susan McGarvin, both now deceased. Until fourteen he was a pupil in local schools and until eighteen he remained on the home farm, from which he went to Detroit, Mich., to take up carpentering. After a short time in Detroit he went to the West Virginia oil fields, but soon gave up that industry in order to become a pioneer of Kansas. For eight years he was employed in a carriage factory at Baxter Springs, that state. Meanwhile in that town, on the 4th of July, 1869, he had married Arminta Bernice Woolsey, daughter of Madison and Susan Woolsey. The opportunities afforded by the town and the business were small indeed and he was induced to try his fortune in Southern California, where he found employment in the Bath carriage-shop, Los Angeles. At the expiration of seven months he went to Anaheim and there he was joined by his family. In Los Angeles he embarked in the carriage business at No. 220 South Spring street as a partner of E. White, whose interest he purchased a number of years later. As property rapidly increased in value it seemed unprofitable to continue a carriage business in so central a location of the downtown district, so he rented the building for restaurant purposes and turned his attention to the real estate business as a partner of Mr. Bronson, the two continuing together until the death of Mr. Bronson fifteen years afterward. Nor was the business closed out at that time, for it was not until 1911 that the other partner decided to retire wholly from its large interests.

The Chamber of Commerce afforded a medium through which Mr. McGarvin gave his services freely and wisely to the advancement of Los Angeles, and practically from the time of its organization until his death, which occurred July 17, 1912, he was constantly associated with the civic activities of this great body. Politics did not engage his attention in any large degree, yet he was well-posted concerning national problems and uniformly voted the Republican ticket. The example of a long life was given to the temperance cause and he further showed his advocacy of such principles through membership in the Independent Order of Good Templars. For some years he was an active worker in the Fraternal

Brotherhood. Endowed with energy and a willingness to sacrifice self for the larger interests of the community, he formed a valuable accession to the pioneer citizenship and aided in laying strong and firm the foundations on which have been built the metropolis of the west. For more than forty years before his death he was blessed by the companionship of a devoted wife, who survives him and also survives all of their children. Four sons had come to bless their union. Two were twins, one of whom died unnamed and the other, Albert D., in early life. Willie W. also passed away at a very early age. The eldest son, Donnie Clio, born in Kansas in 1870, married Miss Una Taylor Adams, December 19, 1900, and died June 21, 1910, leaving an only child, a beloved daughter, whose death occurred four days after his own demise. During 1893 he had been in Chicago as assistant manager of the Los Angeles county exhibit at the Columbian Exposition and in 1894 he filled a similar position at the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair. In 1903 he was elected public administrator and in 1905 was admitted to the bar, after which he engaged in practice. For three years he was secretary of the Republican county central committee, and in 1904 and 1905 he served as chairman of the Republican city central committee, while in addition he acted as secretary of the Young Men's Republican League. In the Jonathan Club, Union League and California Club he was valued for his fine social qualities. Fraternally he was a member of Los Angeles Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mental alertness characterized all of his enterprises and gave him prominence in the law, in public affairs and politics, while a remarkably genial and optimistic disposition gave him the warm friendship of an acquaintance extending into many parts of the state.

WILLIAM BYRON SCARBOROUGH. Born in Louisiana in 1853, William B. Scarborough moved to Texas in 1868 and was educated in Waco University. Though educated for a lawyer, he became engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In February, 1885, Mr. Scarborough moved to Los Angeles and has ever since been engaged in



Dr. John T. Scholl

loaning money on first mortgages, his clients living in almost every state in the Union. He was one of the founders of the Temple Baptist Church and has held some of the highest offices in Masonry. He was mayor of Monrovia for seven years and president of the American National and Granite Savings Banks for four years.

Mr. Scarborough is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an ardent admirer of our city and its high-class citizenship, and a firm believer in the future of our "City of the Angels."

JOHN THEODORE SCHOLL, M.D. The prevalence of distinctly heroic qualities in the lives of people who would disclaim with earnestness all right to the title of hero gives to biography its greatest charm. So modest and unassuming was Dr. Scholl in disposition, so devoted to professional labors and so lost to thought of self in the needs of men and women around him, that he underestimated his own powers and failed to do justice to his own manly, gracious nature, his own deep love for humanity and his own deep desire to make the world happier through his ministrations as surgeon and physician. To him life meant opportunity for service in his chosen profession. The allurements of travel and of luxurious ease did not appeal to him. Not for him the easy chair or months of recreation in the mountains and beside the sea. No greater happiness came to him than the opportunity to minister to the physical ills of humanity. To watch the ailing grow strong under his care gave him the content that only the true physician can feel. To study *materia medica* in its latest evolution, to grasp the most modern discoveries in the realm of therapeutics, this was his idea of recreation, this his plan for a vacation. To the unobservant such a life may be ordinary or commonplace, but to the thoughtful student of humanity the quality of heroism, the element of humanitarianism, seem uppermost.

So positively American was Dr. Scholl in thought, speech and outlook upon life that it gave surprise to strangers to learn that he was of Prussian birth. However, the greater part of his life was spent in the United States, for he was yet quite young when the family left Cologne, Prussia, where he was born March 9,

1833, and crossed the ocean to the new world, settling at Port Washington, Wis. After his graduation from the St. Louis Medical College in 1858 he returned to Wisconsin and there married Miss Catherine Power, who survives him, together with their two sons, Dr. Albert J. Scholl, of Los Angeles, and William John Scholl, of San Diego. A long period of successful practice in Wisconsin was followed by the removal of Dr. Scholl to Los Angeles in 1883, at which time the sleepy little Spanish pueblo was little known to the world. For twenty-one years the Doctor and his family occupied a residence at Main and Fourteenth streets, and about 1904 removed to No. 1501 Santee street, where he remained until his death, February 15, 1912. Although he took little part in public affairs and never became widely known in politics, no one rejoiced more than he in the steady upbuilding of his adopted city. During the twenty-nine years of his residence in the town he saw it develop from a mere village into a city of cosmopolitan attractions. Its prosperity was a source of constant satisfaction to him. Although little inclined to boast of the charms of Los Angeles, in his quiet way he was mindful of every attraction and rejoiced in every advancement.

Through all his life Dr. Scholl was a lover of good literature, but naturally his reading pertained largely to medical matters, and in order that he might perfect himself in the science of medicine he mastered the French language while yet a young man. German also he spoke fluently. In fact, he loved to study languages and mastered them with ease.

In many respects Dr. Scholl might be called an ideal physician. With soul and heart he devoted himself to the profession. Not only did he keep posted in the scientific progress of the schools and clinics, but in addition he made the sphere of his patients a part of his own world. As years passed by, many of his patients removed from Los Angeles to other parts of the west, but constantly they sought him when treatment was necessary. Thus it happened that people came to him daily from long distances and without previous announcement. In order that he might not disappoint them, in his late years he seldom went further from home than the length of the city block in which he lived. Of his own time, strength, intelligence

and mastery of the profession, he gave as willingly to the poorest as to the richest of his patients. Many a poor patient had been helped by him without thought of return. In fact, so quiet and unostentatious was he in his charities that none knew their extent or realized their magnitude. When the announcement of his passing went forth there were tears in many a home where his kindly professional ministrations had been given for years, and he was mourned by hundreds of persons whose lives he blessed by his unselfish sacrifices in their behalf and by his wonderful skill in the art of healing.

GEORGE A. HARRIS. Like the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth, the inhabitants of New England in more recent years have shown the true pioneer spirit. From the New England states of fifty years ago to the towns of the Middle West and thence to California, the western limit of our country, many an indomitable spirit has made his way and has been instrumental in the upbuilding of cities in both the middle and the far west. Such an interesting career was that of the father of George Harris, a resident of Southern California who was born in Bangor, Me., July 1, 1850, the son of Amos Harris of New Brunswick and Margaret (Easterly) Harris, a native of Maine. The father, Amos Harris, was a machinist by trade, employed in the Hinkley & Egrey machine shops at Bangor in his early manhood, from there going to Minneapolis, Minn., where he became associated with the Minnesota Iron Works and the St. Anthony Iron Works. At one time he owned ten acres of land in what is now the center of the city of Minneapolis, and, besides being associated with the early progress of that city, was also the founder of the town of Harrisburg, Pierce county, Wis. During the Civil war he entered the navy, being engineer of the famous Kearsarge, and in 1872 came to California, where he was for five years a resident of the city of Santa Barbara, the last days of his life being spent in Downey, Cal., where he died in 1890. The fraternal associations of Amos Harris were with the Masons.

The son, George A. Harris, is the great-great-grandson of one of the early governors of the state of Maine. His wife is Clara E. (Wardell) Harris, a native of Wisconsin, by whom he has three children, Charles, Rovani and Alene, the

youngest of whom, besides being a fine crayon artist, possesses also much talent in musical lines and takes vocal lessons at the Davis Musical College in Los Angeles.

The earliest employment of George Harris, after coming to California, was in a sawmill at San Rafael owned by Isaac Shaefer, where he was engaged for two years. He also worked a year on Sherman Island in the Sacramento river. He then removed to the southern part of the state, where in 1876 he took up a claim on the Rosecrans Ranch in Los Angeles county, soon giving this up, however, and locating on the Dominguez Ranch near Compton, where he still lives. Here he at first raised corn and alfalfa, the latter selling as low as \$2 per ton, but for a number of years he has been successful in the raising of sugar beets upon this property, where he has leased one hundred and eight acres of land. He at one time owned a forty-acre ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, and is at the present time the owner of sixty acres of fruit land near Utah Lake, Utah, besides being a half owner of the Western Rock and Sand Company of Los Angeles which controls a patent sand dump machine.

For some time Mr. Harris has been interested in French Percheron draft stallions, and with four others was the owner of the famous imported stallion Chichi. This famous horse, which is now dead, was kept at his ranch, and took four premiums at the St. Louis World's Fair, some of the colts of this horse selling as high as \$500 when two years old. Mr. Harris now owns and keeps at his ranch a beautiful imported French gray stallion, Kersaint, foaled April 27, 1910, the sire being Gazier and the dam Eminence. This animal, whose weight is eighteen hundred pounds, is the best type of draft horse ever imported from France, and was bred by M. Lecomte of Orne, France, a district which once formed a part of Normandy and where some of the best horses of France are raised, Perche being another old name of this part of the country, from which the Percheron breed of horses takes its name.

WALTER G. SORY. Through successive generations the name of Sory flourished in the south, a motive power in public, social and commercial affairs, an exponent of the attractive amenities of existence no less than of its practical

and philanthropic ideals, and a factor in those interesting events that radiate through the history of the country. In temperament, character, attainments and forceful personality Walter G. Sory was worthy of the prestige of an honored name and by his own successful life added lustre to the heritage of his ancestors. Living in Los Angeles through years marked by unparalleled growth along all lines of industry and himself pronouncedly western in sympathy, sentiment and tastes, there yet lingered in his mind the old southern traditions, there appeared in his attitude toward others that delightful old southern hospitality and courtesy, and there was apparent in his distinguished personal appearance the fine breeding of generations of cultured forbears. The universal principles of toleration and humanitarianism governed his life and guided his business transactions, while religion entered into his character to throw its benefactions over his spirit and to mingle with other elements in building the superstructure of a life almost ideal in its aspirations.

A son of J. L. and Nancy J. (Holtum) Sory, whose dates of birth were respectively March 13, 1807, and March 25, 1814, the late Walter G. Sory was born in Rush county, Tex., March 11, 1853, and passed away at his Los Angeles home, August 20, 1913, at the age of sixty years. Although a Texan by birth, only the first two months of his life were passed in the Lone Star state, for in the spring of 1853 his parents removed to Mississippi and settled at Holly Springs, the home of his boyhood. Largely self-educated, deprived of the advantages given so freely to the young people of today, he yet met with courage the discipline of life and fitted himself for a helpful Christian citizenship and the responsibilities of maturity. At an early age he served an apprenticeship to the trade of cornice-worker and soon he became an expert in the occupation. March 9, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Johnson, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Shaver) Johnson, prominent pioneers of Newport, Ind., where she was born and reared. On the 22d of March, about two weeks after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sory arrived in Los Angeles, which at that time was in the midst of a wonderful development destined to receive a temporary check in 1889. Until seven years before his death he engaged in business in this city and only shortly before his passing he had erected a beautiful resi-

dence, which he was destined to enjoy for only one month. An innate generosity of heart caused him to contribute largely but unostentatiously to the relief of suffering. For years he was an active member of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles and religion was a part of his daily life, all transactions in business being free from narrow selfishness and un-Christian policies. The beautiful influence of a pure religion was spread over his life and character, so that his life was a benefaction to all within the sphere of its influence and his death an irreparable loss to home circle, friends and community. While nominally a Republican, he was very broad in views concerning public questions and did not bind himself to any party or measure unless thoroughly convinced that its attitude toward the general welfare was above criticism. From year to year he did his duty in life as it was given to him to understand duty, keeping in touch with the advancement of the world and particularly with the growth of Los Angeles, and always willing to throw over the frailties of our race the mantle of charity; and finally with hope and faith passing on, in response to the decree of Him who rules our incomings and outgoings.

IVAR A. WEID. One of the early landed proprietors of Los Angeles county, and a man who has left the indelible stamp of his influence on both the city and county, was Ivar A. Weid, who for more than thirty years made this county his home. He owned extensive acreage in what is now Hollywood, one tract of four hundred acres extending from Second street on the south to Santa Monica Boulevard on the north, and from Western avenue on the east to Hollywood cemetery on the west, while another extensive tract of two hundred and forty acres included what is now known as the Weid canyon. The former tract is now closely settled with beautiful homes, principally of the bungalow type, and forms one of the desirable residence sections of the city. During the latter years of his life Mr. Weid was retired from active business undertakings, and traveled abroad much of his time, only returning when the management of his large estate demanded his personal attention. His death occurred August 25, 1903, in Denmark, where he was taken suddenly ill, passing away within a short time.

Mr. Weid was a native of Denmark, having been born at Odense, October 23, 1837, the son of Henning and Marie (Munk) Weid, both natives of Denmark, where they lived and died. The son was educated in the public schools of Odense, continuing his studies until he was about sixteen years of age. He then served his allotted time in the military life of the country, after which he determined to come to the United States in search of wider opportunities for his activities. He arrived in America during the Civil war, and immediately enlisted in the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, but on account of illness was honorably discharged in 1863. In the meantime, however, he had rendered distinguished service and been promoted to the rank of captain. Following his discharge he returned to Denmark for a brief visit, and the following year returned to America, locating finally at San Francisco, where he engaged in the merchandise business until 1871. In this latter year he came to Los Angeles, secured the land on the present site of Hollywood previously mentioned, and made his home there. He soon became identified with local affairs of importance and was later appointed revenue gauger in the United States revenue service, which he held for over seventeen years.

During his entire period of residence in Los Angeles county Mr. Weid, as is naturally befitting one to whom the future prosperity of the locality was as an assured fact, invested largely in real estate and held what he secured until there was at least a decided advance in value. He was associated with many large transactions, and much valuable property passed through his hands at various times. He was identified with many projects for local improvements and was always to be found firmly grounded on the side of progress and general betterment for city and county. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, and closely associated with the affairs of his party, both state and national, being especially keen on all questions of local import. He was honored by his party on various occasions, and several times represented his district as a delegate to state conventions at Sacramento. He was a member of Anaheim Lodge, R. A. M., also belonged to the Loyal Legion and to the Los Angeles Pioneer Society.

The marriage of Mr. Weid took place in San Francisco, March 7, 1868, uniting him with Miss Marie Magnus, the daughter of John and Carolyn

Magnus. Mrs. Weid bore her husband five children, Otto, Ovidia, Selma, Victor and Axel, all well known in Los Angeles county, where they have spent their lives and received their educational advantages. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Weid has continued to make her home in the county, spending part of her time at Venice, and part in Los Angeles. Her years of residence here have given her many warm friends whose sincere affection makes her life a pleasant one. Her husband also is remembered by his former friends and business associates with kindly reverence.

GEORGE B. ADAMS. Known throughout Los Angeles county as the "father" of Alhambra, and especially noted in the immediate vicinity of that city and San Gabriel, where he made his home for more than twenty-five years, and where the various members of his family still reside, as a man of splendid character and kindness of heart, George B. Adams was for many years one of the leading citizens of the county, giving of his best for the development and upbuilding of the community where he had established his home. A man of more than ordinary business sagacity and judgment, who made a financial success of practically everything to which he put his hand, he is yet remembered best by his friends and neighbors for his splendid traits of heart and mind, for his ever-ready help given to those in need, whatever their demands, for his unfaltering support of everything that was good and true and his equally unfaltering condemnation of wrong. He was always to be found well in the vanguard of any progressive movement and there is no man who ever did more for the betterment of his home city than did he. Death found him at his home in Alhambra on April 10, 1900, surrounded by the members of his family, consisting of his wife, his son and daughter Alice.

Mr. Adams was a native of New York state, born at Syracuse, September 5, 1826, the son of Zophar H. and Lucy (Barnes) Adams. Here he remained with his parents, attending school until he was seventeen, when he removed to Elgin, Ill., where for several years he was employed in one of the village stores. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in business for himself, his first venture being in the grocery business. After a few years, however, he purchased a stock of



R. E. Wirsching

watches and jewelry and followed that line for many years, constantly increasing and building up his business until he came to the Pacific coast, in 1876. It is a well-known fact that the National Watch Factory at Elgin has been the making of the town, and to Mr. Adams, more than to any other, is due the credit for the locating of the factory there. Many other cities were anxious to secure this industry, but the young jeweler was determined that the new factory should locate in Elgin and to this end bent his every energy, using the utmost tact and diplomacy, securing very liberal inducements from the city, and even going so far as to suppress one entire edition of the Elgin Gazette, which contained a premature hint which, it was feared, would alarm the rival towns and so cause them to redouble their efforts. After many weeks of untiring application to the cause his efforts were rewarded with success. The first watch made in the new factory was given to the president of the Elgin company, and the second was presented to Mr. Adams in appreciation of his services, and this watch he proudly carried until the day of his death.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Adams removed with his family to California and located at what was then known as the Alhambra tract, near the famous old San Gabriel Mission. Here he became at once interested in the fruit industry, purchasing land and planting it to oranges and lemons. He made a careful study of the conditions, took an interest in all that pertained to the culture of citrus fruits, to the problems of marketing the crops profitably, and to the general development of the industry. In fact, the same splendid public spirit that prompted him to strive for the welfare of Elgin came with him to California and aided him in the development of the new home community. He was especially appreciative of the need of a central location for a town in that part of the county and it was through his efforts that the little city of Alhambra was founded, and he was always very proud to be called its "father."

The marriage of Mr. Adams occurred in Elgin, Ill., April 18, 1850, uniting him with Miss Ellen M. Truesdell, the daughter of Burgess Truesdell and Maria L. (Gale) Truesdell, of that city. Of this union four children were born, three daughters and one son. Of these Florence and Gertrude passed away prior to the death of their father, while Alice passed away in 1910. Claude, the

only one of the children living, makes his home in Alhambra.

Throughout his lifetime Mr. Adams was an earnest Christian having been reared in the Episcopal church, but uniting with the Methodist Episcopal church when he was about twenty-three years of age. He continued an active member of this denomination throughout the remainder of his life, having been steward and trustee for fifty years. His death left a place in the life of his home community that has not been entirely filled, even though fifteen years have passed since his death, and the older members of the community remember him with deep affection and regret.

ROBERT E. WIRSCHING. When a desire to meet one of the pioneers of Los Angeles leads one along Brooklyn avenue and thence to Britannia street, it may then be one's good fortune to meet Robert E. Wirsching, who since 1875 has made this city his home and meanwhile has been an interested participant in its municipal progress. As he reflects upon the marvelous development within the forty years of his identification with the town, he might well exclaim, "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." When he arrived in the then small Spanish town he found little to attract a stranger except the unsurpassed climate and the picturesque scenery. Of business there was little or none; of society there were only the occasional functions of the Spanish grandees, descendants of the aristocrats of previous generations; of prophetic visions concerning future greatness there was only the occasional optimistic statement of some far-sighted man who glimpsed the value of climate and scenery as an asset to the country. In the midst of such conditions the newcomer resolved that here, far from the land of his birth and remote from the home of his childhood, he would establish his lares and penates and engage in some business that promised a livelihood. For self-support he had previously depended upon his trades of wagon-builder and photographer, but in this city he established his reputation and achieved his success through the agricultural implement business. Many elements entered into his early prominence. A genial personality won friends for him in every circle of American

population. Being of Teutonic origin, he was popular among the Germans here, while he had the added advantage of a considerable acquaintance among the Spanish-American element through his marriage to a descendant of one of the old Spanish families.

The firm of Rees & Wirsching carried on an agricultural implement business and sold their stock of goods throughout Southern California, where they had a further trade in wagons, carriages and kindred equipment for country places. One innovation introduced by them proved of exceptional value to the expanding of the trade of Los Angeles. It had been the custom to buy from San Francisco, but this firm determined to break away from the dominant commercial influence of that city and accordingly their orders were sent wholly to the east. Others in time were induced to follow their example, the result being that Los Angeles soon developed into a wholesale center. The disastrous floods of 1884 caused the firm a loss of \$15,000, other losses also coming to them later through influences over which they had no control. Mainly, however, they had a prosperous business experience and eventually the partners retired with a considerable sum to their credit, as the result of their identification with Los Angeles in the era of its first business expansion.

The birth of Mr. Wirsching occurred at Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, February 15, 1846, he being one of a family of five sons and five daughters. When he was but six years of age the family came to America, locating in Connecticut, where young Wirsching acquired an education and mastered the art of photography, later becoming a wagon and carriage builder also. His father was admitted to citizenship before the boy became of age. When less than thirty years old Robert E. Wirsching became a citizen of Los Angeles and here, July 28, 1880, he married Miss Carlota Valencia, a native daughter and a young woman whose excellent education had been utilized in the profession of teaching for some years before her marriage. Of the union four children were born, Rose, Robert, Carl and Ernest. When Mr. Wirsching first came to Los Angeles all the money he had was a \$20 gold piece; but he discovered that there was a premium of about four per cent on gold and changed his gold at the postoffice for

greenbacks, thereby making eighty cents. After paying a debt he owed he had only money enough left for his supper and bed, but the next day he went to work at his trade at \$4 a day, sleeping at night on the floor of the shop where he was employed. Saving his money, he loaned it to his employer, and today is the owner of the building wherein he worked and slept when first coming to California.

The fraternities of Mr. Wirsching are the Masons and Foresters, in the latter of which he has filled the important offices of High Chief and Major-General, representing the Foresters at Toronto, Canada, where he was sent by the Supreme Court of California. Politically he votes the Republican ticket in general elections. He is thoroughly appreciative of the advantages and institutions of the great nation that has been his home for so long a period that he only vaguely recalls the land of his birth. Particularly is he cognizant of the advantages offered by California, in which it has been given to him to achieve definite success through well-directed efforts. As a member of the city council from the ninth ward in 1889-90 he was instrumental in fostering some of the pioneer movements whose development meant much to a later generation. During 1893-94 he served as fire commissioner, and in the two following years held the important post of police commissioner. From 1896 until 1900 he represented the second district on the county board of supervisors. Mr. Wirsching was appointed by Mayor Rose on the Board of Public Utilities, first for an unexpired term and then for a term of four years, beginning January, 1914, wherein he is now serving. As a citizen and public official his loyalty to Los Angeles has been of the most insistent order, while his course in life has been so guided and governed as to secure for him the high regard of his fellow-citizens.

FREDERICK H. RINDGE. The late Frederick H. Rindge holds a place in the annals of Southern California unsurpassed by that of any other citizen, won not by his great wealth nor yet by his use of it, but by the inherent qualities of noble manhood which distinguished his career. His death, which occurred in Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., August 29, 1905, removed from the

society that had known him a philanthropist, a Christian gentleman, a successful financier and a man of affairs, and above all a man of noble mental and moral stature, unswerving integrity and honesty of purpose, whose life, though closing in comparatively early manhood, was ever a power for good and an influence toward better, purer and higher things. His is a career which will never pass from the memory of those who have known him, for its influence will live for all time in the lives of the many who have felt the power of his strong, earnest and upright manhood.

Mr. Rindge was the representative of an old eastern family, the name having been established in New England during the colonial period of our country. His father, Samuel Baker Rindge, was a prominent woolen importer and manufacturer of Cambridge, Mass., where his citizenship was productive of much material benefit to the city. Frederick H. Rindge was born in Cambridge in the year 1857 and spent his boyhood and young manhood in that city. His preliminary education was received in private schools and with tutors with whom he prepared for college, entering Harvard University one year after ex-President Roosevelt. During his third college year his health became impaired. A few years later he received a degree from his Alma Mater. He succeeded to the large estate left by his father, a care and responsibility which generally taxes men of his age to their utmost capacity. That he proved equal to the task is evinced by the fact of his successful career, during which he doubled his wealth. He brought to bear upon the business interests left him by his father the same ability and energy which have characterized his efforts in all enterprises. He was a true philanthropist, studying the needs of the human family and endeavoring to uplift it in every way he could. He believed that people should not wait until they died to make their bequests, but should make them during their lifetime. Following out this belief he gave liberally to many causes and studied closely the effect it had upon the community where he gave it. Several substantial monuments were the result of his generosity to his home city, as well as an imposing city hall and a handsome public library which he built and presented to Cambridge. He gave the Children's Island Sanatorium opposite Marblehead, Mass., with all its buildings, to children recovering from illness and

in need of fresh air, an island which covers about twenty acres of land and is in charge of the Episcopal church. His crowning gift was the erection of the Rindge Manual Training School, which was conducted at his expense for a period of ten years, when it was turned over to the city of Cambridge. This was the first manual training school in the state of Massachusetts, and from it sprung up a system of schools which is now a pride of the state. As a direct result of the establishment of the Rindge Manual Training School, the Massachusetts state legislature passed a law making compulsory the establishment of similar schools in all cities with a population of over twenty thousand. Mr. Rindge is among the one thousand Americans whose careers are an inspiration to young men, to whom, together with our chief executives, from Washington to Woodrow Wilson, is dedicated the National Memorial of the United States, at Washington, D. C.

The interests of Mr. Rindge became identified with those of Los Angeles in 1887, when he became a resident of Southern California. A detailed description of his association with business enterprises since that date would form a history of itself, for as he was ever found ready to espouse the cause of public or private interests he was called upon daily to lend the influence of his name and wealth to incipient plans. He early established his interests here on a firm basis, one of his first investments of importance being the purchase of the Malibu ranch, above Santa Monica, where he made his home for a large portion of the time. That magnificent expanse of mountain and valley was a source of much pleasure to him, and there he expended much money in bringing the lands to a state of high cultivation and beauty. He erected a fine home, and although far removed from neighbors or settlements it was supplied with every modern convenience. In 1904, at a great expense, he built a wagon road up the coast for the convenience of the ranch interests, and as the house had been destroyed a few years ago by fire it was Mr. Rindge's intention to build again, as life on this vast estate held a charm for him surpassed by no other. Malibu ranch stretches like a shoestring along the coast line from Las Flores canyon far beyond Point Dume into Ventura county. It is a mile wide at some points and at others broadens out, containing in all about fifteen thousand acres of land.

In the city of Los Angeles Mr. Rindge began to make judicious investments in the business districts shortly after his location in Southern California, and that his vision at that early date was keen and sure is evidenced by the fact that his property has about doubled in value up to the present time. The Rindge block, at the northeast corner of Third street and Broadway, was owned by him, and it was largely through his aid that the handsome Conservative Life building, at Third and Hill streets, was built. Apropos of this building may be mentioned Mr. Rindge's association with the Conservative Life Insurance Company, an organization which his money and foresight established in this city, he being elected president and thereafter discharging the duties of that office. This company is now known as the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. The moral influence of Mr. Rindge was as keenly felt in this line as in all others that engaged his attention, fellow officers and all employees experiencing the kindness of his nature, the friendliness and generosity characteristic of his dealings with those about him.

Through his activities as president of the Maclay Rancho Water Company, which was the least of all his enterprises, Mr. Rindge was instrumental in opening up for settlement about one thousand acres in the San Fernando valley, while in the central portions of the state he also conducted several large affairs, including both arid lands and those susceptible of cultivation. As president of the Middle River Navigation and Canal Company, now known as the Rindge Land and Navigation Company, he was instrumental in starting enterprises which have reclaimed about twenty-five thousand acres of valuable peat and tule lands near Stockton. The Artesian Water Company, of which he was president, was situated west of Adams street, where the Chinese gardens are located, representing good property of about a thousand acres reclaimed by his energy. Mr. Rindge was also identified with other corporations of a similar nature, giving to all the same ability, energy and enthusiasm which insured the success of all enterprises fostered by him.

The spiritual life of Mr. Rindge was one of power and influence. He lived in close touch with high ideals and made his everyday life conform to them. He was for many years a member of the Westlake Methodist Episcopal church, with whose interests he was largely identified, con-

tributing to all charities and the various building enterprises which have distinguished this denomination in Los Angeles. At the sessions of the general conferences, which were held in this city, he took a prominent part, and was the leader of a laymen's evangelistic movement which was far-reaching in its effect. While a resident of Santa Monica he built the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city on the site of the old building. A man of pronounced prohibition views, when Santa Monica abolished the saloons he agreed to pay from his personal funds any deficit which might be caused in the city treasury from the lack of saloon license money. As president of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Rindge was most active in the support and up-building of this institution, a power in both its spiritual and material existence.

One of the most beautiful homes of Los Angeles, reflecting without and within the cultured and refined tastes of its owner, was occupied by Mr. Rindge and his family, the latter consisting of his widow, two sons and one daughter, Samuel, Frederick and Rhoda.

In closing this brief review of the life of one of Los Angeles' great men it is only fitting to recall the tributes paid to his memory by those who knew him best. His inheritance was much, for coming of the best New England stock there was much in his character to remind one of the beautiful simplicity, the sturdy independence, the rugged, unpretentious honesty and unswerving integrity in all things which went to make up the good American citizen of fifty years ago. Engaged at all times in forwarding great movements and in a notable manner a man of affairs, he still realized that business was not all of life, but that the amenities between man and man were as great a matter as the transaction in hand. Every man of high or low estate felt his kindness of heart and responded impulsively to the hand of hospitality held out to them. His manhood stood out as something unquestioned, as something always understood, for as has been said of him the strong, forceful qualities of his character were inherent and were always prominent in his dealings with men. Such a man cannot die or ever pass from the memory of man. His visible presence is lost, but the atmosphere created by his nobility of soul, honesty of purpose and honorable manhood will still be felt as a power toward better and higher things.



Charles F. Wright

GEORGE WRIGHT. Among the long list of pioneer families whose names will always appear upon the honor roll of California among those who gave of their best in the days when the state was young, aiding her to grow to her present splendid stature of statehood by the development of her infant industries, and the upbuilding of her cities and her wonderful farming regions, may be mentioned that of George Wright, members of whose family for more than forty years have been residents of Azusa, while for well past the fifty-year mark they have dwelt within the confines of the county, making their first home at Green Meadows, some eight miles south of Los Angeles. During the many years of his residence at Azusa Mr. Wright was closely associated with the affairs of the community, and was always a prominent and influential factor in the life about him. He was closely identified with the development of the irrigation system of the valley, which is today one of the best in the state, and was also active in the orange and lemon industry for many years. Educational questions also received their full share of his ability, and the forward movements along this line, the upbuilding and progress of the schools, always received his ardent and capable support and co-operation. A pioneer from the early age of twenty years, when he joined a fur-trading camp in Nebraska, Mr. Wright loved the free life of the frontier and spent much of his time in the vanguard of civilization. He lived in various parts of the west, but from the time that he located at Azusa his desire for roving departed, and he made his home in the beautiful little foothill city until the time of his death, December 13, 1905.

George Wright was a native of Massachusetts, born near the Connecticut river, August 12, 1815, the son of Zenas Wright, and the second son in a family of five sons. When he was ten years old his father moved with his family to a place near Oswego Falls, N. Y., where George received his early education, remaining there until he was twenty years of age. At that time, being in very poor health, he determined to seek an out-of-door life, and going to Nebraska, became associated with a fur-trading company, buying and trading furs and buffalo skins with the Indians. After two years he took up government land in Noble county, Neb., and engaged in farming, teaching school and surveying a part of the time each year, as

his farm duties did not require his entire attention.

It was in 1852 that Mr. Wright made his first trip to the Pacific coast, ill health again causing him to seek change and rest. For two years he remained in California, engaging in mining for most of that time, and returning east by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. In 1859 he crossed the plains with his family, making the journey with ox teams and taking the southern route. They remained in New Mexico long enough to plant and harvest a crop, but as the Indians were very hostile and conditions for settlers were anything but satisfactory, the following year they continued their journey westward, arriving at Los Angeles in 1861. From that time until 1870 Mr. Wright made his home at Green Meadows, as his ranch was known, located eight miles south of Los Angeles. In 1868 his wife and eldest daughter died, and two years later he disposed of his property and removed to Azusa, where he purchased land and engaged in the raising of oranges and other fruits. From the first he took an important part in the development of the community. Being a surveyor, he was valuable in many ways, and it was he who laid out the ditches for the first irrigation system of that district. He also raised the first crop of corn in the valley grown under irrigation methods, and in other ways gave evidence of the true pioneer spirit, the spirit that dares to forge ahead of the masses, blazing a trail for those who come after.

Mr. Wright was twice married. The first marriage was solemnized in 1841, uniting him with Miss Martha Ann Woodard, who became the mother of four children: Reason, Julian C., Sheridan, and Otanes F., deceased. Her death occurred in 1868. Two years later Mr. Wright married Mrs. Louisa Jane Danks, and of this latter union were born two children, George W. Simeon and Nancy L., now Mrs. Ward. The second Mrs. Wright was in maidenhood Miss Gazeway, a native of Illinois, born December 28, 1839. After the death of her first husband she removed to California, in 1869, locating in Los Angeles county, where she met Mr. Wright, with whom she was united in marriage the following year. Her death occurred at Azusa August 4, 1908.

Of the children of the first marriage of Mr. Wright, all are now living but Otanes F., who died in 1911 at Azusa, where his wife and daugh-

ter still make their home. He came to California with his father when he was a very small boy and grew to manhood in this county, the ranch, Green Meadows, being the scene of much of his boyish activity. Later he removed to Azusa and purchased an orange grove, to which he later added land which he also set to orange trees. He was married to Miss Elnora Elledge, a native of Kansas, and of their union was born one daughter, Maude E. Like his father, Otanes Wright was a man of much public spirit and took an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community. He was influential and prosperous, and is remembered throughout the valley by a host of admiring and sincere friends.

JOHN H. BARTLE. One of the best known bankers in Southern California for the past quarter of a century is John H. Bartle of Monrovia, president, vice-president and director of several of the leading banking houses of his district, and associated in banking enterprises with many of the foremost financiers of the west. Mr. Bartle has been actively interested in real estate and other developing enterprises during his long residence in California, as well as in the banking business, and is today the owner of much valuable property in Los Angeles county. He is a man of good judgment, and his foresight in financial affairs is such as to make him a valuable member of any board of directors.

A native of Michigan, Mr. Bartle was born in Eagle Harbor, July 22, 1855, the son of John and Thresa Bartle. At the age when most boys are in school he started out to make his own way in the world, working at various undertakings at first, and later devoting his energies to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business. When he was still a young man he opened a store of his own, and for a number of years conducted very successfully a general merchandise house. In 1885 he came to Southern California and after making a careful survey of the ground with a view to locating here, he selected Monrovia as the most desirable place for a future home. Returning to Michigan he disposed of his interests there during 1886 and the following year came to California and settled in Monrovia, where he has since made his home. Upon property which he purchased in 1890 he erected a two-story frame

building on Myrtle avenue, containing two stores and offices. This was destroyed by fire in June, 1897, and was at once replaced with a substantial brick office and store building, 40x80 feet. Besides this he has erected two brick blocks on the same street in the past three years.

This was the first real estate venture that Mr. Bartle made in Monrovia, but it was by no means the last. He is part owner and developer of the Idlewild and Fairmount tracts, two of the leading residence sections of the town, and has also bought and sold many orange groves and many acreage tracts during his residence in Monrovia. He is conceded to be one of the best posted men on realty values in the San Gabriel valley.

It is in banking enterprises, however, that Mr. Bartle has always been the most keenly interested, and in which he has made for himself a most distinctive reputation. Shortly after coming to Monrovia he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the First National Bank (April 13, 1888), the bank having been established in 1887. His service was of such a character that he rapidly rose in rank, being first made assistant cashier, later, January 24, 1891, being made cashier, and on February 27, 1894, he was elected president of the institution, an office he has since filled. In this enterprise Mr. Bartle has been associated with the most prominent financiers of the Southwest. The original incorporators were J. F. Sartori, J. F. Brossart and John Wild, the original officers being J. F. Brossart, president; John Wild, vice-president, and J. F. Sartori, cashier. A change was made in the officers in 1888, and on January 10, I. W. Hellman became president and G. W. Perkins vice-president. In January, 1908, the bank moved into its beautiful new building, which is one of the finest and most modern bank buildings in the state. The present officers are: John H. Bartle, president; J. F. Sartori, vice-president; H. S. McKee, second vice-president; W. A. Chess, cashier. The directors are J. F. Sartori, I. W. Hellman, J. A. Graves, H. S. McKee, A. H. Johnson, Joseph Fowler, John H. Bartle, W. A. Chess and H. A. Unruh.

Besides his interest in the First National Bank of Monrovia, Mr. Bartle is president of the Monrovia Savings Bank and of the First National Bank of Elmonte. He also aided in establishing the Covina Valley Bank, now known as the First National Bank of Covina.

During his entire residence in Monrovia Mr. Bartle has been actively interested in all movements that have tended toward the upbuilding of the beautiful little city and has been intimately associated with her history. He has held various offices of trust and responsibility within the gift of the people, and has rendered excellent service in all such capacities. For four years he served as a city trustee and was chairman of the board of trustees when the present excellent water system was built, he having been exceptionally active in forwarding that valuable improvement. For seven years he was city treasurer and here again his splendid service won him many friends and admirers.

Aside from his business and municipal activities, Mr. Bartle is popular with a wide circle of friends. He is a prominent member of the Masons, and has been treasurer of the Monrovia Lodge for many years. The marriage of Mr. Bartle took place in Port Arthur, Canada, in August, 1885, uniting him with Miss Amelia Bowerman, of Canada, the daughter of Stephen and Annie Bowerman. They are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter, Stanley, Kathleen and Gerald, all of whom are well and favorably known in the younger social set at Monrovia.

MRS. EMMA A. SUMMERS. Known throughout the west as the oil queen of Southern California, Mrs. Emma A. Summers is a figure of more than ordinary interest in financial circles, and in this day of multitudinous activities among women she stands pre-eminently in the forefront of the achievements in her chosen lines, which are by no means confined to her extensive operations in oil. She is the owner of large real estate holdings, which include both city and ranch property, and her real estate transactions in the open market are very extensive. By constantly improving her property she adds many thousands of dollars yearly to the general wealth of the community. Yet through it all she is distinctly womanly, being of a refined, quiet manner, which has often been a disconcerting surprise to her masculine opponents, who, knowing her wonderful business sagacity, had expected to meet a woman of a more masculine type. Her mind, however, possesses all the clear far-sightedness and power of discrimination and judgment which

are generally boasted as male prerogatives, as many a California financier has discovered too late and to his sorrow.

A native of Trenton, Tenn., Mrs. Summers removed to Hickman, Ky., when a small child. There she passed her childhood and youth, coming to Los Angeles in 1879. She began her business career at the very bottom round of the ladder, without any advantages in the way of business training. Her early operations were in the oil industry and she is now one of the largest and most successful operators on the Pacific coast. She has also been an important factor in the general development of Southern California and of Los Angeles in particular. She has erected and owns two apartment houses in Los Angeles, several garages and a number of moving picture theatres. In Ocean Park she is also heavily interested, owning several store buildings and much valuable realty in the heart of the business section. There is also much valuable property at Casa Verdugo, on Washington boulevard, and in the San Fernando valley, where several ranches have been bought by this remarkable woman and are kept constantly under her supervision.

One who has ever had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Summers is not likely to forget her striking and pleasing personality. She is keen yet kindly, with a penetrating vision, and a manner of searching her vis-a-vis that is apt to be a trifle disconcerting to any but the most worldly wise, and it is rumored that more than one noted financier has been known to grow restive under this same level gaze. One interesting fact about this clever financier, a fact which the world in general does not know, is that she is at heart an artist and musician, and when still in the first flush of youth she decided to dedicate her life to song. Fate has a way of displacing the plans of women, however, and when the necessity for engaging in a business career became evident she quietly cast her poetic ambitions aside and went forth to battle with the world on its own ground—to battle and to win.

Arrayed against her at various times in her career have been some of the ablest financiers in America, yet Mrs. Summers has met them in spirited contests of money and brains and has more than held her own. There have been times when Los Angeles, as the center of the oil industry, was palpitating in its financial heart to know what would be the next move of the oil

queen, but she has never wavered and the greatest have been obliged to wait her own good time. The real story of her life is composed of one surprise after another, but the keynote is always the same—absolute self-reliance, independent thought and action backed by unflinching courage. She is full of sage sayings that hold a world of thought and meaning and which give a remarkable insight into her thought processes. One of these is: "Most women, and some men, rely too much on what others tell them," and she adds, "I would not take even the greatest lawyer's opinion unless it squared with my own convictions," and her life history proves that she means what she says. There is something militant about this pale slender woman on whose shoulders rests the burden of enormous business affairs. She matches her woman's wits against man's crude calculations and with startling frequency wins in the battle. "She seems to have the faculty of boring into one's very thoughts," is the way one of the leading Pacific coast financiers recently expressed his admiration of Mrs. Summer's sagacity and success. She fights her rivals with fire and sword, and with a black flag always hoisted. Then having backed them slowly but surely against the wall, she compels recognition, of her demands, which are always fair and just.

Mrs. Summer's father, the late William Leonidas McCutchen, was a banker and merchant of Hickman, Ky., and a man of unusual powers as an organizer and leader of men and affairs. His wife was Mary Elizabeth (Garrison) McCutchen, a Southern woman of quality, who possessed all the charm and grace of the South in its finest and best. Mr. McCutchen was recognized as a man of great ability, and in order to have his executive skill at their command the citizens of Hickman kept him in the office of mayor for many years, later availing themselves of his service as city treasurer. During the years of his service in public offices he aided greatly in the upbuilding of the city. The first bonded indebtedness was assumed at his suggestion. The money was expended for local improvements, and when the people realized the great ability and skill with which their mayor was proceeding, they gave him a free hand in financing the city improvements.

Mrs. Summers is a happy combination of both her parents, possessing the business ability and executive skill of her talented father, together with the charm of manner that made her mother a

famous belle. She is of Colonial ancestry and her kindred have fought in every war in which the United States has been engaged. This family record as warriors goes back for hundreds of years, taking us through the history of Scotland and on into the bloody wars of continental Europe.

But aside from this there is another side to the character of Mrs. Summers, in which she is like her mother. Her home is a veritable bower of beauty, handsomely hung with rich furnishings and tastefully decorated with splendid works of art. She is a lover of trees and flowers and will not allow any to be cut or needlessly destroyed on any of her properties, while she is constantly adding to her gardens new and rare specimens of flowers and shrubs and trees which she selects with the greatest of care.

Yet another phase of the many-sided character of this woman is her delight in good books. She cares nothing for the light modern fiction with which so many men of affairs seek relaxation from the affairs of their business. Balzac is her favorite author, and there is nothing of his that she has not read from cover to cover with the keenest appreciation.

The benefactions of Mrs. Summers are necessarily great. She gives vast sums yearly to organized charities, and also distributes through private and semi-private channels of which no one but herself and her secretary, or possibly only the recipients of her favor, ever know. She is careful and conscientious in this as in other matters, realizing that unwise and indiscriminate giving tends to pauperize rather than aid the recipient and permanent help is the object at which she always aims.

Mrs. Summers has never taken an active or aggressive part in politics. That she favors suffrage goes without saying, but she is too busy to be a politician, although without doubt she has the makings of one, and it also goes without saying that if the time ever comes when she does enter the political arena the affairs of state will feel the power of her might.

WILLIAM DOWNIE. Descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry, William Downie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 12, 1849. While he was a small lad his parents came to the United States and settled at Holyoke, Mass. There the



J. M. Laggan

son passed his boyhood days, receiving a common school education, and afterward learning the carpenter's trade. For a number of years he was engaged in business in Holyoke, contracting and building, and meeting with appreciable success. Here he was married, established his home, and made for himself a desirable place in the life of the community. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the wife, never too strong, died, and the home ties being broken, the young man determined to seek other scenes for his labors and came west.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Downie settled in Los Angeles, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred April 9, 1911. He engaged in his former occupation of carpenter and builder until he received the appointment of deputy county sheriff, which position he held for one term. Following this, in July, 1901, he was elected foreman of the city schools, and continued to act in this capacity until his death. He was an efficient and conscientious official, and won the respect and admiration of all who came in contact with him. Owing to the remarkable growth in the city schools and the consequent large number of buildings, whose upkeep was his especial care, the position was one of much responsibility and not a little labor, and it is worthy of note that Mr. Downie so acquitted himself of these duties that he received the entire support of the board of education during the ten years that he served in this capacity.

After coming to Los Angeles Mr. Downie was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Manville, the wedding taking place in this city December 5, 1883. There were no children by this second marriage, but Mrs. Downie was ever a companion and helpmeet to her husband in the truest sense of the word, sharing his interests and being close in his confidences in all matters of business.

In addition to his enviable reputation as a business man Mr. Downie stood high in fraternal circles of his adopted city, and was a prominent member of several of the largest and best known orders. Among these may be mentioned the Knight Templars, of which he was past eminent commander; the Shriners; Odd Fellows, of whom he was Past Noble Grand; and the Eastern Star, of which he was past patron. During his entire residence in Los Angeles Mr. Downie was known as a man of ability and worth, and his association for so long a period with the affairs of the city

schools brought him into close contact with a large number of men and women who remember him with the highest regard. His widow, who is also well known in the city, has continued to make her home here, while a daughter by the former marriage resides in Roxbury, Mass., the wife of a prominent business man.

J. W. TAGGART. Those who appreciate the many high qualities essential to a successful career in the legal world have viewed with satisfaction the active life of J. W. Taggart, who as one of the most capable attorneys was well known throughout Southern California. Well developed abilities of oratory, mental alertness and high personal attributes of honor and trustworthiness drew to him a large clientele. The several avenues through which his intellect was spent evidenced in every phase the high order of his splendid mind and the forceful sincerity of his nature. He was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., and was second in a family containing four sons and two daughters. During the years of bitter persecution in Scotland the Clan McTaggart numbered among its members those who rebelled at the religious intolerance in their native land, and sought and found an asylum in County Antrim, Ireland, where they were among the well known Orangemen. In the Irish province the paternal grandfather, James Taggart, was born. He was a seafaring man, and upon engaging in transporting cargoes between Glasgow and Montreal, Canada, made his headquarters in the Canadian city, finally giving up the sea and for a time making that his home. His declining years were spent in Wheeling, W. Va., where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, and where he died at an advanced age. A Presbyterian in Ireland, he became an Episcopalian in America, and was buried with the rites of his adopted church.

Col. George Washington Taggart, the father of J. W., was born in Montreal, Canada, and went to Wheeling, W. Va., when a child. He was educated in Virginia, and at an early age decided upon the law as a means of livelihood. As a preliminary, he read law under Mr. Kirkwood, then of Mansfield, Ohio, later United States secretary of the interior, and was admit-

ted to the Ohio bar. However, possessing a decided talent for mechanical engineering, he became master mechanic for the Baltimore & Ohio (then the North West Virginia) Railroad Company, with headquarters at Parkersburg, W. Va., and remained in this capacity until the Civil war. To further the cause of the Union he raised Company D, Fourteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, of which he was captain, and later served as lieutenant-colonel on Gen. George Crook's staff. Eventually he was made provost-marshal of the department of West Virginia, and served as such until the close of the war. With the restoration of peace he returned to Parkersburg and engaged in the mercantile business. He held many local political offices, was a member of the Loyal Legion and in the Grand Army of the Republic he was an ex-grand commander of the Department of West Virginia during the year 1887. A number of years previous to his death he was made brigadier general of the latter organization. Colonel Taggart was a member of the Methodist church, as was also his wife, Eliza (Hines) Taggart, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, her parents having been farmers in the west of Ireland.

The education of J. W. Taggart was acquired in the public schools of Parkersburg, W. Va., and after graduating from the high school he for a year attended the West Virginia College at Flemington. Later he combined educational work with the study of law, his first professional researches being conducted under the capable leadership of C. C. Cole, judge of the district court of the District of Columbia. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, came to California in 1881, and in 1882 located in Santa Barbara, where for two years he was manager for the Dimmick, Sheffield & Knight Fruit Company. In 1885 he undertook the practice of law as a partner of Judge E. B. Hall, the first attorney-general of West Virginia, and in 1889 began independent practice. In 1893 he formed a partnership with John J. Boyce, which was amicably continued until the election of the latter to the state senatorship, after which Mr. Taggart continued to practice alone. He was prominently identified with Republican political matters in the west, was ex-member of the county committee, and was secretary of the same for ten years, and he also

served on the congressional committee of which he was chairman, besides being a delegate to state conventions for several years. For four years he served as a member and president of the school board, and during that time the advance was made of incorporating the kindergarten and manual training school into the public school system. This was the first undertaking of the kind in the west, and Santa Barbara has now the finest Sloyd school on the coast, the school building and equipment having been presented by Miss Anna S. C. Blake. Mr. Taggart was a member of the first board of fifteen freeholders, and also of the second board of freeholders, each of which formed a city charter, the charter of the latter being eventually endorsed by the legislature. He was instructor and lecturer in the University of Southern California College of Law for a long period. During 1886 and 1887 he was assistant district attorney, and at the general election held in 1898 was the Republican candidate for judge of the superior court of Santa Barbara county. In 1902 he was elected judge of the superior court of Santa Barbara county, was elected associate justice of the district court of appeals for the Second District of California in November, 1906, and held this office to the time of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles July 13, 1910. He was chosen captain of the camp of the Sons of Veterans, and later served for one term in the naval reserve of Santa Barbara. Fraternally he was associated with the Masonic Lodge No. 192, of Santa Barbara, and the Royal Arch Masons, and he was a charter member of the Santa Barbara Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

The marriage of Mr. Taggart and Kathrine Payne occurred in Los Angeles, Mrs. Taggart being a native of Pennsylvania. Three children were born to them, James Deacon, Elise and Kathrine. Elise and Kathrine are both graduates of the Marlborough school of Los Angeles, Elise completing her education at the La Salle Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and Kathrine being a graduate of Stanford University. Since the death of Judge Taggart Mrs. Taggart and her children have continued to make their home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Taggart is a member of the Episcopal church.

James Deacon is at present practicing law in Los Angeles, being associated with Edwin Me-

serve. He is a graduate of the Santa Barbara high school, St. Matthews Military Academy, Electrical Engineering Department at Stanford University, and the law department of the University of Southern California, winning the gold medal for scholarship in the University of Southern California.

In the death of Judge Taggart a severe loss was felt by the bar of the state, by attorneys and the bench throughout California. A man of brilliant attainments, always attuned to the keenest appreciation of justice and truth, he has left his impress indelibly upon the many with whom he was associated.

DAVID K. EDWARDS. The life of David K. Edwards has been an active one in the business world, and closely associated with the progress of Los Angeles in the various important undertakings which have made for the advancement of this thriving Southern California city since the boom of 1887. Mr. Edwards is a native of Washington county, Tenn., the date of his birth being August 7, 1851, he being the son of Samuel Edwards, a farmer of that county, and Mary (Kitzmiller) Edwards. The education of Mr. Edwards was received in Tennessee, and when nineteen years of age he began to teach school in that state, which he continued for one year, going thence to Smith county, Tex., where he continued teaching for a year and a half. From there he came, in 1874, to Monterey county, Cal., where he taught for six years, in 1880 receiving a life certificate for teaching in the state of California. He, however, preferred business life, and accordingly became the owner of warehouses in Salinas Valley, Cal., which, after six or seven years, he sold, and came to Los Angeles in 1886. Here he entered the real estate business, profiting by the boom of Los Angeles property that came about in 1887, whereby the city advanced rapidly from its early and more crude state, toward the prosperity and improvement in countless ways which have marked its career of late years. In 1889 Mr. Edwards once more went into the grain business, being for fifteen years in partnership with M. N. Newmark, under the firm name of Newmark & Edwards. Selling out to Mr. Newmark at the end of that time, it was the intention of Mr. Ed-

wards to retire from active business life, but the next year, 1906, saw his return to his former cares and responsibilities. He was invited to become a member of the first Board of Public Works of the city, a position which he held for three years, also being connected with the early history of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, which has brought a river across hundreds of miles of desert and mountain country to supply the city's needs. He was also inspector of public works. The board consisted of himself (three years), Gen. Adna R. Chaffee (two years), and Messrs. Albert A. Hubbard (four years) and J. A. Anderson (two years). The first important work of the board was the construction of the outfall sewer. The years 1909 and 1910 were spent by Mr. Edwards in extensive travels in the United States and also a trip abroad, after which, upon his return to Los Angeles, the Board of Supervisors in 1911 asked him to become a member of the Los Angeles County Highway Commission, and for three and one-half years he was connected with this board, acting as its chairman. He is the oldest director of the Young Men's Christian Association, having been associated with the organization in that capacity about twenty years, and is also a director in the Fidelity Savings and Loan Association and the Merchants' National Bank of this city.

The marriage of Mr. Edwards at San Jose, Cal., in 1881, united him with Miss Edith Rivers, and they became the parents of one daughter, Hazel, now the wife of J. Roy Pinkham and the mother of two children, Edith and Anne. Mrs. Edwards died in 1898, and Mr. Edwards married again, in 1900, his second wife being Miss Edith Hadley, who is a very prominent Los Angeles woman, having lived here many years, well known in church work and actively identified with the Young Women's Christian Association, of which she is now a vice-president. Mr. Edwards also is much interested in religious work, being a member of the Temple Baptist Church in Los Angeles, and on its official board, also having been director and secretary of the Southern California Baptist Convention for fifteen years. In politics he is a Progressive Republican; fraternally he is a Master Mason; and socially he is identified with the California Club and the San Gabriel Valley Golf Club.

ROSS HANNA. The same pioneering instinct which sent William Crawford Hanna and his wife, Clementine (Boner) Hanna, into the wilds of Iowa in an early day, also sent their son, Ross, into the far west when the state of California was still young. The lad Ross was born near Burlington, Iowa, July 4, 1850, and was a genuine Fourth-of-July boy in his spirit of independence and justice and fair play, which included a deep love for the open. His grandparents had left their comfortable home in the east when they themselves were still young, and journeyed through the then "wild west" in search of a new home, finally reaching Burlington, in company with other pioneer homeseekers, on rafts and flat boats.

The spirit of adventure was born in the son, and he came to California in 1872, when but twenty-two years of age. He had been well educated, according to the standards of the time, having been a student of La Grange College, Missouri, and of the Christian University, at Canton, that state. Following the completion of his education he taught school for a term or two before coming west. What more natural, therefore, than that he should turn to teaching in the new state by the Pacific? Mr. Hanna found ample demand for his ability, and taught for a number of years in the northern counties, including Colusa, Lake and Lassen counties. During the summer he filled in his time by working on the big ranches, where there was also much demand for help. In 1883 he came south to Los Angeles and secured a position in the county schools, where he remained until 1905, making a splendid record of efficiency and ability for himself, and also many warm friends among the pupils, who are now the business men and women of Los Angeles.

During his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Hanna was associated with prominent business men in many enterprises of note, one of the most noteworthy of these being the founding of the California Savings Bank, where his associate was S. G. Lehmer.

A staunch Democrat in politics, Mr. Hanna was always prominent in local politics and was a power in his party. He served faithfully and with great ability on local Democratic committees and was always vitally alive to the best interests of the city and state. He was a great admirer of

William Jennings Bryan and supported the Populist ticket in 1896.

On coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Hanna and his family united with Trinity Methodist Church South, they having all been members of this church at their former home in Missouri. Mrs. Hanna was formerly Miss Jessie Annette Barkeley, daughter of Henry A. Barkeley, of Canton, Mo. Her parents were from Ohio, having removed from there into Missouri in the early '50s, her father becoming a prominent farmer and stock raiser. She was married to Mr. Hanna near Canton, Mo., in 1879, and three children blessed their union: Jessie Ray; Anna Belle, who was married in 1908 to Walter Linville Munday; and Amy Louise, who passed away in infancy. The death of Mr. Hanna occurred in Los Angeles, January 3, 1914, and a host of friends mourn his loss.

RALPH ROGERS. When Mr. Rogers came to California in 1868 he first engaged in farming at the town of Compton, which had recently come into existence, having been laid out by G. D. Compton, after whom it received its name. This property, which now supports a thriving little city, many dairies and the largest cheese factory in Southern California, was bought by Mr. Compton originally for \$5 an acre. The country round about, which is devoted to farming and dairying, is at the present time well supplied with artesian wells, one of the first artesian wells in the country having been sunk near Compton. Here Mr. Rogers was engaged in farming for eight years during the early life of the town, after which he removed to Los Angeles, where, with the interruption of only a few years, he has since been engaged in the real estate business.

The birthplace of Mr. Rogers was the state of Tennessee, where he was born in Jackson county, April 30, 1850, the son of Andrew and Tempy Sarah Ann (Ward) Rogers. He removed to California in 1868. After engaging in farming at Compton for a time he took up grading contracting and followed this for seven years, and in 1883 he entered the real estate business in Los Angeles. In this he gave evidence of the deep interest he felt in the advancement of the western city by organizing and building in that year the first cable street car running from Second and Spring to First and Belmont streets, he also being



John Schumacher

one of the organizers of the old Temple street cable line. In those early days, when the construction of these car lines was such a vast improvement over former conditions it would have been impossible to foresee the excellent street car system which at present makes all portions of the city and suburbs so easily accessible to the traveler. The town of Garvanza, one of the pretty 'suburbs of Los Angeles, where many pleasant homes stand amid palms and lawns and well-kept streets, was laid out by Mr. Rogers, who purchased sixteen hundred acres of property for that purpose. Numerous other undertakings of his also turned out profitably to himself, among them being the Bryson Villa, the Parmelee home, Florence avenue and Redondo home tracts. The business activities of Mr. Rogers have been varied by a trip to the Klondike, where he remained three years, and since his return from the far north to the equable climate of Southern California he has continued to be actively engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles.

JOHN SCHUMACHER, the pioneer, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born January 23, 1816. When thirteen years old, both of his parents being deceased, he left his native country for Paris, thence coming to New York, where he lived several years. In 1846 he enlisted in Company G of Stevenson's Regiment of United States Volunteers, and on the twenty-sixth day of September of that year he set sail with his comrades in the ship Thomas H. Perkins for San Francisco, where he arrived in the month of March, 1847. On April 3 his company sailed on the United States storeship Lexington for Monterey, on May 5 re-embarking on the same ship for San Pedro, arriving in Los Angeles on the ninth, which post was made the headquarters of the regiment. The company remained here until discharged from the service on September 18, 1848. In 1882 Francis D. Clark, who had been a private in Company D, published in New York a very interesting history of Stevenson's regiment, which was known in the Mexican war as the First Regiment of New York Volunteers. After his discharge, Mr. Schumacher went, as everyone did, to the newly discovered gold mines in California. While working in the diggings on Sutter's Creek, he found a nugget

which he afterward sold for \$800 in money, although he had been offered for it large tracts of land in San Francisco, which today are worth millions of dollars, and nearly all of the city of Sacramento.

After working a while at mining Mr. Schumacher returned to Los Angeles and settled here permanently. In 1855 he married Mary Uhrie, a native of Paris, by whom he had six children, two daughters and four sons. The eldest daughter, Mary A., is the wife of Edward A. Preuss, who was born in New Orleans in 1850 and came to Los Angeles in 1868, having lived in early life at Louisville, Ky., where he learned his profession of druggist, which he also followed in Los Angeles until 1886. Mr. Schumacher's second daughter, Caroline, married Prof. Paul Schumacher, of the Smithsonian Institute, who died in Mexico in 1883, his widow continuing to be a resident of Los Angeles. The four sons are: John H., Frank G., Percival F. and Arthur W.; the three former reside in Los Angeles, and the latter in New York City. Frank and Percival made a tour of the world in 1889. Soon after Mr. Schumacher settled in Los Angeles he opened a store on Spring street near First, which he kept till about the year 1870, and almost from the first he commenced to own land. He bought for \$700 nearly the whole block bounded by Spring, First, Fort and Franklin streets, and was the owner of hill lands where Ellis College now stands. This property he used as a sheep range, his partner in the sheep business being a Mr. LeGarde, and in some realty transactions, Jacob Bell, who was afterward killed by Lachenais, for which the latter was hanged by the people. Mr. Schumacher at one time owned a vineyard opposite the old City Gardens, and also a farm on the Brea Rancho, where shortly before his death he started a small vineyard as an experiment, to see if vines would grow without irrigation, which venture proved a great success. He also owned the land where Evergreen cemetery stands and sold this to that association. One of the first pianos brought to Los Angeles was bought by Mr. Schumacher, and in the days when "carretas" were about the only vehicles here, he had a covered carriage made by John Goller. He built his block on the site of his old store in 1880 and 1881. Mr. Schumacher was twice a city councilman. He spoke fluently German, French, Spanish and English, and often assisted Spanish people who

did not understand English or American laws and customs in the management of their business affairs, and as he was as honest as the day, they had unlimited confidence in him. A kind-hearted, genial man, he was one whom everybody in the old days of the city knew and respected, and probably did not have an enemy in the world, his friendly, cordial manner toward all making him universally popular. Mr. Schumacher died of apoplexy March 2, 1885, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife preceded him in death five years, dying on July 25, 1880. She was beloved by everyone who knew her.

JOAQUIN ABASCAL. Ever since the material development of the west became the ultimate goal to which men of ambition aspired, the salubrious climate of Southern California has attracted to its winter residence for rest and recreation captains of industry and promoters of vast enterprises intimately identified with the entire trans-Missouri country. As early as 1883 Joaquin Abascal established a winter home in Los Angeles and from that time until the end of his eventful career, while never acquiring large interests here but maintaining his influential citizenship in Montana, he remained loyal to the city and considered the winter season in this ideal climate, within sight of the mountains and refreshed by the breezes from the ocean, the most delightful months of the year, returning to his duties in the spring renewed in health and inspired of soul through the temporary cessation of the important activities crowning an eventful existence.

Though possessing the heritage of an old Spanish ancestry whose lands once extended for miles between the mountains and the Bay of Biscay, to Mr. Abascal, however, there came no heritage of lands or gold, but the vastly more important endowment of superior intellectual qualifications and an inheritance of the chivalrous spirit of bygone Spanish warriors. Forced to make his own way in the world, he left his native province of Santander in Spain and sought the shores of South America, only to learn that opportunities were limited in that section of the world. From there when only twenty years of age he came to California, a stranger whose only capital was a keen mind and indefatigable energy, and with these assets he won his way to independence after

many hardships and through the conquering of obstacles that would have daunted one of less resolute spirit than himself.

The railroad whose completion in 1869 marked the beginning of a new era of progress for the Pacific coast had not been built at the time of the arrival of Mr. Abascal in San Francisco. The absence of transportation facilities gave him his first opportunity. The operation of a pack train from San Francisco to Washoe, Nev., for the purpose of taking provisions to the mines gave him a neat sum with which to embark on other enterprises. On the completion of the railroad he sold the pack train and outfit and went to Montana, where he ran a freighting outfit over the mountains to Helena. Later he engaged in mining at Bear Gulch and also conducted a general store for the miners at that point. Quietly and unobtrusively he made his way from humble circumstances to independence and prosperity, ever willing to aid others less judicious or less fortunate than himself, and proving at all times the generous friend, the accommodating neighbor. Naturally to such a man, so considerate of the rights of others, so large of heart and so generous of soul, there came the warm friendship of all the miners of the camps as well as of citizens of greater opportunities and broader culture. It would have been possible for him to secure election to the highest offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens had he so desired, but aside from serving for two terms as a member of the Montana legislature he held no political offices. When Montana became a state in 1889 he had the honor of being a member of the constitutional convention. For years he was a Democratic leader in Deer Lodge county. His decisions were regarded as final in party affairs and his judgment was seldom questioned by political allies. Equally popular was he in Masonry, the only fraternal order to which he ever gave allegiance. In the home of his boyhood he had been trained in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church and throughout his entire life he gave loyal aid to that denomination. The marriage of Joaquin Abascal in 1878 united him with Elizabeth Clark, a native of Connelville, Pa., and a daughter of John and Mary (Andrews) Clark, the former a descendant of north of Ireland forbears. Ever since the death of Mr. Abascal, his widow has made her permanent home on Commonwealth avenue, Los Angeles. The only other surviving member of the

family is Mrs. McKenzie, of New York. To a large degree Mrs. Abascal has inherited the qualities that gave influence and forceful results to the life of her mother, the revered Mary Andrews Clark, who was born in 1814 and entered into eternal rest in 1905 at the venerable age of ninety-one. During the last twenty-four years of her life she had been familiar with the growth of Los Angeles, having come here in 1881 with her daughters, Mrs. James Newell, Mrs. T. F. Miller and Miss Anna Clark. From that time until her death she was a helpful agent in charities and progressive movements. The King's Daughters Day Nursery and the Presbyterian school for Spanish girls were largely benefited by her co-operation, and her interest in the Young Woman's Christian Association was so deep that in 1913 her son, ex-Senator William Andrews Clark, one of the leading industrial, mining and railroad promoters of the west, erected as a tribute to her memory a magnificent memorial home on Loma Drive in the Crown Hill section of Los Angeles and presented it to the Association to be used as a home for business women.

CHARLES V. BOQUIST. Coming to California in 1852, for many years Mr. Boquist engaged in the mining and livestock business throughout the Southwest, a pioneer and a man who knew the great Golden State from end to end and who loved her as his very own. Although for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred May 13, 1913, he had lived quietly in Los Angeles county, Mr. Boquist, in his younger days was a man of considerable daring and the adventuresome life of the pioneer days in California was altogether to his liking. He came to San Francisco first in 1852, remaining in the city until the great gold discoveries the following year called every free man to the mining camps, where he engaged in placer mining. The first stampede took him to Virginia City, he being one of the first men to reach that region. There he remained for a number of years, or while the excitement was at its height, amassing an appreciable fortune by his mining efforts. Later, tiring of mining, he removed to Petaluma, and later still to Ventura, where he engaged in the cattle and livery business, again meeting with much success in both ventures. The growth of Los Angeles

attracted his attention at a very early period and after disposing of his interests at Ventura he came to the Angel City in 1881. Thereafter he made his permanent home in Los Angeles county, save only for a few years which he spent in Arizona, whither he went in response to the lure of a mining excitement, remaining both to further his interests in the mines and to engage again in the livestock business.

The lure of home, however, proved too strong, and after a short time in Arizona Mr. Boquist returned to Los Angeles county never again to leave it, save for a brief business or pleasure trip. During his first residence here he organized the Los Angeles Transfer Company, which he managed and conducted for a number of years, disposing of his interests, however, when he went to Arizona. On his return to this city he practically retired from active business, although he always kept in close touch with his personal business affairs, and took a keen interest in all that concerned the city or the general public welfare.

Mr. Boquist was a native of Sweden, having been born in Stockholm, in February, 1835. His boyhood was spent in his native city and his early education received in the public schools of Gefle. He married Miss Laura Brewster in Virginia City, Nev., in 1865, and throughout all his adventuresome wanderings she was his close companion and helpmeet. Of their union were born three daughters and a son, all of whom are still living and who make their homes in Los Angeles. They are: Mrs. W. W. Tritt, Mrs. C. G. Jepson, Mrs. W. K. Bowker, and Charles V. Boquist, Jr., who for a number of years has been connected with the City Engineer's office. Mrs. Boquist also survives her husband, and makes her home in Ocean Park.

For many years Mr. Boquist was well known in Los Angeles and his friends and business associates remember him as a man of sterling worth and great integrity of character. His death, which occurred on the ranch of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, at Calexico, Cal., was the result of apoplexy, and came quite unexpectedly, he having been in good health and spirits, and his visit to the ranch, of which his son-in-law, W. K. Bowker, was superintendent, being for pleasure and recreation. He is remembered by many California pioneers with the highest esteem, and his death removed one of the most

striking and picturesque figures the Southland has ever known.

In his associations with the early affairs of the state, Mr. Roquist acquired a wonderful fund of information and an endless supply of tales of interest regarding the life in Virginia City and other mining towns of the famous days of the gold rush that would have made a historical record of rare value had they been preserved. In his associations with the city of Los Angeles he always had the greatest faith in its future greatness, and even the marvelous growth made by the city during his latter years refused to draw from him more than an appreciative "I told you so."

EMMA L. HAWKS. One of the most prominent women in the educational affairs of Southern California for many years past is Miss Emma L. Hawks, now president of the Board of Trustees of the Bonita high school, but engaged principally in citrus culture on her splendid ranch at San Dimas. Miss Hawks was formerly connected with leading educational institutions for many years in Los Angeles, where she ranked high as an instructor. Since taking up her residence on her fruit ranch she has been especially successful in its care and management, having made a thorough and exhaustive study of horticulture, and has gained a state-wide reputation as a horticulturist of more than ordinary ability.

Miss Hawks is a native of Rochester, N. Y. After her graduation from the Rochester Free Academy she attended Vassar College, graduating therefrom with honors. She is a member of the Phi-Beta-Kappa fraternity. In 1874 Miss Hawks came to Los Angeles, having accepted a position with the Los Angeles high school as teacher of English and science. After filling this position with great satisfaction for three years she returned to Rochester, N. Y., to accept a position with the Rochester Free Academy as preceptress, which she occupied for a year. She then became vice-principal of the New Brunswick high school, at New Brunswick, N. J., remaining in this capacity for four years, when she was again called to Los Angeles, this time to accept the position of preceptress at the State Normal school. At the end of twelve years Miss Hawks resigned from the Normal faculty and came to San Dimas

to reside on her fruit ranch, which she had purchased some time before, and which was then just coming into bearing. Citrus fruits are her specialty, there being oranges in the Valencia, tangerine and Washington navel varieties, lemons and grape fruit. This ranch is one of the most productive in the citrus belt and as Miss Hawks gives her personal attention to its supervision, the credit is largely due to her.

While a resident of Los Angeles Miss Hawks took a prominent part in local affairs, particularly in those of a social or an educational nature. Since coming to San Dimas to make her home she has added to the social and educational list a wide variety of commercial interests, for she has become a rancher in the truest sense of the word and has familiarized herself with the various activities of the ranch life. She is a member of two water boards, the Frostless Belt Water Company and the Cienega Water Company, and a member of several citrus associations. In social and educational lines Miss Hawks will always be a prominent factor in any community where she may choose to reside, and her opinion always bears great weight with those who know her. She is now a member of the board of directors of the Covina Wednesday Afternoon Club, a member of the Associate Collegiate Alumnae of Los Angeles, the Vassar College Club of Los Angeles, and of the College Woman's Club, also of Los Angeles.

EDGAR ROBINSON COFFMAN. Descended from a long line of German ancestry, representatives of which had settled in Pennsylvania in an early day, Edgar Robinson Coffman is himself a native of Virginia, born December 24, 1837, near Fincastle, Botetourt county, where the family ranked among the prominent residents of the Old Dominion. His grandfather, Jacob Coffman, was a farmer and a large owner of land and slaves. His eldest son, Samuel A., who was a bugler in the Black Horse Cavalry Militia in Virginia, moved to Kansas in 1855 with his family and located in Jefferson county, where, under territorial rule, he served as a justice of the peace. He passed the remainder of his life in Kansas, living to be seventy-five. He married Mary, the daughter of Henry Stair, who was at one time a very influential citizen of Virginia and a descend-



A. W. Stowell

ant of one of the best families. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of her children nine reached the age of maturity. When Samuel A. Coffman moved with his family to Kansas his son Edgar R. was eighteen years of age. He helped his father with the clearing and improvement of the farm, and later took up a government claim himself, filing on one hundred and sixty acres. He was a lover of dogs and fond of hunting and one of his prized experiences was a buffalo hunt in 1859, when he and five companions joined forces with six other men of the plains and hunted buffalo for three weeks, killing thirty-two head. It was in 1861 that Mr. Coffman eventually came to California with his brother, Charles A., crossing the plains with twenty-five head of mules for use in freighting in California and Nevada. At the end of three months out from Kansas they arrived at Marysville, Yuba county, and for nine years succeeding they engaged in freighting, making that city their headquarters. Following this Edgar R. Coffman engaged in farming in Yuba county for six years, from 1870 to 1876, raising principally grain. He owned a ranch of seven hundred and forty acres, but in 1876 he sold this and returned east. Later in the same year, however, he came again to California, locating this time in Los Angeles county, and purchasing the property comprising his present home place at Irwindale. Originally this tract numbered one hundred and five acres, but since that time Mr. Coffman has sold off portions of his acreage until he now has but thirty-seven acres left. For a time he engaged in the nursery business, but eventually he planted his property to oranges and for many years has been one of the leading orange growers of the region.

The home place is named Del Mae, in honor of Mr. Coffman's two daughters, Della and Mae. There are two sons also, and when they reached the age of maturity the father gave one-half and sold one-half of fifteen acres to each, and they are now both successful fruit growers located near their father. Each has since added more land adjoining to his ranch, and now each owns valuable property near Irwindale.

Mr. Coffman has taken a very prominent part in developing the resources of the San Gabriel valley, and has made his influence especially felt in the matter of the water supply. He was foremost among the pioneers in water development in this locality, and was a charter member of the

Azusa Irrigating Company, and also a member of the committee of nine who governed the system. He is a member of the Irwindale Citrus Association and of the Irwindale Land and Water Company. In his political preference he is a Democrat, but he seldom follows party lines save in national elections, all local questions being decided according to their respective merits, irrespective of party lines.

The marriage of Mr. Coffman and Miss Virginia A. Treace was solemnized March 19, 1868. Mrs. Coffman is a native of Wisconsin, and came to California with her parents in 1853. She bore her husband seven children, two daughters and five sons. Of these Charles H. and Edgar T. are well-known fruit growers of Irwindale; Della V. is the wife of E. E. Washburn; and Etta Mae is the wife of T. H. Costenbader, of Los Angeles. Three sons died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman and two daughters are members of the Methodist church.

NATHAN WILSON STOWELL. The history of the family of Nathan Wilson Stowell, a financier of Los Angeles, Cal., is closely interwoven with the story of the settlement of New England and the war for American independence. The story of the family would not be complete, however, without some account of the ancestors of the Stowells in England, the descent being from Sir Adam de Coveston, who came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest, settling in Somersetshire, where he became the founder of an illustrious family. One of the most notable of the English Stowells was Sir John, a loyal cavalier and a member of the Long Parliament, whose descendants later settled in Ireland, where they had received grants of land from the British sovereign, and where they founded a family which is today both numerous and prosperous. The earliest member of the family in America was Samuel Stowell, who founded the American branch of the family, and whose son Israel was born in 1670. Isaac, the son of Israel, was born in 1707, and his son Thaddeus became the great-grandfather of Nathan Wilson Stowell, having been born in 1751 and having served in the Revolutionary war. His son Jesse was born in 1775, and married Mary Talbot, who was the daughter of Nathaniel Talbot, of Roxbury, Mass., a

private and sergeant in the American army. Abner, the son of Jesse and Mary Stowell, was born in 1805, and became the father of Nathan Wilson Stowell.

On his mother's side the ancestry of Mr. Stowell is no less interesting. His grandmother, Polly (Odiorne) Sanborn, was a descendant of John Odiorne, the settler of Odiorne's Point, N. H., the place where it is said that the first colonists in that state settled. John, the son of this John Odiorne, was born about the year 1675, and his son Nathaniel, the great-grandfather of Nathan Wilson Stowell, was well known as the commander of a privateer during the Revolution, a means instituted by the Colonists for preying upon British vessels and thus harassing the commerce of England, and in 1775 the records also show that Nathaniel Odiorne was also commander of the Twenty-first Company of New Hampshire militia. Since the Odiornes, from earliest times, were fisher folk who made yearly fishing excursions upon the Atlantic, it is not surprising that Captain Odiorne should have so signally distinguished himself on the sea in the aid of his country. On the last voyage, however, of the Lee, the privateer of which he was commander, the vessel was lost, with all on board, the captain having with him one hundred and forty-four men. His daughter, Polly, became the wife of Abraham Sanborn, Jr., and their daughter, Eliza N., married Abner Stowell, they becoming the parents of Nathan W. Stowell.

The career of Nathan W. Stowell himself, though taking place in a more peaceful period of the country's history, has been hardly less important and heroic than that of his ancestors. Born in Claremont, N. H., on December 15, 1851, he received his early education in the public schools of his home town, later studying at the Stevens high school in Claremont, and at the Vaughan Union Academy. His first position was with the Whitney Water Wheel Works in Leominster, Mass., and there he acquired his first practical understanding of hydraulics which afterwards proved of paramount importance during his irrigation projects in the west.

The year 1874 saw Mr. Stowell's departure from New England for the newer country of the west. Arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., he was for four years engaged in the building construction business, and from the first met with eminent

success. Later he undertook the manufacture of irrigation pipes, under the name of the Stowell Cement Pipe Company, of which he was the sole proprietor, his interest in the reclaiming of arid lands thus finding its first practical expression in the manufacture of cement pipes for irrigation purposes. The perfection of irrigation devices became his heart work, his improvement in this line marking a radical advance over anything that had already been used, the patents taken out by him at that time being even at this day used almost exclusively in the manufacture of cement pipes. Among the larger irrigation projects successfully worked out by Mr. Stowell during this time are those of Rialto, Corona, Cucamonga, Ontario and East Whittier, all California towns. The greatest irrigation task of his career was the irrigation problem in the Imperial Valley, the procuring of funds for carrying out this project devolving upon Mr. Stowell, a task even more monumental than that of laying the irrigation system, as opposition was met with at every step. Undaunted even by the report of the United States government engineers, which declared the Imperial lands would be valueless for cultivation purposes even after the introduction of irrigation, Mr. Stowell succeeded in carrying out his project with success, and had the satisfaction of seeing the former sandy wastes transformed into fertile lands. The largest irrigation project in our country, and one of the largest in the world, was this construction of an irrigation system to supply water to five hundred thousand acres of land in the Imperial Valley of Southern California and also to three hundred thousand acres in Lower California, but by July, 1901, forty-eight miles of lateral canals had been built, through which sufficient water ran to irrigate one hundred thousand acres of land, the work having been undertaken by the California Development Company, organized with a capital of \$1,250,000, Mr. Stowell being the vice-president and financial manager, the work of overseeing the construction being entrusted to George Chaffey. The offices of this company were in the Stowell building on Spring street, Los Angeles, now known as the Germain building, and built by Mr. Stowell in 1889, at which time it was the first large modern office building south of Second street, a locality then considered almost without the business limits. In 1902 Mr. Stowell resigned his offices as vice-president and manager of the company which was engaged in the irriga-

tion of the Imperial Valley, and left the interests of the business in the hands of his successors. The calamities which have followed the project in later years were the result of faulty engineering, and the fact that the original headgates still remain attests the value of the work done by Mr. Stowell and his co-workers.

Since his retirement from Imperial Valley interests, Mr. Stowell has continued his association with irrigation projects, making a complete study of the subjects from all standpoints, and traveling in Asia Minor, Egypt and India, where are situated some of the most stupendous systems for water supply.

The interests of Mr. Stowell are broad. For years he has operated in real estate, being an investor in Los Angeles property. Besides having built the building now known as the Germain building, he erected in 1913, a twelve-story hotel building, known as Hotel Stowell, with a frontage on Spring street of sixty feet, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at a cost of \$400,000. Besides his activities in real estate, Mr. Stowell holds the office of vice-president of the Pacific Sewer Pipe Company, a firm doing a vast amount of business in Los Angeles, having bought out and still operating six other plants, of one of which, the Corona Pressed Brick and Terra Cotta Company, organized in 1903, he himself was president.

Mr. Stowell is a charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Socially he is a member of the Municipal League and of the Gamut and Annandale Country clubs. Politically he is a Progressive in principles, and his religious interests are with the Protestant church.

JAMES FOWLER BANNING. Having come to California from his home in Missouri when he was a young man of only twenty years (1853) James Fowler Banning was one of the truest types of California pioneers, and he is remembered with reverent affection by his many friends and neighbors in Monrovia, where he made his home for many years, and where his widow still resides. Born in Macon county, Mo., May 31, 1833, his boyhood was spent in his native county and his education was received in the public schools of his district. The lure of the gold excitement in California proved a magnet which drew him across the plains in a "prairie

schooner" in 1853, searching for fame and fortune. For some time he mined in the northern part of the state and later was located in the mines of Nevada. In 1862 and 1863 he was located on Lake Tahoe, where he kept a hotel and where also he built the first steamer that operated on the lake. This was at first used for carrying wood, but was later transformed into a passenger boat. In 1863 he took up a tract of government land consisting of three hundred and twenty acres near Carson, Nev., on the east side of the Carson river. For twelve years he resided there, engaging in farming on an extensive scale and meeting with great success.

It was in 1876 that Mr. Banning and his family came to Southern California, making the long journey overland with teams and wagons. From San Bernardino they drove to Duarte, where they purchased a twenty-one acre tract of land. This they planted to orange trees and also vineyard, and made a specialty of fruit and grape culture. Mr. Banning was deeply interested in the development of the country and from the first took an active part in the affairs of the community. As one of the organizers of the water system he helped to build it and get it under way. Wells were dug and water supplied from the San Gabriel river, the system providing both for domestic purposes and for irrigation.

It was on June 24, 1876, that Mr. Banning purchased the Duarte ranch and in just ten years to a day, June 24, 1886, he sold the property. For a time he and Mrs. Banning traveled, but in the fall of that same year they purchased property in Monrovia and began the erection of their new home. This was located on East Walnut street, and here Mrs. Banning still resides. They also purchased other city property, including many town lots and a five-acre tract in the southern part of town. Later a friend purchased another tract of five acres adjoining this, and together they laid out the Live Oak cemetery, which they conducted for a number of years, improving and beautifying the grounds by the planting of lawn and trees. Later Mr. Banning disposed of his interests, and in partnership with Joseph Combs built the Combs & Banning block on Myrtle avenue, which is still the property of his widow.

During his residence in Monrovia Mr. Banning was always a prominent figure in local affairs. On the Democratic ticket he was elected post-

master at Monrovia, filling the office for four years during the second administration of President Cleveland, and he also served as city treasurer for another four years. For many years he was a member of the town board of trustees and for a part of this time was chairman (mayor) of the board. His death occurred at the family residence January 15, 1906, and his loss was severely felt by the city and by his many friends.

The marriage of Mr. Banning took place in Carson City, Nev., December 25, 1861, uniting him with Miss Mary Ann Proctor, the daughter of James and Letise (Clayton) Proctor, and a native of Hancock county, Ill. She removed with her parents to Iowa when she was a small child, later moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, still later to Nevada, and finally to California. During all the years of her married life she was a close companion to her husband and since his death she has continued the management of her interests. She is well known in Monrovia, where she occupies a high place in the esteem of her fellow citizens. One of the keenest interests of Mrs. Banning is her church work, she being a prominent member of the Christian church in Monrovia.

EDWARD L. WATKINS. The name of Edward L. Watkins swells the roll call of men who build for all time, and whose interests are of such a practical and essential nature that their successors must needs follow closely in their footsteps or lag behind in the march of progress. The superstructure of his life was founded upon the resources of a great new state, and for more than forty years he has aided in the development and upbuilding of the natural industries of Southern California, giving freely of his ability, his time and his strength toward the upbuilding of his state and community. His interests have been wide and varied, although his principal occupation has been in real estate enterprises and in the cultivation of various fruits, and the wine industry. In this latter field he is regarded as an expert, and has visited practically every winery of importance throughout the state as an expert, giving advice and assistance in the upbuilding of this great industry, collecting information generally, and in many ways giving assistance to the industry. He has watched the growth and development of the

San Gabriel valley from the time when it was a wide stretch of untilled wild land, and on many occasions he hunted rabbits and quail where the city of Pasadena now stands. Later he assisted with the development of that city, and it was he who planted the famous pepper trees which now grace Marengo avenue, and which are regarded as the most magnificent line of pepper trees in the state. Practically ever since his coming to California Mr. Watkins has resided in Alhambra, making his home on a fine fifteen-acre orange grove, which he owns.

Mr. Watkins is a native of Georgia, having been born at Columbus May 25, 1848. When he was but a year old his parents removed to New Orleans, where his boyhood and youth were passed and where he received his education. Later he became associated in the cotton packing and commission house of F. J. Heron & Company, while at a still later period he became a pilot on the Mississippi river steamboats. After a few years spent thus Mr. Watkins moved to San Antonio, Tex., where he made the acquaintance of a man from California, who gave such glowing accounts of the conditions on the coast that Mr. Watkins determined to make the journey across the plains to the Golden West. The trip was made on an emigrant steam train from St. Louis, six weeks being required to reach San Francisco, where they arrived in 1873. Mr. Watkins brought with him personal letters of introduction to Governor Downey, Benjamin D. Wilson, General Banning, Matthew Keller, Myer Newmark and others who were former intimate friends of Mr. Watkins' uncle, Joseph L. Brent of Alhambra. After a brief stay in the Bay city he came south, locating at what is now Alhambra, where he was associated with Mr. Wilson, one of the large land owners of that period. Later his uncle, the late J. L. Brent, gave him a tract of forty acres at Wilmington, and in partnership with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brent he engaged thereon in the raising of deciduous fruits. The tract was fenced and improved, and their orchard was the first planted in that vicinity. In addition to a variety of fruit trees they also engaged in raising watermelons, and other like products for the local markets, meeting with much success. A portion of this property is still owned by Mr. Watkins. Mr. Wilson owned extensive acreage in the district where Alhambra and Pasadena now stand, about half of the present city of



Thos. B. Brown.

Pasadena having at one time belonged to him. Later Mr. Watkins came to be closely associated with the management of the vast Wilson estate, a position of great responsibility, involving as it did the control of a vast area of land and the conduct of extensive interests of a varied nature. It was here that he first came in touch with the winery interests and learned the details of the making of wines of many kinds. He had charge of the Lake Vineyard orchard, and later took charge, under J. De Barth Shorb, of all the Wilson interests. The Golden Gate Fruit Company at Ramona was founded by him, his interests in this enterprise having been recently turned over to his son, E. F. Watkins.

As a tribute to his well-known ability as a manager of large interests, on a sane and economical basis, Mr. Watkins was appointed by ex-Gov. Henry T. Gage as assistant manager of the State Asylum at Patton, which position he filled with great success for four years.

The marriage of Mr. Watkins was solemnized in 1882, uniting him with Miss Mary M. Stone, who died in 1901. Of this union were born four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are well and favorably known throughout Los Angeles county, and especially in Alhambra and San Gabriel, where their lives have been largely passed. They are Edward F., Maria Brent, now Mrs. North; William H., and Mary F. The eldest son, Edward F., is especially prominent in the affairs of his home city, being interested in the winery industry, and also in real estate generally, and in fruit growing especially. He has taken over his father's interests in the Golden Gate Fruit Company at Ramona, and is a director of the Alhambra National Bank.

THOMAS BRUEN BROWN. No city in the entire country has been more fortunate than Los Angeles in attracting to its permanent citizenship men of high ideals and extraordinary mental endowments. Varied as have been their talents and their lines of occupative or professional enterprise, they have been a unit in their devotion to civic growth, in their determination to foster a permanent development along substantial centers. As an attribute of the late Thomas Bruen Brown sincere fondness for the city of his adoption stood out preeminently.

From his first visit to the then quiet Spanish town in 1872 and particularly from the time of his permanent location here in 1875, he was a factor in local upbuilding. Better schools and churches, a closer relationship between different commercial interests, a more united effort to promote the general welfare, these and other lines of progress received his careful consideration and the benefit of his trained, logical reasoning faculties. All who came within the radius of his personality were inspired by his patriotic influence. His optimistic spirit exerted an unconscious but powerful effect upon acquaintances, precisely as his legal temperament and attainments increased his efficiency as a citizen. At the time of coming to the west he was a young man, on the sunny side of life's prime, broadened by training in the best institutions of the east and by travel abroad, cultured in mind, forceful of intellect, a gifted representative of an old family of Washington, D. C., that had enjoyed social prominence from the time of the gracious Dolly Madison. His father, W. V. H. Brown, M. D., was a physician of the capital city and he was born there October 23, 1847. On the completion of his studies in Young's Academy he entered Princeton University, where he took a complete course in the classics and later finished his law studies in Columbia University, still further preparing himself for professional work through the beneficial effects of travel in this country and Europe.

As might be expected of one so thoroughly educated and capable, the professional career of Mr. Brown in Los Angeles was one of rising importance and final preeminence. For two terms he rendered most efficient service as district attorney, but he gave private practice the preference over political offices and devoted himself closely to the interests of his clients, finding his chief recreation and most enjoyable diversion in the care of an orange grove of ten acres which he owned on Adams street. The Democratic party in Los Angeles regarded him as one of its leading members and consulted him in all plans for the party welfare. The principles of Masonry had in him an active supporter, whose philanthropies to the order were only second to those extended through the medium of the church. From early life he believed in the uplifting influence of religion and

this belief took visible form in the erection of St. John's Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, in which he was a charter member and a vestryman. The denomination had been greatly benefited by his identification therewith, while he in turn recognized the benefit of spiritual influences in the directing of his business affairs, in the guiding of his destiny from day to day and finally in the preparation for that eternal destiny of peace and rest, into which he entered February 10, 1893.

Among the many beautiful tributes paid to Mr. Brown's memory, the following by Joseph Lynch was most impressive:

"The community was greatly shocked yesterday morning by the announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Thomas B. Brown. He had apparently been in the best of health and there was nothing to break the force of his untimely taking off. Mr. Brown was in many senses a public man and was well known in Southern California, though Los Angeles was the principal theater of his professional energies. He served at one time as district attorney of his county and achieved a great reputation for his efficiency and integrity. His practice at the bar was large and distinctive.

"But it was not as a lawyer or public man that 'Tom' Brown was best known, and was of mark, and was loved, in Los Angeles and in what spot soever he may have made his abiding place for a space howsoever short. He was the gentlest and kindest as well as the most manly of men. A great heart and a most lovable nature had this most gracious representative of nature's nobility. He was complimented yesterday by the moist eye of many a man not used to the melting mood, while the tender hearts of women distilled an unchecked tribute of tears. Many and many an Angeleno will be the sadder because the man will no longer gladden the daily ways of life in which he always dispensed sunshine. But who shall dare question the way of the All-wise?

"We can ill spare Tom Brown, cut off in the very prime of flower of manhood. . . . With a unanimity rarely witnessed, this whole community will breathe a note of heartfelt threnody over the death of our lamented friend, gallant gentleman, stanch and never-relaxing friend, great heart and blameless citizen."

At the funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Judd said in part: "The deceased needs no extended eulogy, as his fine personal qualities and well known characteristics spoke for themselves and were widely known." With the impressive Masonic ceremonies, the remains were laid to rest in Rose-dale Cemetery, being escorted thither by a tremendous concourse.

At a meeting of the bar of Los Angeles Hon. S. M. White, H. T. Lee, A. W. Hutton, A. M. Stephens, H. K. S. O'Melveny, R. S. Chapman, and F. H. Howard were appointed as a committee to draft appropriate resolutions upon the death of Thomas B. Brown. Copies of the resolutions were presented to the federal court and to various departments of the Superior court.

Surviving Mr. Brown are Mrs. Brown and their six children. Prior to their marriage in Los Angeles, June 4, 1879, Mrs. Brown was Miss Eleanor T. Patton. Her father, Col. George S. Patton, who led a Virginia regiment in the Civil war, was mortally wounded in the battle of Winchester; her brother, George S. Patton, Jr., mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, is now a resident of Los Angeles; where also live all of her children except the eldest son, Lieut. George Patton Brown, of the United States navy. The only daughter, Mrs. Sidney I. Wailes, is well known in Los Angeles society. Three sons, Thomas B., Arvin H. and Eltinge T., are engaged in the real estate business, while the youngest son, Hobart G., is a graduate of the city schools.

ROBERT JOHN MOCKENHAUPT. Although a native of Germany, Robert John Mockenhaupt came to America when he was a small child, and in 1884 came to Los Angeles, where he resided until his death, September 12, 1913. During the thirty years of his residence here he made many warm friends, and was for years a well-known figure in the city. Born in Herdorf, Germany, June 6, 1842, he was the son of John E. and Barbara (Brül) Mockenhaupt, and was five years old when he removed to the United States with his parents. Settlement was first made in Missouri, and later the family located at St. Cloud, Minn., where the son attended the Sisters'

school, and after completing the course there attended St. John's College, conducted by the Benedictine Fathers. Here he studied for the priesthood, but before he had completed his course his health failed and he was obliged to give up his studies. However, his brother, who was also a student in the same course, continued his studies at St. John's and became a member of the Catholic priesthood, but is now deceased.

After leaving the monastery, young Mr. Mockenhaupt taught school in Richmond and Chaska, Minn., until in 1872, when he opened a dry goods store in St. Cloud. This enterprise he continued to conduct very successfully until in 1884, when he disposed of his interests and came to California, arriving in Los Angeles October 31 of that same year. Soon after his arrival he purchased a house and lot on Hill street near the center of town, and one year later traded this property for seven acres of land at the northeast corner of Vermont and Vernon avenues, where he farmed for fifteen years. At the end of that time he traded this property for a three story house and lot at the corner of Broadway and Avenue Twenty-four, where he lived in retirement until the time of his death. During the last ten years of his life he was engaged in the buying and selling of real estate, bonds, etc., and was very successful.

The marriage of Mr. Mockenhaupt occurred in St. Paul, Minn., May 30, 1882, uniting him with Miss Anna Mary Pendl, the daughter of Joseph and Atilla (Stagmaer) Pendl. She was a native of Minnesota, born in St. Cloud, September 11, 1863. She received her education in the Sisters' school (Catholic), where her husband had also been an attendant at an earlier period. Later she was a clerk in Mr. Mockenhaupt's dry goods store for two years before her marriage to the proprietor. She continued to help with the management of the store after her marriage, and was always closely associated with her husband in all his undertakings. While he was engaged in farming at Los Angeles she was actively interested in every phase of the enterprise, and carried her full share of the responsibility and labor. Since the farm was sold she has retired from active business interests and is enjoying the leisure that she has so well earned. She is the mother of six children, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles, where they at present make their home. They are: Carl B.; Atilla, the wife of J. W. Mountain, and the mother of one son, Robert John; Peter, mar-

ried to Mabel Schoenfeld, and the father of one son, Arthur; Louis; Alfonse; and Agatha.

Mr. Mockenhaupt was always keenly interested in the affairs of education and for a number of years, while at St. Cloud, he served as a member of the school board in his district. In politics he was a Democrat and a staunch party man, but was never actively associated with the affairs of his party. He was a devout Catholic and a member of the Sacred Heart Church in Los Angeles.

EDMUND D. ROTH. More than a decade before Los Angeles had transformed its country-town environment into that of a prospective city and long before its scenic beauty and attractive climate had become known to every household in the east, the late Edmund D. Roth, a native of Niederbronn, Alsace, France, became a pioneer in the wholesale wool business at this point. Many of his countrymen had migrated to Southern California and had engaged in the sheep industry, so that the new business prospered from the first and his store became the city headquarters of wool-growers in every section tributary thereto. Throughout the entire early period of civic development his establishment added to the commercial prestige of Los Angeles and his counsel concerning the sale of wool was sought by countrymen who had learned the value of his advice and the shrewdness of his foresight. Eventually the development of new industries and the remarkable uplift given to horticultural enterprises limited the area available for the sheep industry, so that early in the twentieth century he closed out the wool business and engaged as manager of the Main street house of Kieffer & Co., with whom he continued in a position of the most confidential nature until his retirement from business in 1911. Throughout the forty years of his identification with the business interests of the city he remained a factor of more than ordinary importance in their rapid increase to metropolitan proportions and their consequent connection with the general civic advancement.

It must not be presumed that intimate association with the wool industry represented the limit of the activities of Mr. Roth, for in addition he was a Mason of the thirty-second degree and had taken a prominent part in the work of that organization. Furthermore, he was a

contributor to many movements for the material benefit of Frenchmen in Southern California, perhaps the greatest of his philanthropies having been his practical assistance in the founding of the French hospital, a worthy pioneer institution located on College and Castelar streets, Los Angeles, of which he officiated as the first president. In that office he laid the foundation of the policy of the hospital wisely and thoroughly and the benefit of his executive management is apparent at the present time. Large in charities and generous of temperament, he gave liberally to measures he believed to be for the public good. Endowed with fine natural gifts that recompensed him for lack of educational advantages, instructed in habits of thrift during early life, endowed with strong will power and great tenacity of purpose, and inured from youth to some useful labor, he gave to his adopted country a life so strong and true that he is well worthy to be remembered as a pioneer and upbuilder. After having maintained a conspicuous part in the commercial and social affairs of the city for forty years, in his sixty-fourth year he passed away at his residence, No. 2842 South Grand avenue, and thus Los Angeles lost another of her honored, capable citizens.

CHARLES HILDEBRAND. The romance of the early days of Mormonism in Utah is retold in the life story of the late Charles Hildebrand, who for many years was a resident of Alhambra, having located there more than thirty-five years ago, when the site of that beautiful little suburb of Los Angeles was little more than a barren waste. Mr. Hildebrand was a native of Debach, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1863 with a party of colonists brought out by the Mormon church. Three years previously Miss Wilhelmina Staheli, a native of Amersweil, Switzerland, had come to America under similar circumstances. These two located at Santa Clara, Utah, under the direction of the Mormon missionaries, and there they met and were married in 1867. Although they remained as inmates of the colony until 1879 they were not happy, being very much displeased with the local conditions, and their refusal to unite with the Mormon church made it exceedingly difficult for them to get on with the existing state of affairs.

Accordingly, in the year mentioned, 1879, they determined to come to California, and with the assistance of armed guards succeeded in making the perilous journey overland with wagons. They were obliged to pass within forty miles of the site of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre of 1857, but they themselves met with no serious happenings. The trip was exceedingly difficult, however, and none felt the inconvenience of traveling in a wagon more keenly than Mrs. Hildebrand and her five small children. Arriving in Southern California they spent some time in driving about over the country looking for a suitable location for their future home. In the end they decided upon a spot that is now practically the heart of Alhambra, and purchased some twelve acres on what is now Wilson avenue. There were only three houses in the vicinity at that time, and Mr. Hildebrand erected a tiny three-room cottage for his family and immediately commenced to improve his little ranch. Shortly afterward he purchased an additional tract of five acres which he planted to oranges, the original tract having been planted to grapes, and an appreciable quantity of wine being made from this tiny vineyard.

From time to time, as the family grew older, or increased in number, additions were made to the home, but the original structure still stands as the central basis of the home. The acreage has been subdivided and sold in city lots, until now the grounds comprise only an acre and a half. There are on this small plot many beautiful trees that were set out soon after the family took up their residence in Alhambra, and many of the original grape vines have been twined into arbors that still grace the gardens. This land was bought from J. De Barth Shorb, and was a part of the great Shorb estate.

Since the death of Mr. Hildebrand, which occurred in 1907, the widow has continued to make her home in Alhambra, where she has many warm friends. She became the mother of a large family of children, all but five of whom were born in Alhambra, and all received their education there, growing to manhood and womanhood within the walls of the quaint old house that is now so dear to the mother. Eight of these children are now living, well and favorably known in Alhambra. They are Rachel, now the wife of Henry Fishback; Emma, the wife of Dion Romandy; Matilda, the wife of Frank



John Burns

Hilton; Julia, the wife of Fred Patton; Dora, the wife of Milton Curtain; Caroline, the wife of Lewis Opid; Alice, the wife of Edward Rhodes, and Charles, the one living son.

During the years of Mr. Hildebrand's lifetime he took an interest in all that concerned the welfare of his community. He was a man to whom close application to business was as much a part of his natural bent as was his love for the soil, and so the things of his little ranch were of far greater importance to him than were any outside interests. The property which in the beginning cost him a very small sum became very valuable as the years went by, and in subdividing and selling this he realized an appreciable profit. He had an abiding faith in the future of the locality and the passing of the years is proving that he was right.

JOHN BURNS. An identification of thirty-five years with real-estate interests pertaining to Los Angeles afforded Mr. Burns an opportunity to accumulate a comfortable fortune and to perform his part as a loyal citizen in the upbuilding of the community which had made possible his own financial independence. Descended from a long line of English ancestry and a son of William and Sophia (Houghton) Burns, he was born in Manchester, England, June 24, 1842, and at the age of ten years was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in the east. After having received a common-school education he learned the trade of machinist, which made possible the earning of a livelihood throughout his young manhood. When scarcely nineteen years of age he enlisted in the Union army May 11, 1861, and was assigned to the Second Massachusetts Infantry, which he accompanied to the front and in which he rendered a most fearless, loyal service. During the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, he received a very serious wound in the shoulder and this incapacitated him for further service, so that he was given an honorable discharge October 27, 1863. Had it not been for the wound he would have remained in active ser-

vice throughout the entire war. For years he suffered severely from the effects of the wound and indeed never fully recovered from the injury.

In 1867 Miss Annie Spencer, of Springfield, Mass., became the wife of John Burns, whom her death a few years later left bereaved, with a small son as a solace in his loneliness, but at the age of five years the boy, too, passed away, leaving him again all alone, with the exception of his brothers and sisters. The brothers, Frank and William, are now residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. One sister, Mrs. Sophia Saunders, lives in South Manchester, Conn.; the other sister, Miss Almira Burns, cared for her brother, John, with the most devoted kindness during his last illness and since his death has remained a resident of Los Angeles. Failing health brought him in 1878 to Los Angeles, where he was benefited physically by the genial climate and where also through realty investments he became well-to-do. For years he was an active member of the Bartlett-Logan Post, G. A. R., also a member of the Union League Club, Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., as well as the Knights Templar and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At his death, which occurred February 22, 1913, at his home, No. 1225 Vermont avenue, he was mourned by relatives and friends and also by the many who had been in times past the recipients of his unostentatious but generous charities. The body was laid to rest in Rose-dale cemetery, in the beloved city of his adoption. Tributes of regard came from the organizations of which he had been an esteemed and influential member and among them we quote from the resolutions passed by Acacia Chapter No. 21, Order of the Eastern Star: "Notwithstanding a long and busy life he was active physically and mentally to a degree that is unusual in one of his years. His genial disposition and earnest desire to be helpful to his fellowmen endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Pure in character, unassuming in manner and happy in heart, his life brought sunshine to those about him. With fortitude undaunted he met the king of terrors and passed into the silent land, leaving as a consolation to his family and friends the invaluable legacy of a well-spent life and a name above reproach."

FRED LAWRENCE BAKER. Were a stranger to inquire concerning the prospects for industrial development in Los Angeles the loyal citizen would respond with an epitome of the remarkable history of the Baker Iron Works and would describe the little machine shop on North Spring street, started in 1872 by a Frenchman and purchased in 1879 by Milo S. Baker; a business then so small that Mr. Baker was able to respond to all orders for machine work without any assistance other than that of an extra man in busy seasons. So thoroughly was the work done in every instance that trade increased and the need of larger quarters caused a removal to Second and Main streets. With the growth of the city there was a corresponding increase in the business and in 1886, on the incorporation of the Baker Iron Works (the oldest business of the kind in Southern California) headquarters were established on Buena Vista street (now North Broadway) and College streets. Fully seven acres are now occupied by the different departments of the enormous business that had its start in the North Spring street shop. The development of such an industry proves the possibilities of Los Angeles for manufactures in every line, for the results achieved by the Baker family might be duplicated by other men of equal capabilities and efficiency. Naturally it has not been a question of environment alone. The men at the head of the business have stamped their intelligence and character upon their product. The quality of the output is the highest and receives commendation even from the keenest of competitors, while its approval is further guaranteed by such contracts as those for the structural iron and steel work on the Security Bank, Union Trust, Douglas, Johnson, Grosse and Auditorium buildings, and the Van Nuys and Alexandria hotels. Five hundred men, many of them possessing the highest skill in their special lines, are given steady employment at the works and form an aggregation of able assistants that bespeaks the merits of the open shop.

Special interest attaches to the history of a pioneer family of prominence. When Milo S. Baker brought his wife and children to Los Angeles county in 1873 they were the first outside family to join the Indiana colony (now Pasadena), which settlement hitherto had been composed of seventeen families all from Indiana. The Baker family, originally from New England, had become identified with Michigan and Fred

Lawrence Baker was born in Lansing, that state, February 10, 1865. His father, Milo S., had walked from the capital city of Michigan to the mining camps of California during the summer of 1848, but after several months had returned to the old home via Cape Horn, on the first voyage of the Gen. Winfield Scott. Again, just prior to the Civil war, he made another trip to California and traversed the state during the eighteen months he remained, then returning east via Panama. Like others of the name he was fearless in temperament, patriotic in spirit and bold in adventure. He was proud of the fact that he never worked for wages, although he started out in the world on his own account at the early age of thirteen years. His brother, Gen. Lafayette C. Baker, born in 1826, was chief of the United States secret service bureau during the Civil war and reached the military rank of brigadier-general. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was instrumental in effecting the capture of the murderer, John Wilkes Booth. His death occurred at Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1868, about the time of the publication of his work, "History of the United States Secret Service," which settled authoritatively some disputed points of the war. In their home town, Lansing, Mich., Milo S. and Lafayette C. Baker erected the Downey house, in 1868, now the leading hotel in Lansing. In the early '60s Milo S. Baker built up the Eureka foundry, the site of which is now occupied by a livery stable.

The grandfather of General Baker and Milo S. Baker was Remember Baker, a cousin of Ethan Allen and one of his captains in the Green mountain brigade, also a veteran of the French and Indian war. It is recorded that Remember Baker was the first American officer killed in the Revolutionary war. The wife of Milo S. Baker was Harriet Lawrence, a niece of the illustrious Capt. James Lawrence (1781-1813), who at the head of the Hornet met and captured the British vessel Peacock, but later as commander of the frigate Chesapeake was mortally wounded in an engagement with the Shannon. As he was carried below he cried out the immortal words, "Don't give up the ship, boys."

Through the death of Milo S. Baker in 1894 the responsibilities connected with the management of the Baker Iron Works fell upon the shoulders of his son, Fred Lawrence Baker. That he proved equal to the emergency the subsequent

record of the business abundantly proves. All the more remarkable is his success when it is known that he never had more than six months of schooling in his life. Some men possess in themselves the essentials of the highest success without the aid of instruction in the higher schools of learning and without even the benefit of a common-school education, and of such mentality is Mr. Baker, who is unusually well informed upon all subjects of importance and in his special line of business possesses a breadth of knowledge attained by few. The work of the corporation extends through California and into Arizona and Northern Mexico, and its supervision requires not only experience, but also quickness of comprehension, trained mental faculties and sagacity of judgment. Connected with him in an executive capacity are Milo A. Baker, vice-president; W. C. Kennedy, secretary; Harry S. Hitchcock, treasurer; and J. Foster Rhodes, director. Besides the presidency of the corporation Mr. Baker has filled other positions of great importance and is now president of the California Iron Works of San Diego, the first iron works established in Southern California; vice-president and treasurer of the Pacific Gasoline Company; director of the Sierra Vista Ranch Company; treasurer and director of the Brea Gasoline Company; director of the Harbor View Land Company; and from 1904 to 1913 was president of the Founders and Employes Association, an organization standing for the open shop in Los Angeles.

Notwithstanding the pressure of personal business enterprises Mr. Baker has found leisure to aid in civic projects and time and again has proved the loyalty of his citizenship by intelligent and well-directed efforts toward the local advancement. As a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as a member of the Board of Trade he has been effective in promoting beneficial movements. From 1892 to 1896 he represented the Second ward in the city council and during that time he gave unstintedly of his influence to promote worthy plans. During a service of four years as a member of the board of water commissioners (William Mulholland being another member at the same time) he consummated the \$27,000,000 aqueduct project. For one term he was vice-president and for one term president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, in which offices he made the upbuilding of Los Angeles his chief ambition. It would be dif-

ficult indeed to find a citizen more loyal to the city than Mr. Baker. This is due not only to the fact that he has lived here since about eight years of age, but also comes from his insight into the possibilities of the place and his belief in a most prosperous future awaiting the people who cast in their fortunes with those of the growing city. November 28, 1887, he married Miss Lillian May Todd, daughter of Oscar Todd, of Los Angeles. Their family comprises three children, namely: Earlda M., wife of W. J. Wallace; Marjorie M., who married Guy C. Boynton; and Lawrence Todd Baker. Besides being a member of the Midwick Country Club of Alhambra, the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the California Club (in which latter he holds office as vice-president and a director), Mr. Baker is president of the Automobile Club of Southern California, vice-president of the Automobile Association of America, and is president of the Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Automobile Club. He has been a prominent factor in the building of good roads throughout this section of the state, it being his ambition to secure for Southern California highways that will be the delight of tourists from every part of the world and that will give to motoring a pleasure unrivalled by the most beautiful roads of other countries.

MILO A. BAKER. The vice-president and superintendent of the Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, Cal., is Milo A. Baker, who was born in Lansing, Mich., March 14, 1868, the son of Milo S. and Harriet Baker. He attended the grammar and high schools in Los Angeles until the age of fifteen, at which time he was employed in his father's iron foundry as assistant, spending from three to five years in work in every department of the business with which he thus became thoroughly familiar, and in 1895 he was made vice-president and superintendent of the Baker Iron Works, of which company his father was the president.

In his political interests Mr. Baker is allied with the Republican party, while fraternally he is a Mason, of the Scottish Rite degree, a Shriner and member of the Royal Arcanum, being a member also of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Sierra Madre Club, California Club and a life member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN. One of the pioneer dairymen of Los Angeles is John O'Sullivan, for many years owner of one of the largest dairies in the city and later president of the Glenn Holly Dairy Company, but now engaged in walnut culture at East Whittier, where he owns a handsome ranch, all in full bearing. During the long years of his residence in Los Angeles Mr. O'Sullivan was prominently associated with many prominent movements for the upbuilding of the city and was at one time a very heavy real estate holder, owning some of the most valuable property in the city at that time. He came to California more than forty years ago, and has contributed his full share toward the development of the city and county, which have been his home continuously since.

Mr. O'Sullivan is a native of Canada, having been born at Kingston, province of Ontario, March 8, 1845, the son of Patrick and Catherine (Delany) O'Sullivan. His father was a native of Ireland, and located in Kingston in an early day, where he was employed as an expert bookkeeper. The son grew to manhood in his native province, receiving his education in the local public schools. In 1868 he went to Norwich, N. Y., where for a time he was employed on a dairy farm, and later in a factory where hammers were made. It was in 1875 that he eventually came to Los Angeles and found employment on a dairy farm, of which he soon afterward took over the management. Later he entered the employ of the city, being in charge of a chain-gang, and still later he purchased a tract of thirty acres at the corner of Hollenbeck avenue and Lorena street. Here he established a dairy and conducted an extensive and prosperous business until in March, 1913, when he disposed of this property for the purpose of subdivision. In the meantime, however, a dairy association had been formed, known as the Glenn Holly Dairy Company, of which he was president. His herd of milch cows were known to be the finest in the locality, being composed of Jersey, Durham and Holstein stock, and numbering almost one hundred head.

At all times Mr. O'Sullivan was interested in various enterprises other than his dairy and much valuable city property passed through his hands. At present he owns a frontage on Fourth and Fickett streets which is very valuable. After selling his dairy property, for which he received a handsome sum, he purchased twenty-five acres

in East Whittier, for which he paid \$30,000, the property being in walnuts and one of the best producing groves in the region.

Mr. O'Sullivan has been twice married, the first time to Miss Mary Walsh, a native of Ireland, and of their union were born six children, four sons and two daughters. Of these the elder two, Daniel and Mary A., both born in New York state, are deceased, while the others, natives of Los Angeles, are now residing in Los Angeles and vicinity. They are: Francis J., Edwin T., John J. and Grace. The first wife died in 1892, and later Mr. O'Sullivan was married to Margaret (Coughlin) Morarity, by whom he has one son, Marcellus. Mr. O'Sullivan is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, being one of the charter members of the Los Angeles order, an honorary member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and also a member of the Pioneer Society.

OTTO BRODTBECK. Measured by the ordinary standards, the life of Mr. Brodtbeck was not long, but measured by the results of his remarkable career its duration was sufficient for the accomplishments of great purposes. In the fifty years that were given him on earth, he had lived so wisely and efficiently that the ideals of youth were achieved, the hopes of boyhood were brought into fruition and the aspirations of mature manhood for a career of service to his chosen community had their realization in helpful citizenship. The half century that formed his life-span divided itself into three periods of unequal duration. The first period was covered by eight years in Switzerland, where he was born April 6, 1845, and where his father, Maj. Samuel Brodtbeck, member of an ancient Swiss family, had received thorough military training in the army of the republic. The second period was covered by residence in Iowa and Illinois from 1853 until 1883 and by service of a few years during that time in the Union army during the Civil war. The family was living in Dubuque at the opening of the war, and father and son, the latter then a youth of sixteen, offered their services in behalf of their adopted country, espousing the cause of the Union with an ardor that subsequent hardships and privations in camp and on the battlefield failed to diminish. Throughout the war the younger man remained in the



W. A. Lewis

ranks, but the father, with a knowledge of military tactics that from the first made him a power in the service, rose to be major, continuing in that rank until the expiration of the war.

The third period in the life of Mr. Brodbeck was his residence in California, where he lived one year in San Diego and spent the remainder of his life from 1884 until his death, April 24, 1895, in Los Angeles. This period was in many respects the most vital and forceful part of his career. Certainly it was the most interesting to him and the most productive of permanent results. Having had charge of several large estates in the east and having proved masterly in organization, thorough in detail and efficient in the oversight of great financial interests, he was prepared to enter into the material upbuilding of Los Angeles with intelligence and keen discrimination. In the handling of real estate he exhibited rare judgment. Seldom was his opinion concerning property reversed by subsequent developments and in his judgment as to values he displayed a sagacity that seemed intuitive. The realty interests of the city suffered a serious loss in his passing, for he had continued in the very forefront of property development until the end. A deep devotion to the welfare of Los Angeles was manifest in all his acts and he was scarcely less devoted to other parts of Southern California, whose great orange groves and peaceful farms, pleasant villages where sunshine always prevails, and unchanging atmosphere of prosperity appealed to his business instinct no less than to his artistic tastes. To a man of his temperament politics gave no appeal, and, aside from voting the Democratic ticket in national elections, he took no part in party affairs. A believer in the philanthropic principles of Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree, he maintained an association with some of its branches until his death. He was also a believer in the uplifting influence of the churches and was a frequent attendant at the services of the Presbyterian Church as well as a generous contributor to its missionary societies. He was a member of the state legislature of Illinois, representing Madison county, for a number of years. In St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1873, he married Miss E. Weinheimer, a native of Highland, Ill., and a daughter of Henry and Anna (Franz) Weinheimer, the former a merchant at Highland for many years. Four children were born of the union, but two of these died in

infancy and Otto W. passed away at the age of twenty-six, at Phoenix, Ariz., where he was the city representative of R. L. Craig & Co., of Los Angeles. Of his family Mr. Brodbeck is survived only by his wife and one child, Adele, now Mrs. Earl Cowan, both of Los Angeles.

DAVID HEWES.* In the history of a people a period of unrest and expansion begets individuals whose lives serve to inspire subsequent generations. Such a period was that half century preceding the Civil war; and in the very middle of that period was born the subject of this sketch, the story of whose life, and recognition of whose achievements, accomplished through perseverance against great odds, cannot but serve to encourage all who come to know it.

David Hewes has impressed his personality upon everything with which he has had to do. Being a man with but one purpose in view, that of being able to create such things as might serve others and at the same time to place himself in a position enabling him to do those very things, he has had a busy life. Few, indeed, are those who can look back over a span of nearly a century, with mind undimmed by age, and in possession of health and strength.

Such, however, is the happy situation of Mr. Hewes. He was born in Lynnfield, Mass., May 16, 1822, and today, in his ninety-fourth year, lives on his ranch at Orange, Cal., in the Santa Ana valley, in developing which he has had much to do. This ranch he has happily named Anapauma, the "place of rest."

There are living many persons who recall Mr. Hewes in the prime of life, as a vigorous, but somewhat slight man, of average height, whose eye was undimmed and whose hair and beard retained their youthful shade, a rich deep brown, long after that period when grey first begins to give to others the dignity of age. Always of energetic temperament, with his mind never at rest, as soon as he retired from one sphere of activity he entered upon another. This has been his record through life. Until forced by the circumstance of advancing years he never rested from activities which would have seemed sufficient for a young

*This outline sketch is abridged from "The Life of David Hewes," by Eben Putnam, which will appear in a volume of Reminiscences by Mr. Hewes. The abridgment was made by Mr. Putnam at the request of the Publishers.

man; not until he had passed his ninetieth year did he cease to drive his own horses, or to hesitate to visit, unattended, the crowded streets of Los Angeles and San Francisco, attending to his business. He visited the East in his eighty-eighth year, and at that time contemplated making a fourth visit to those European centres of art he so well loved.

Today, it is his daily custom to motor about his extensive ranch property, observing and directing the operations there carried on, and on occasion visiting Los Angeles on both business and pleasure. Always an abstemious man with regard to the pleasures of life, never using tobacco or wine, and practicing those virtues demanded by one who professes Christianity and lives up to his professions, Mr. Hewes stands today as a living example of what a clean life, interest in his fellows, and a determination to live his life to the full, may accomplish.

The traits he possesses are an inheritance from a worthy line of ancestry, as well as the results of an upbringing among members of a community who valued the Christian virtues, and whose religion taught them to put their professions into practice.

The parents of David Hewes were Col. Joel and Ruthe Tapley Hewes, both of energetic temperament and of sincere and strong convictions. Colonel Hewes was one of the early New England Methodists. He felt called upon to do his part in the religious life of his time, and his family was influenced not only by the ardent enthusiasm of the father, but by the calmer but quite as sincere and persistent religious fervor of the mother.

Colonel Hewes died December 18, 1827, at the early age of forty-one years, of tuberculosis,* which he fought with all the strength of a determined nature. His widow re-married, April 19, 1829, Oliver Swain of Lynnfield, and lived until September 13, 1851. David, the youngest son, remained with his mother until he reached the age of fourteen. He was then apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cox, until he should reach the age of seventeen and one-half years. Heretofore he had attended the district school, and it was now stipulated that he should receive six weeks schooling each year. His faithful per-

formance of those duties which fell to him led Mr. Cox to allow him the privilege of twelve weeks schooling during the last year. When his term of apprenticeship was ended he arranged to remain with Mr. Cox, paying for his board with his services. He was thus enabled to attend West Reading Academy and to prepare for Phillips Academy at Andover. Instead of immediately entering Andover, Mr. Hewes served for four years as clerk to Allen Rowe of Stoneham, a merchant and shoe manufacturer. He thus obtained not only means with which to pursue his education, but a knowledge of mercantile transactions which was to stand him in good stead in later life.

He was admitted to the Teachers' Seminary at Andover in March, 1844, and to the classical department the following September, and graduated in due course, having a part at commencement. He entered Yale with the class of '51. Letters preserved in the family, written by Mr. Hewes during his life at Andover and Yale, show that he was active in the religious movements of the students in both institutions. While at Andover, perceiving the field afforded by the rapid growth of the then newly established town of Lawrence, he established a Sunday School which was very successful, and which after his departure from Andover was maintained in connection with Dr. Whiting's church, the Lawrence Street Congregational Church.

At the end of his freshman year at Yale, Mr. Hewes found himself obliged to seek some means to meet the cost of further education. It seemed best to accept the offer of Mr. Goodrich, the publisher of "Peter Parley's Merry Museum" and the "Mother's Companion," to canvass for subscriptions for those publications on a liberal commission. He spent the following year in this business, and was very successful. In Lowell he made \$400 in one month. Although offered a responsible position by Mr. Goodrich, at the then unusually good salary of \$1200 a year, he determined to return to Yale, and was admitted to the sophomore year of the famous class of '52. In 1849, learning of the need of building materials on the Pacific coast, he purchased several of the galvanized iron houses manufactured by Peter Naylor, and shipped them to San Francisco, by way of the Horn, in charge of a cousin.

Shortly after the departure of his cousin the latter's wife and child died. Failing to intercept

*Lewis, the historian of Lynn, notes the increase of this disease in Lynn coincident with the increase in the shoe industry. Being a contagious disease, the proper management of which was not understood, it made great inroads upon the people.

the ship, David Hewes felt it incumbent upon himself to carry the sad news to his cousin and relieve him of the responsibility of the business venture he had entered into. Knowing that by an immediate departure he should reach San Francisco before the ship on which his cousin had sailed, he proceeded by steamer to the Isthmus, and thence by steamer to San Francisco. His journey was not devoid of adventure. The Crescent City on which he sailed from New York broke down off Florida, and a small party of its passengers were transferred at sea to a small schooner. Although deeply laden, this vessel reached its port in safety. The voyage up the Pacific Coast was subject to all the untold inconveniences and discomforts, especially trying to one accustomed to the refinements of life, which an over-crowded vessel, on which a very miscellaneous company had embarked, was prone to. However, eventually the Golden Gate was passed and on the 6th of February, 1850, David Hewes set foot on the soil of San Francisco. Mr. Dunbar, to whom he had letters, advised Mr. Hewes to proceed at once to the new settlement at Sacramento, and there being no news from the expected ship, after a brief visit of three days in San Francisco, Mr. Hewes proceeded to Sacramento.

In February, 1850, Sacramento was already a town of six thousand people, mostly living in canvas houses and tents, although already many substantial buildings had been erected.

Finding former acquaintances, Mr. Hewes was accommodated with lodgings with them in an unfinished brick store building, and while waiting for an opening undertook to supply the eager, incoming miners with shovels and picks, which he auctioned at the boat landings. He thus learned the needs of the community, and was soon in a position, joining forces with a Mr. Huntoon from his old home, to open a general merchandise store in the brick building at the corner of J and Second streets. The rental paid was at the rate of \$8,000 a year, but nevertheless the business proved very profitable, so much so that the partnership was soon dissolved, Huntoon purchasing a stock ranch and Mr. Hewes purchasing land on which he erected a large building designed for a hotel and stores. He also built another store building, and erected the houses he had sent from the East.

At the height of his prosperity, added to by conservative purchases of a speculative nature,

the city was destroyed by a conflagration in November, 1852, and this disaster, before means could be found to enable the heavier losers to recover from their losses, came the great flood of January, 1853. Not only was the city virtually destroyed, but the recurrence of the old troubles about land titles and active competition of other proposed townsites greatly depreciated Sacramento real estate.

Sacramento had been the scene of his temporary success, and Mr. Hewes had also taken a prominent place in its business, its religious and its educational affairs. He was the first to circulate a subscription paper to obtain funds to build a meeting house for the Congregational Church organized by Rev. J. A. Benton. Up to the time of the erection of this church edifice there was but one church in the town, a small building sent out from Baltimore and erected by the Methodists. Not only did he obtain the funds for the church building, but he donated to the society a "Sunday School Library," which he had brought from the East with great pains, and this is thought to be the first library of this nature brought into California. It was conveyed across the Isthmus in canoe and on ox back and accompanied Mr. Hewes on his journey.

At Acapulco he had purchased eggs, onions, and oranges, which on arrival at Sacramento he had sold at a huge profit. His arrival in Sacramento had been auspicious, and he had been provided with sufficient means to at once enter into business. How different was his departure in July, 1853! His whole belongings were carried in a small hand bag, for before he left he converted his property into cash in order to discharge his liabilities.

San Francisco was known to him from frequent visits to that place, necessitated by former business engagements. Its rapid growth had extended the city limits, but the sand hills and steep grades made the utilization of the city environs a great problem. Steps had been taken to establish a grade, and an eastern contractor, James Cunningham, had begun the work of tearing down the sand hills and filling the ravines. Mr. Hewes made his acquaintance, and feeling the same faith in the city's future which was entertained by Mr. Cunningham, readily adopted his suggestion to look for an opening in the line of developing city property. An opportunity was soon afforded to grade a fifty-vara lot. Having neither equipment

nor capital, this work was done with the aid of a Chinaman and a wheelbarrow, and at a sufficient profit to enable other contracts of like nature to be accepted under more favorable circumstances. The acceptance by the city of his bid to grade Bush street, between Mason and Kearney streets, proved the beginning of his important work for the city. Unable to carry out his contract unless able to secure financial backing, he was much gratified to have his steadfast friend Cunningham offer not only a part of his equipment, then idle because of the enormous burdens imposed by the city, but financial aid. So successfully was this contract carried out that Mr. Cunningham proposed to Mr. Hewes that he purchase his entire outfit on terms mutually satisfactory. This equipment, sold at \$42,500, was soon entirely paid for. The work of grading was taken up by Mr. Hewes in 1858 at the corner of Market and Third streets. At that time a sand hill over a hundred feet in height stood at that point. The "Steam Paddy Co.," under which name Mr. Hewes conducted his business, was for many years one of the well known institutions of San Francisco. The last important contract was that to grade a tract of seventeen acres, where later and until the great fire of 1906, stood the city and county buildings, and part of which had been utilized as a cemetery. This contract was completed in 1873. The comparison of a plan of the present city of San Francisco with a plan of 1858 shows how great a work was accomplished. The water front below Montgomery street had been extended from that line to its present limits, and on the south Mission Bay was filled in. This great extension of the city, together with the establishment of the new grades, won for Mr. Hewes the complimentary title "Maker of San Francisco."

In the meantime the great project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a transcontinental railway had been accomplished. The building of such a road had been "the greatest want of the present age," as Mr. Hewes advertised on his billheads, and in the press, from a period antedating the actual commencement of the work. Although not a railroad man, Mr. Hewes' co-operation was sought by the promoters of the Central Pacific, who saw what great benefit his experience and his equipment would be to them. Wisely or not, Mr. Hewes did not become connected with the enterprise, but on completion of

the road in 1869 it was his thought which provided a proper symbolical ceremony at the driving of the last spike. It was he who furnished the golden spike, the "Last Spike," the laurel tie, and it was he who vainly sought to have Nevada furnish silver rails to be the last laid. It was also he who planned the connection between the railroad company's wires and the Western Union wires, by which the taps of the silver hammer driving the golden spike home were transmitted to San Francisco, each stroke being repeated automatically by the great bell in the Fire Department Station in Portsmouth Square, and also giving the signal at the Fort at the Golden Gate, where cannon were discharged, thus signalling to all the city the accomplishment of the long hoped and looked for event, through railroad communication.

That year Mr. Hewes visited the East for the first time in twenty years. He again visited the East on his way to Vienna in 1870. At Vienna he underwent a severe but successful operation, which checked and eventually cured a disease which he had come to look upon as destined to a not far distant fatal termination. He was not able to return to America until February, 1872. In the time spent abroad awaiting the decision of the surgeons as to the success of the operation he visited the art centers of Europe and the battlefields of the Franco-German war. On his return to California his first step was to arrange the affairs of a wholesale business in which he had invested much capital and given the use of his name, and to finish the last of his great grading contracts. He then bought a controlling interest in the Seattle Coal & Power Co., a promising coal mining property in Washington Territory, but which was deprived of profitable operation through disadvantageous position for the shipment of its product.

A residence of several months at the property, during which he carried out a well conceived plan to transport the coal at low cost by rail and boat, so that the cars into which the coal was loaded at the mine were unloaded at the Seattle docks, placed the property in a position which enabled it to be sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at a price which reimbursed the shareholders for all expenses. It was not, however, Mr. Hewes' original desire to so soon part with this promising property, but opposition to some

of his plans by other interests caused him to sell out and demand an equal price to all shareholders.

Another large business proposition which was destined not to come to fulfillment, unfortunately for the future welfare of San Francisco, and which, if it had been accomplished, might have prevented the great disaster of 1906, was the project of bringing water from Lake Tahoe. The Lake Tahoe and San Francisco Water Company was granted the right to lay pipes in San Francisco, but through failure to secure certain authorization from the Legislature this project was abandoned. It was a far-sighted and practical proposition and would undoubtedly have been carried to a successful culmination.

On June 30, 1875, Mr. Hewes married Mrs. Matilda C. (French) Gray, whom he had met in San Francisco in 1865. Mrs. Hewes was of distinguished Virginian ancestry, but had resided for many years in Brooklyn, N. Y., prior to her removal to San Francisco to look after property interests. She died January 3, 1887, at Tustin, Cal. She was of a most engaging disposition and attractive personality, and as her tastes coincided with those of Mr. Hewes, it was but natural that a visit to the old world should follow this union. This visit was prolonged by the desire to find a residence where the climate would prove beneficial to Mrs. Hewes' delicate health. During this time Mr. Hewes revisited many places and friends and made his first journey up the Nile and to Palestine, and collected many objects of art, especially the smaller pieces of statuary which are now exhibited in the Museum at Leland Stanford University.

The return to California was soon followed by the removal to Southern California. The unusually favorable climate found at Tustin in the Santa Ana Valley, which prolonged Mrs. Hewes' life for six years, caused them to establish a residence at that place, and during that time both Mr. and Mrs. Hewes interested themselves greatly in the advancement of that town and in the establishment there of a Presbyterian church.*

*Mr. Hewes was one of the guarantors of the Pacific, and served as trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco. He had always taken an active part in those churches with which he was connected, and has given freely of his time and money to religious uses. A brother and nephew, Rev. Charles W. Hewes and Rev. Granville S. Abbott, were well known Baptist clergymen. Both at different times accompanied Mr. Hewes on his visits to the Holy Land. A volume of Mr. Abbott's sermons, edited by Rev. James Chapman, is now in press at the entire charge of Mr. Hewes.

In 1887 Mr. Hewes purchased eight hundred acres at El Modena, near Tustin, and converted this tract from a sheep ranch into a raisin ranch. Six hundred acres were planted to grapes, and the owner had the satisfaction of seeing those vines come to maturity and to begin the shipping of his product. But in 1887, a year in which his shipments aggregated thirteen thousand boxes of cured raisins, the whole county and adjacent grape districts were visited by a disease which completely destroyed the vines and the raisin industry. Obligated to commence anew, undaunted, although the value of his property had dropped from a valuation of several hundred dollars an acre to but \$20 or \$30, its value for growing hay and grain, Mr. Hewes immediately set about restoring the ranch by planting citrus fruit. Today the entire tract is planted to oranges and lemons with the exception of a few acres of walnuts and olives, the remnants of a once large but unprofitable orchard of those trees.

This is the famous Hewes ranch. At the northeastern corner rises the artificially constructed mound, known as Hewes Park, "the beauty spot of the county." This hill of many acres extent was originally a rough knoll, partly of lime rock. At an expense of perhaps a hundred thousand dollars, under the able direction of that skillful landscape engineer, R. G. Frazer, also known by his success with the Busch Gardens at Pasadena, this rude knoll has been converted into a lovely terraced park, with rare trees, shrubs, and flowers. In 1915 it was extended to the north and west. Hewes Park needs no description for the people of the Santa Ana Valley, and visitors to Los Angeles and other places make this spot one of the Meccas of their pilgrimage. From its summit on a clear day may be seen Catalina Island, and to the north and east rise the Sierra Madre and Sierra Santa Ana mountains, with Baldy mountain snow crowned in the distance.

After Mrs. Hewes death, Mr. Hewes divided his time between San Francisco and Los Angeles, in both of which places he had large property interests.

On the 11th of June, 1889, he married Miss Anna M. Lathrop, the sister of Mrs. Jane E. Stanford (wife of Senator Leland Stanford), and again visited the old world. Visits to Egypt, Palestine, Greece and other parts of the Orient, as well as western Europe, enabled Mr. Hewes to again gratify his love of art. This visit coincided

with the golden wedding of Mr. Gladstone, whose career had been followed by Mr. Hewes with great interest, and whose character he much admired. Other distinguished men were met during this tour.

Mrs. Hewes died at San Francisco, August 3, 1892. In 1887, Mr. Hewes determined to make Los Angeles his residence. A few years later he removed to his ranch, and in 1907 remodelled his ranch house, producing the typically California home which has been so greatly admired. Mr. Hewes was at the ranch at the time of the earthquake and fire of 1906 which destroyed so great a part of San Francisco. His building at the corner of Market and Sixth streets was destroyed. A telegram, characteristic of the man, assured his anxious relatives of his safety. It read: "Safe; destroyed today; build tomorrow." Immediate plans were made for the rebuilding, and these were carried through in face of the great financial distress which disturbed the entire country, and the great cost of labor and supplies. At a cost of over a half million dollars the David Hewes building of fifteen stories arose from the ashes. The architects were the Reid Brothers, designers of the Call building which withstood the catastrophe. The building is considered the best and strongest steel building in San Francisco, having special features, including extra heavily built-up columns, top and bottom bracketed wind bracing, and other features which make it practically earthquake-proof. The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers voted this the best and strongest steel building in the city.

In such a brief sketch as this necessarily must be, it is possible to touch upon but a few of the salient points of Mr. Hewes' career. Mention of his connection with Mills College, the principal institution on the Pacific Coast devoted solely to the education of young women, must not be omitted. For many years, in fact from the foundation of the original school, and especially from the time it passed under the control of Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. Hewes has been a steadfast and generous friend. Indeed Mrs. Mills is quoted by Clara K. Wittenmeyer, in "The Susan Lincoln Mills Memory Book," as saying, "I cannot say enough in praise of this good friend. He has been constant and helpful always." There may be also read these words, "There have been men in all times

whose special mission on earth seemed to be to beautify and bring into productiveness the bare and waste places."

The beautiful chime of ten bells, to house which the beautiful campanile at Mills College was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Smith, was the gift of Mr. Hewes, and daily proclaim their message of Faith, Hope, Peace, and Joy.

It is not unfitting to here mention the interest which Mr. Hewes has always manifested, not only in his immediate kinspeople, but in the history of his ancestors, more or less remote. His mother's family, the Tapleys, were long associated with Lynnfield, Danvers, and Salem, Mass., and originally came from Devonshire, England, where the family had intermarried with the families of Rawleigh, Gilbert, and others bearing historic names. As showing his regard for such matters mention is made of the restoration of the family homestead at Lynnfield and of the Tapley tomb, marking the intersection of the three roads at the "Corners," and now in the perpetual care of the town. His search for genealogical material finally culminated in the publication of a large volume* privately printed as a memorial to his parents.

The paternal line of ancestry of Mr. Hewes is traced to Lt. Joshua Hewes, prominent in his day and generation, who removed from London to Boston in 1633, and whose descendants were long identified with New England. Of kindred blood and from the same English locality, were the ancestors of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Robert Twelve Hewes, centenarian, and at his death sole survivor of the Boston Tea Party, is another well known historic character.

But perhaps one of the most interesting points brought out by the investigation undertaken in behalf of Mr. Hewes was the discovery of Dr. G. W. Beale of interesting matters in connection with the parentage of the mother of George Washington. She was Mary Ball, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Mary Ball, and married Augustine Washington. Her mother became the wife of Capt. Richard Hewes, who died in 1713, and who was a prominent business man of Northumberland county, Va. An interesting account of

*Lt. Joshua Hewes, a New England Pioneer, etc., by Eben Putnam. 8 vo., p. 656, New York, 1913. Joshua Hewes was brought up by his uncle, Joshua Foote of London, merchant, a double cousin of Sir Thomas Foote, Lord Mayor of London.



L. E. Behrmer.

these finds of Dr. Beale may be found in an article entitled "A Chance Discovery," contributed by Bonnie Glessner to the West Coast Magazine for September, 1913.

Mrs. Mary Hewes' will is of sufficient interest to insert in this place:

"In the name of God Amen, the Seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand, seven hundred and twenty, I, Mary Hewes, of St. Stephen's parish, Northumberland county, widow, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect memory, thanks be to Almighty God for the same, and calling to mind the uncertain state of this transitory life and that the flesh must yield unto Death, when it shall please God to call, Do make and ordain this my last will and testament.

First, I give and bequeath my soul (to God) that gave it me, and my body to the earth to be buried in Decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors in these presents nominated, and as touching such Worldly estate, which it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I give, devise and dispose of in the following manner and forme:

Imprimis, I give and devise unto my Daughter Mary Ball, one young likely negro woman to be purchased for her out of my Estate by my Executors and to be delivered unto her the said Mary Ball, at the age of Eighteen years, but my will is that if the said Mary Ball should dye without issue lawfully begotten of her body that the said negro woman with her increase shall return to my loving son, John Johnson, to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter, Mary Ball, two gold rings and one being a large hoop and the other a stoned ring.

Item, I give unto my said Daughter, Mary Ball, one young mare and her increase, which said mare I formerly gave her by word of mouth.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter, Mary Ball, sufficient furniture for the bed her father, Joseph Ball, left her, vizt: One suit of good curtains and fallens, one Rags, one Quilt, one pair Blankets.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter, Mary Ball, two Diaper Table cloths, marked M. B. with ink, and one dozen of Diaper napkins, two towels, six plates, two pewter dishes, two basins, one large Iron pott, one Frying pann, one old trunk.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Said Daughter, Mary Ball, one good young Pacing horse, together with a good silk plush side saddle to be purchased by my Executors out of my Estate.

Item, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter, Elizabeth Bonum, one suit of white and black callico, being part of my own wearing apparel.

Item, All the rest of my wearing apparel I give and bequeath unto my said Daughter, Mary Ball, and I do hereby appoint her (to) be under Tuttlidge and government of Capt. George Eskridge during her minority.

Item, My will is, and I do hereby oblige my Executors to pay to the proprietor or his agent for the securing of my said Daughter, Mary Ball, her land Twelve pounds if so much (be) due.

Item, All the rest of my estate, real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, I give and devise unto my son, John Johnson, and to his heirs lawfully to be begotten of his body, and for default of such Issue I devise the same unto Mary Ball and her heirs, lawfully to be begotten of her body, and for default of such issue I give and Devise the said Estate unto my daughter, Elizabeth Bonum, her heirs and assigns forever.

Item, I do hereby appoint my said son, John Johnson, and my trusty and well beloved friend George, Eskridge, Executors of my last will and Testament and also revoke and Disannul all other former wills or Testaments by me heretofore made or caused to be made either by word or writing, ratifying and confirming this to be my last will and Testament and no other. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the Day and Date at first above written.

The mark and seal of Mary [] Hewes.

Sig. (Seal)

Signed, sealed and Published and Declared by Mary Hewes to be her last Will and Testament in presence of us.

The mark of Robert X Bradley.
The mark of Ralph X Smithurst.

David Stranghan."

LYNDEN ELLSWORTH BEHYMER. "BEE." In these refining and idealistic influences and agencies which make the city of Los Angeles one of the acknowledged music centers of the world and a city of metropolitan culture and concomitant facilities, the coming of Lynden Ellsworth Behymer to make his home here was significant, and the city and the Southwest owe him a debt of gratitude for his untiring and unselfish efforts in providing entertainments of the highest order in musical, dramatic and kindred lines, for it has been a one-man work.

In the musical world at home and abroad, "Bee," as he is known to his intimates, is considered "a force," these intimates numbering the men and women in the artistic world who "do things," and it may be said consistently that his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Impresario Behymer has been a resident of Los Angeles for almost thirty years, and for the greater part of that time he has given freely of his time and ability for the upbuilding of the musical and dramatic life of the city. Unceasingly he has worked to quicken and mature the true artistic spirit in our metropolis, and aid in its establishment on a firm foundation. Gradually he became so closely associated with these interests that he gave up all other lines of endeavor, and for a number of years has given his entire time and attention to the managerial side of the musical and artistic profession and has come to be recognized at home and abroad as one of the leading impresarios of the present day.

It is a well known and universally acknowledged fact that Los Angeles, as a music center, far outranks all other cities of the West and that she has more than her share of "first performances," the great artists of the world including this city in their itinerary quite as naturally as they do New York, Boston and Chicago, and they feel that their careers are not well rounded until they have appeared here at least once. That they, with equal naturalness, look to Impresario Behymer as the representative of Los Angeles and the Pacific coast in this connection, is also well known, and is the direct result of his many years of faithful endeavor to "put musical Los Angeles on the map." In this effort he has made and lost several fortunes, but the "call" has been sufficiently clear to refuse alluring offers from Western, and even some of the larger Eastern

cities, and to keep his hand steadily at the wheel through the dark days as well as through fair weather, and today his splendid service to the Southland,—for all of California and Arizona has been benefited and enriched by his labor,—has come into its own reward.

Within the necessarily circumscribed limitations of a sketch of this order it is impossible to enter into the manifold details concerning the splendid achievements of Mr. Behymer in the city that he calls home, and in whose musical, literary and social activities he has been a prominent and honored factor. However, it is incumbent that in this publication be given such an epitome of his career as shall bear some evidence of his earnest and fruitful endeavors which have been an honor to him and a distinct contribution to the finer amenities of Los Angeles.

Mr. Behymer finds a due amount of gratification in claiming the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity. His paternal ancestors were Lutherans who were exiled from Germany at the time of the Reformation and fled to England, thence in 1650 to Virginia; one of his ancestors, Jonathan Behymer, was a member of the Virginia Volunteers with Washington at Valley Forge, and Aaron S. Behymer, the father of Lynden E. Behymer, survived the Battle of Gettysburg after being wounded nine times. His mother, a daughter of Philip and Matilda (Moyer) Leach, was of the same lineage as Dr. Edgar Leach, the famous surgeon and scientist of Edinborough, Scotland, and author of many medical works.

Lynden E. Behymer received his early education in the public schools of Shelbyville, Ill., where he graduated from High School in May, 1881, then entering a mercantile career in Highmore, Hyde county (Dakota Territory). The marriage of Mr. Behymer occurred in Highmore January 3, 1886, uniting him with Miss McNettie Sparkes, the daughter of Harvey Harrison and Julia (Dunbar) Sparkes, and niece of Jared Sparkes, the historian. She is a native of Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., born May 8, 1866. The children of this union are Glenarvon, a well-known practicing attorney of Los Angeles; Enid Lynn, wife of Dr. Roy Malcom, of the University of Southern California, and Elsie Behymer.

It was in 1886, after losing all his possessions in the cyclone that swept Hyde and Hand counties, Dakota, that Mr. Behymer came to Los An-

geles and entered the employ of Stoll & Thayer (book dealers, etc.), assuming charge of their book shelves, and he also did the literary reviewing for the Herald.

During the fall of 1886 Mr. Behymer assisted in bringing the first big operatic organization to this city, the National Grand Opera Company with Theodore Thomas conductor, and in old Hazard's Pavilion (where now stands Temple Auditorium), for the first time in Los Angeles, were sung the operas of "Nero," "Othello," "L'Africaine," "Tannhäuser," "Les Huguenots" and "Norma."

Early in 1887 Adelina Patti, then in her prime, came to Los Angeles and sang in Mott's Hall, over the Mott Market on Main street, and early in 1888 Henry M. Stanley delivered his famous lecture, "In Darkest Africa," and Sarah Bernhardt presented "La Tosca" under the same management.

Mr. Behymer soon became associated in business ways (needing evening work to augment a slender day salary) with Manager H. C. Wyatt, then of the Grand Opera House at First and Main streets, and with McLain and Lehmann, managers of Hazard's Pavilion, in the capacity at different times of press agent, house manager, treasurer, assistant and acting manager. In 1904 he became manager of Simpson's Auditorium, and in 1909 assumed the managership of Temple Auditorium, relinquishing it in 1914 to take over that splendid home of music and artistic endeavor, the Trinity Auditorium, Ninth street and Grand avenue, where his musical talent is being exercised amid charming and artistic surroundings, such as the former buildings could not supply.

For years Mr. Behymer has represented the leading musical agencies of both Europe and America, has been the confidential representative here of the Shubert interests, and the close friend and personal representative of the best known stars of the musical world.

With Harley Hamilton he founded and organized the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and was its manager for sixteen years, many times saving it in the financial stress of its early struggles. He has been the adviser and manager of the Los Angeles Woman's Orchestra for twenty-one years.

From 1899 up to the present time he has organized the annual great Philharmonic courses for Los Angeles. During this period he has spared

neither time, expense nor effort to secure for these events the highest talent in the musical and dramatic professions, and his selections have been marked by a wise discrimination as well as a high artistic appreciation. With unhesitating loyalty to his community and a steadfast faith that adequate support would be given the high artistic standards, his undertakings have frequently been conducted at a financial hazard that would have appalled others with less determined ideals. His resolve has been, if possible, to become the most useful citizen in Los Angeles.

His vision as a culmination of endeavor and dreams is a Fine Arts Building for the Southwest, including a Grand Opera House of ample dimensions, recital halls, a home for the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and the local musical clubs, studios for the members of the allied arts and a musical conservatory second to none in the world under one roof.

As a pioneer in his line of endeavor, Mr. Behymer has led the West, and in some instances has even outdistanced some of the far Eastern cities, all to the credit and undying fame of the Angel City.

Among the many he has been able to present to the public may be mentioned such celebrated individual characters as Mme. Adelina Patti, Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Mme. Nellie Melba, Mary Garden, Julia Culp, Mme. Johanna Gadski, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Mlle. Fritzie Scheff, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, Alice Nielsen, Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Gerville-Reache, Mme. Emma Calve, Ignaze Paderewski, Josef Hofmann, Vladimir de Pachmann, Josef Lhevinne, Harold Bauer, Mischa Elman, Jan Kubelik, Leopold Godowsky, Maud Powell, Fritz Kreisler, the Flonzaley Quartet, Eugene Ysaye, Mme. Carreno, Ludvig Wüllner, Riccardo Martin, John McCormack, Emilio de Gogorza, Edward de Reszke, Alexander Heinemann, David Bispham, Enrico Caruso, Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler, and among the celebrated dancers, Anna Pavlowa, Mikail Mordkin, Adeline Genée, Maud Allan, Ruth St. Denis and others; besides the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Strauss' Orchestra, Darnrosch Orchestra, New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Sousa's Band, United States Marine Band, the Ben Greet Players in their classical dramatic interpretations, the Hading-Coquelin Company, the Passion Play, Everyman and other

outdoor pastoral plays, and the introduction of picture plays by Alexander Black, and illustrated travelogues by Burton Holmes, Dr. Stoddard and B. R. Baumgardt.

He also secured at various times for Los Angeles musical seasons the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company of New York City before grand opera was claimed by many of the Middle West cities of greater size; the Maurice Grau Grand Opera Company, the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the Los Angeles Grand Opera Company, the San Carlos Grand Opera Company, also the Bevani Grand Opera Company which gave a four weeks' successful season of grand opera in Italian at top prices of one dollar, demonstrating that at least in one community it can be done in America as well as in Europe without subsidy or loss.

Through his influence the first presentation in America of "La Boheme" was given in Los Angeles in October, 1898, by the Del Conte Italian Company, and again the premier performance in America by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York in 1901, with Mme. Nellie Melba in the role of Mimi. It was on the same occasion that Mlle. Fritzie Scheff made her debut in America as Musette. In 1904 he paid \$10,000 to secure for Los Angeles a single performance of "Parsifal," and in February, 1913, secured the Chicago Grand Opera Company for a full week's season, eight performances, for which it was necessary to guarantee \$88,000, presenting for the first time in the West the grand opera "Natoma," with Mary Garden in the title role.

In many of his efforts to secure artists and sometimes whole opera companies for a Los Angeles visit it has become necessary for him to assume the management of their tours west of the Rockies. As a development of this experience he is now the producing representative, supplying talent for all Philharmonic courses sustained in towns and cities of the United States located west of Denver. The musical artists, both instrumental and vocal, invariably entrust their Pacific coast bookings to him, and especially their appearances in the Southwest. When, in 1906, the theatrical trust refused bookings to Sara Bernhardt, and she was forced to resort to the use of tents in which to produce her plays, Mr. Behymer managed a successful tour for her through California. He was a staunch friend of

the late Mme. Modjeska, who entrusted to his management many of her affairs.

For almost thirty years the value of Mr. Behymer's career to the city of Los Angeles and its environs can best be described as "useful." Aside from his efforts to advance the artistic standards by bringing the best talent from a distance he has, with equal enthusiasm, taken part in the promotion of fiestas, as well as entertainments given by fraternal bodies and charitable organizations with local talent, whether for a Chautauqua course, a Shrine minstrel, a benefit, a charity circus, or some equally serious effort. He has been relied upon as much for his practical knowledge of the best publicity methods and business management as for his valuable artistic suggestions. He has been a consistent supporter of civic improvement undertakings and has been especially active in the work of the Play Grounds Association and the Drama League of Los Angeles, and is the Western representative of the new order of historical pageantry. Incident to his personal work he has taken keen enjoyment in the collection of what is probably one of the most complete musical and dramatic libraries on the Pacific coast.

During recent years Mr. Behymer's influence has been most decidedly felt over the entire West. The Philharmonic courses are known for quality, and many of the cities of the West have four, five or six concerts of merit during the season. The managers are practically dependent upon him for their supply of additional talent, and they feel the greatest confidence in his ability to judge of the best and to deal fairly with them in all matters of detail in arranging dates, prices, programs, etc., and to those who are intimately acquainted with the inner facts, it is well known that he considers their welfare with as much forethought and care as he gives to the management of a concert of his own in Los Angeles.

When the Federation of Musical Clubs of America desired to give a \$10,000 prize for the best American Grand Opera and hold their Biennial meeting in the city that would raise the prize money, Manager Behymer, with Fred Blanchard, president of the Gamut Club, resolved that Los Angeles would be that city and obtain that prestige and become the Bayreuth of America. Not only was the sum raised, but an additional \$40,000 to give it in an adequate and sumptuous manner. The prize was awarded to Horatio Parker, of

Yale, with Brian Hooker as librettist. Dr. Alfred Hertz of the Metropolitan Opera of New York City was engaged as artistic producer and a Metropolitan cast to sing the opera. The chorus and orchestra members were all selected in Los Angeles, and the scenery, properties, costumes, armor and all details for the production made in Los Angeles.

On July 1, 1915, in Temple Auditorium, musical history was made when the first American Grand Opera, heralding a new school of grand opera, was successfully given. It was a stupendous task and Manager Behymer, with the associate board, was greatly responsible for its successful presentation, and Los Angeles marked another milestone in her artistic progress.

In recognition of his distinguished services in the domain of musical and dramatic arts, Mr. Behymer was elected an officer of the Academie des Beaux Arts of Paris, March 8, 1907, and six months later received from the French Minister of Public Instruction in like recognition the Decoration of The Palms.

Mr. Behymer's recreation has largely consisted in travel in connection with making arrangements for each successive season's productions, and the securing of talent, no distance being too great to travel to hear a talented vocalist or instrumentalist whose artistic services will augment the artistic reputation of Los Angeles. His trips throughout Europe have been "personally conducted" ones, for his friends are legion and the artists vie in giving "Father Bee" a good time when in their native land, motoring or gathering historic and musical lore.

The Gamut Club of Los Angeles is his pet organization, and one in which he is an important factor as well as its vice-president, and it is through his efforts that this representative organization of the male artistic life of the Southwest is enabled to meet and entertain so many of the world's most famous artists every year.

He is also a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club and assists greatly in the social life of its entertainments. He is an officer of the Los Angeles section of the Drama League of America and has done and is doing much for the promotion of the best in drama for its purification and upbuilding. He is also the Dean of the Los Angeles theatrical and musical managers; is an honorary member of the Savage Club of Lon-



Lewis Stinger

don, and a member of the Wagner Opera League of Bayreuth.

Mr. Behymer is one of the most popular members of the Los Angeles Lodge No. 99, B. P. O. E., and for nearly twenty-five years has been one of the most active and influential factors in the affairs of this organization. In the time honored Masonic order he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with Los Angeles Consistory No. 3. His ancient-craft affiliation is with Hollenbeck Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M., and he also holds membership in Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., while the Golden West Commandery No. 43, K. T., of California holds him as a Templar Brother. Though never a delver in the mysteries of practical politics, he accords a staunch allegiance to the cause of the Republican party.

Mr. Behymer is a man of most buoyant and optimistic nature, genial and companionable, and it may be said consistently that his friends are legion, while Los Angeles loves and honors him.

LEWIS EBINGER. The vital connection of the Spanish race with the history of Los Angeles has received general recognition, but few realize the importance of the sturdy Teuton element in the material upbuilding of the city. Representative of the large number of German-American citizens whose efforts have aided in the general advancement, Lewis Ebinger dates his residence here from October, 1868. Throughout this long period he has had interests of one kind or another and has been untiring in his efforts to promote local progress. Even of recent years, although retired from the business enterprises of earlier life and placed beyond the necessity of labor other than a general and always pleasant supervision of his valuable homestead at No. 3500 South Flower street, he has busied himself with the improvement of fourteen acres near Burbank, which he has fenced and otherwise improved. One thousand fruit trees have been planted on the ranch and alfalfa also is grown. The main industry on the property, pending the growth of the trees into bearing condition, is the poultry business and there are now kept in the most sanitary

of surroundings a flock of three thousand chickens, some of pure White Leghorn stock, others of the Rhode Island Red strain. The business receives the most careful attention and its development has been a source of pride to the owner of the property.

One of thirteen children comprising the family of Jacob and Martha (Elwanger) Ebinger, residents of Wurtemberg, Germany, Lewis Ebinger was born there August 30, 1844, and at the age of seven was bereaved of a mother's care. When fifteen he came to the United States to make his home with a married sister in Philadelphia. Leaving Bremen April 10, 1860, on the ship Elizabeth, he landed in Philadelphia after forty-two days. Soon he was apprenticed to the trade of baker, at which he served for three years. On the expiration of his time, in October of 1863, he was accepted as a volunteer in Company F, Two Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry. Going to the front with his regiment, he remained a soldier until the close of the war. On his return to Philadelphia he resumed work at the trade of baker. In 1866 he came via the isthmus to California and landed in San Francisco at the expiration of twenty-two days from Philadelphia. From April, 1866, to October, 1868, he remained in or near San Francisco, but since the latter date has been a resident of Los Angeles. Unable to find employment at his trade, he went to work in a brick-yard and assisted in making the brick used in the construction of the old Pico house. After a brief sojourn at Watsonville in 1871 Mayor Rowan appointed him foreman. An experience as foreman of the American bakery, occupying the present site of the Natick house, convinced him of the possibilities of the occupation. During 1872 he opened a bakery on Main street next the old round-house. A year later he removed the business to Spring street and for five years occupied the present site of the old Jevne store. On the corner of Spring and Third streets, where the Washington block now stands, he ran a bakery and restaurant for eighteen years, continuing there until he sold out the business in 1902.

A number of experienced bakers stood at the head of thriving establishments at the time Mr. Ebinger conducted business on

Spring street, but of all those pioneer masters of the trade he alone survives and for more than a decade he has been out of the business. The heads of the great bakeries of the present day are men of a younger generation than he and his energetic, efficient co-workers. Aside from the baking business, as previously mentioned, he has acquired ranching interests. In addition he developed a borax mine at Lang's Station which he sold to the Stallings Borax Company. The mine produces an average of two hundred tons daily and runs as high as sixty-eight per cent. It is the intention of Mr. Ebinger to ultimately develop other borax property which he still owns. Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant he has been a pronounced Republican. At different times he has been active in the Frank Bartlett and Logan Posts, G. A. R., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Bakers' Association, a number of German societies in Los Angeles and the Society of Pioneers. Through his marriage to Miss Mina Boshard, December 2, 1875, eight children were born, six of whom are still living, namely: Mrs. Mina Burkhardt, the mother of one child, Gerald; Estella, Oscar, Arno, Lewis B. and Irwin.

ERNEST B. RIVERS. The president of the Rivers Brothers Company, Inc., located at Nos. 1300 to 1312 Produce street, Los Angeles, is Ernest B. Rivers, who was born in Redwood City, Cal., October 21, 1864, the son of Henry Rivers, a pioneer, who went to San Francisco at the time of the discovery of gold there, where he engaged in business as a carpenter until the year 1860, which year witnessed his removal to Redwood City. He followed the same occupation there until 1865, removing then to San Jose, Cal., where he continued the trade of carpenter, being engaged in work on the State Normal School at the time of his death in 1869. His widow, who was in maidenhood Amanda Schell, a native of Canada, made her home with their son H. L. Rivers, at Sixth and Valencia streets, Los Angeles, until she died, on April 5, 1915, at the age of eighty-four years.

Ernest B. Rivers attended the public and high schools until fourteen years old, at which time he engaged with J. C. Black in San Jose, as clerk in a retail grocery business, after six years removing to Los Angeles to enter the employ of Burch & Bowl, engaged in the same line of business, with whom he remained for five years as clerk. The next engagement of Mr. Rivers was as clerk with H. Jevne Co., remaining with that company six years, after which he went to North Ontario, Cal., to open a grocery of his own. After three years he sold this out and returned to his old position as clerk for H. Jevne Co., continuing with the company for three years. It was at this time that he bought out a small general store at Broadway and Temple street, which he carried on alone for two years, then taking in his brother as partner, the company being known as Rivers Brothers Company. Gradually the business was enlarged by the purchase of other stores nearby, until finally the brothers had fifty feet of frontage and were doing a business in high class groceries and fruits and employing fifteen delivery wagons. This prosperous business they sold in 1904, buying at that time the Keystone Produce Company, located at Third street and Central avenue, which they incorporated as Rivers Brothers Company, Ernest B. Rivers being elected president and H. L. Rivers vice-president. At this time also E. B. Rivers was elected president of the Los Angeles Market Company, which is the largest market in the world, and it was through the advice and influence of Mr. Rivers that the business was moved from Third street to its present location; it was also through his influence that the M. A. Newmark Company located at its present place. In 1907 the Rivers Brothers Company moved to its present location on Produce street, where the company possesses property with one hundred and forty feet frontage by a depth of seventy feet, the building being three stories in height, with a basement. Here the company does general buying and selling of produce, having facilities to load and unload eight cars at one time, and has one hundred and twenty-five people in its employ. The place of business is one of the largest in the west, and the company does the largest express business in the west as well.

In his political interests Mr. Rivers is a Republican, while he holds membership in the Jonathan and the Los Angeles Athletic Clubs. His marriage with Lulu B. Bedford was solemnized in



F. X. Eberly

Ontario, Cal., August 13, 1888, and they are the parents of three children: Henry E., a graduate of Stanford University and now in business with his father; Ernest Bedford, who is also with his father in business; and Narin, who attends the Monrovia high school. The family home is at Monrovia, where Mr. Rivers purchased an orange grove in the foothills.

FRANCIS XAVIER EBERLE. Coming to California at an early date, when the world was in the throes of the great California gold excitement, and engaging in mining in this state and in Nevada, Francis Xavier Eberle was one of those who "struck it rich" and made an appreciable fortune out of the mines. He invested his "stake" in real estate in Los Angeles city and county to such an advantage that today he holds some of the most valuable property in the city, property which has greatly increased in value since its purchase, the price paid being often merely a nominal sum.

Mr. Eberle is a native of Germany, born in Wittenberg, March 8, 1839, and is the son of Joseph and Marian (Keppler) Eberle, both natives of Germany. His father never came to America, but after his death the mother joined her sons in California, where she died several years ago. Throughout the greater part of his life the father followed his trade of brick mason, which yielded him a good income and enabled him to provide his family with the comforts of life. The sons received a common school education in the public schools of their native city. When he was fifteen years old Francis Xavier left school and was apprenticed to a tailor and when proficient worked at his trade for a number of years in Germany. He was ambitious and restless, however, and at last he determined to seek greater opportunities in the New World. Accordingly he came to the United States, landing first in New York, in April, 1858, with but \$1.50 as his entire capital. He remained there a year, and then, catching the "gold fever," which was at its height, he came to California, locating at Rabbit Creek, now known as La-Porte, in Plumas county, where he had a brother. There he bought several mining claims and endeavored to take out the gold, but the excessive charges for water compelled him

to close down. Then going to Nevada he engaged in mining near Austin for five years, after which he returned to Plumas county, where, after buying the water rights, he was enabled to continue his operations on the claims he owned there. The properties proved to be valuable and were eventually sold to San Francisco parties for \$25,000. Returning to Sierra county, Francis X. Eberle resumed mining there for four years, then selling the property to San Francisco parties for \$20,000.

It was soon after this, in 1876, that Mr. Eberle came to Los Angeles to make his home and began his investments in city and county property. His investments have been made with much judgment and today he owns much valuable city property. There is among his holdings a lot at the corner of Eighth and San Pedro streets, where the Whiting Wrecking Company have their establishment; another at the northwest corner of Fifth and San Pedro streets; also the northwest corner of Ninth and Mateo streets; a ranch of sixty acres near Florence, and his home at No. 1244 Santa Barbara avenue. Mr. Eberle is still deeply interested in mining, owning two gold and silver mines in New Mexico in the Mogollon mining district, which he located in 1880. He also owns considerable stock in the Socorro Mining and Milling Company in the same district, which is now paying splendid dividends.

Mr. Eberle has many friends throughout the city, men who have known him through the long years of his residence here, and who appreciate his splendid qualities of heart and mind. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been intimately associated with the affairs of his party, although at all times a progressive citizen, wide awake to all that is for the betterment of the city, and for its best interests socially, morally and commercially. He is also a prominent Mason.

The marriage of Mr. Eberle took place in La Porte, Plumas county, Cal., August 30, 1869, uniting him with Miss Mercedes Bute, whose mother came to California in 1862. Mrs. Eberle became the mother of four sons: Francis, who passed away in infancy, and three who make their home in Los Angeles. They are Robert, who married Belle Chivelle; Herman, who married Miss Frances Braham; and Francis Xavier, Jr., still in school.

CHARLES FREDERICK OFF. Since putting down his first oil well during the spring of 1896 Mr. Off has continued to be identified with the oil industry in various sections of California, meanwhile making his headquarters in Los Angeles, where as general manager of the Ojai and several other oil companies he maintains offices in the Bumiller building on South Broadway and from this central location keeps in touch with the progress of this great industry throughout the west.

Of the children comprising the parental family we mention the following: Charles Frederick Off was born at Lowden, Iowa, May 13, 1866; John W. A. is a capitalist living in Los Angeles; Julia Maude is a teacher of music in New York City; Theofil R. died in childhood; and Edward T. is a resident of Pasadena, where for several years he officiated as president of the Tournament of Roses. The eldest son attended the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wis., but at the age of thirteen left school to take up the burden of self-support. Notwithstanding lack of early opportunities, he is well educated in German and English and has considerable proficiency in music. For three years he clerked in a general store at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wis. In 1880 he went to Denver, Colo., and found employment in a music store. During 1883 he came to Los Angeles with his mother and sister, who were invalids. Since then he has made his home on the northeast corner of First street and Union avenue.

After having put down several water wells in the spring of 1896 Mr. Off embarked in the oil industry and achieved a distinct success. During 1896 he put down his first oil well in the Los Angeles field, and in this field he put down six wells altogether. Next he leased eighty acres of oil land at Whittier and drilled wells under the title of the Whittier Crude Oil Company, Incorporated, now owners of seven wells in that district. While retaining the management of that company Mr. Off also became manager of the Rice Ranch Oil Company at Orcutt, where under his management seven wells were a proven success. In 1908 he inspected the west Kern county fields and was instrumental in leasing the property now owned by the Lakeview Oil Company in the Sunset-Midway field. Under his management several wells were drilled. Lakeview No. 1,

popularly known as the Lakeview gusher, is probably the most famous well in the country. From March 15, 1910, to September 12, 1911, it produced about ten million barrels of oil and thus gave the Sunset-Midway field a permanent place on the oil map of the world. The association of Mr. Off with this famous property has continued from the first and furnishes abundant proof concerning the intimacy of his identification with the oil business.

October 9, 1897, Mr. Off was united in marriage with Miss Grace Maude Bemis, formerly of Evansville, Wis. The ceremony was solemnized at Janesville, Wis. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Off consists of four children, Lillian Merle, Howard Jerome, Theodore Roosevelt and Carl Frederick.

SAMUEL J. SMITH. It is wonderful what irrigation will do for the dry, sandy soil of Southern California which in its native state appears like that of the desert or seashore. For with a little care, acres of prosperous fruit orchards will flourish in the sheltered valleys and flowers will blossom with profusion; and the agency which brings about this magical change and makes such prosperity possible is irrigation, which certainly does "make the desert blossom as the rose." The thousands of windmills by which the orchards of Southern California are irrigated and enabled to thrive so well are the work of a man who came to California twenty-eight years ago and spent most of the succeeding years in Los Angeles, interesting himself in the welfare of the new country and by his death this last year depriving the state of one of its most valued residents.

This pioneer resident of the state, Samuel J. Smith, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., where he was born January 19, 1867, came to California in 1886, beginning his career in this part of the country with the manufacture of windmills which he was the first person to introduce for the purpose of irrigation on the west coast. Following the manufacture of windmills, Mr. Smith engaged in the construction of gas engines, in which he built up for himself a very prosperous business. He was also the founder and until very recently the principal factor in the Smith-Booth-Usher Company, one of the largest firms for the manufacture of machinery in the West, and originally

known as the S. J. Smith Machinery Company until 1907, when it was enlarged and the name changed to the present form, Mr. Smith selling his interest in the concern. Mr. Smith was also concerned with the organization of the Lambert Manufacturing Company of El Segundo, Cal., a new company, and of which it was intended he should be managing director.

At the time of his death Mr. Smith was in very prosperous circumstances, residing at No. 2300 Scarff street, Los Angeles, and held membership in two of the best known clubs of the city, the California and Jonathan Clubs. Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Laura May Smith, and a son and two daughters, namely, Lloyd S., Ilo S. and Frances L. Smith.

ALBERT M. NORTON. The father, as well as the grandfather of Albert M. Norton, a well known lawyer of Los Angeles, was well acquainted with this city in its pioneer days, and the story of their lives is the story of the growth of the city as well. The grandfather, E. Greenbaum, came to this city as early as 1851, engaging in the merchandise business here until his death in 1910; his wife was the first Jewish woman in Los Angeles city. His journey from New York westward in those long ago days was the usual one in those times, consisting of a trip by sailing vessel to the Isthmus of Panama, which had to be crossed on mule-back, and another journey by water to San Diego, Cal., whence the enterprising pioneer walked northward up the coast to Los Angeles. Along the road from San Diego to this city the fine automobile road known as El Camino Real, has since been laid out, closely following the old road of the Spanish monks who, in former times, often made this journey by foot, driving their flocks before them, from mission to mission along the California coast, the route of the padres being marked by bells stationed along the way and bearing the Spanish name El Camino Real, signifying the King's Highway. But in the days of the grandfather of Mr. Norton, as well as of the monks themselves, the comforts and convenience of an automobile journey up the coast had not been dreamed of. Mr. Norton's father, Isaac Norton, came to New York in 1852, and received his education in the schools of that city,

removing in 1869 to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the mercantile business until the year 1881. At that time he engaged in mining in Calico, Cal., and also in Arizona, after three years of mining experience returning to Los Angeles and interesting himself in real estate in this city. The first three-story building on South Hill street was built by him at the corner of Seventh and rented. Mr. Norton became secretary of the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, which position he still holds, as well as being president of the Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association.

Born in Los Angeles June 25, 1879, the son and grandson of pioneers of this part of the country, Albert M. Norton may well be called a native son of California. His early education was received in the grammar and high schools of the city, he being graduated from the latter in 1897, after which he was graduated in the first law class at the University of Southern California, in the year 1901. Mr. Norton then commenced practicing law independently, in 1911 entering the partnership of Trask, Norton & Brown, and since the death of Judge Trask in 1913 has been practicing his profession alone. In 1902 he became secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, while from 1908 to 1912 he acted as chairman of the same committee and vice-chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. It will thus be seen that in his political convictions he is a staunch Democrat, while socially he is connected with the Concordia Club, his membership in the B'nai B'rith testifying to his loyalty to the Jewish faith.

On October 27, 1904, Mr. Norton was married in Los Angeles to Myrtle Prenzlaue, and they are the parents of two children, Marion and Lawrence Norton, the elder of whom attends the public schools of Los Angeles.

CHARLES A. DUCOMMUN. A native of Los Angeles, although of French parentage, Charles A. Ducommun can boast of a father who came to California in the early days with the true pioneer spirit and set himself up in business in the days when Los Angeles was but a small town compared to its present state of development.

The father of Mr. Ducommun was born in 1820 in Southern France, where he received his education in private schools, later becoming an expert watchmaker in Switzerland. He there carried on his trade until the year 1840, at which time he made the trip to New York City by sailing vessel, engaging in watch making in the new city until 1846, when he went to some of the cities of the southern states and followed his chosen profession, being for a time in Augusta, Ga., and in Mobile, Ala., until 1849. It was early in this last-mentioned year that he removed to California, with several others starting on the tedious trip across the plains from Fort Smith, Ark., and, following the Santa Fe trail, arrived in Los Angeles on August 26, 1849. Here he engaged in his chosen profession of watchmaking for about ten years, the summers of 1850 and 1851 being spent in mining in the Feather river country and Mariposa county. Deciding to settle permanently in Los Angeles, Mr. Ducommun opened a jewelry store on Commercial street, this city, a business which about 1854 he removed to North Main street. In the meantime he added hardware to his business, in which he dealt exclusively after the year 1870, at which time he disposed of the jewelry branch of his business. The death of Mr. Ducommun occurred in 1896.

The son, Charles A. Ducommun, was born March 28, 1870, in the adopted home of his father, during the time that the elder Mr. Ducommun was engaged in the jewelry business in the city of Los Angeles, and from a small place of unimportance and unattractiveness he has seen the city grow to its present magnificent proportions. The education of Charles A. Ducommun was received in the public and high schools of his native city and at a business college which he attended for a period of six months, after which time he engaged as clerk with his father and worked in all branches of the business until, at the death of his parent in 1896, he and his brothers became owners of the business. In 1900 they went into the hardware jobbing business, and this on April 30, 1907, was incorporated, C. A. Ducommun being elected president of the same. Removing to their present location at Nos. 217 to 227 Central avenue, Los Angeles, the company occupied its fine three-story and basement brick building, where is carried on a general business in hardware, tools,

metals and similar supplies. Mr. Ducommun is unmarried, and is a member of the Jonathan Club, one of the finest men's clubs in the city of Los Angeles.

JOSEPH GOESTENKOHRS. Another self-made man who during a long career of usefulness accumulated a competency, was Joseph Goestenkohrs, who was born in Delbrich, Westphalia, Germany, in 1827. He was reared and educated in his native place and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed there until 1851, when, at the age of twenty-four years, he decided to come to America, and landed at St. Louis, Mo., with but seventy-five cents in his pocket. He immediately secured employment at his trade and soon afterward opened a shop of his own, succeeding beyond his expectations. With the money which he saved he invested in property in that city and erected three brick business buildings, as well as several residences, all of which showed his wise judgment and foresight.

In the late '70s Mr. Goestenkohrs removed to Los Angeles, where he invested in real estate, and for a number of years bought, sold and exchanged property on a large scale, thus adding materially to his wealth. In partnership with Ludwig Wannedhammer he erected a three-story apartment house of thirty-one rooms on Bunker Hill avenue between First and Court streets. During the many years of his residence in Los Angeles he acquired various property interests and at the time of his death, May 13, 1914, left his widow a number of valuable real estate holdings.

Mr. Goestenkohrs was twice married, the first wife being Mary Denigan, a native of Ireland; she died in 1893. The following year he married Louisa Branneka, who was born in Missouri of German parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goestenkohrs were members of the Catholic church and supported its charities. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Goestenkohrs has made her home on South New Hampshire street, where she takes much pleasure in her flower garden and dispensing charity to those whom she considers deserving. She takes pride in the fact that her husband's career was an example worthy of emulation by ambitious young men who wish to make their own way in the business world.



A. J. Kell

AUGUST J. KOLL. Descended from sturdy old German stock, and himself a native of the Fatherland, August J. Koll, prominent citizen of Los Angeles, has made this city his home since 1883, and since 1889 has been engaged in business for himself as the manufacturer of materials for interior finishings of buildings of all classes, making a feature of high grade specialty work. He has also been prominently identified with the most progressive civic and municipal movements during the long period of his residence here, and has always been arrayed on the side of progress, upholding every movement which tends toward the general welfare and betterment of the city.

Mr. Koll is a native of Holstein, Germany, born February 13, 1859. His father was Hartvig Koll, who came to America in 1879, locating at Chicago, Ill., where he lived in retirement until 1886, when he came to Los Angeles. Here he continued to reside until his death, in 1894. The mother, Dora Koll, lived and died in Germany. The son attended the public schools of his native city until he was fourteen, when he determined to come to America, prompted partly by a desire to see the world, and partly to better his condition. He went first to Chicago, where he learned the trade of millwright, working at his trade in the day time and attending school in the evenings, with an occasional brief period in day school, until 1878. He then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he was employed at his trade for two years, at the close of which time he returned to Chicago and embarked in business for himself, being associated as an active partner in the planing mill business for a number of years. In 1882 he disposed of his interests there and removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he engaged in the same industry for a year, after which he traveled for about the same length of time, visiting North and South Dakota and finally Oregon. From Portland, Ore., he went to San Francisco in 1883, and later was employed in a planing mill at Modesto for six months.

It was in 1883 that Mr. Koll first came to Los Angeles. During all his travels he had not found a location that exactly pleased him for a place of permanent residence, and having heard much about this city, he finally determined to pay it a visit. He was fortunate in finding employment in the Mechanics Planing

mill as a millwright, and soon decided to make his home here. In 1889 he resigned his position with the planing mill and embarked in business for himself, starting on a very small scale in the woodworking line. By persistent effort and personal application he has developed and extended his undertaking until at the present time he conducts one of the largest industries of its kind in the city and is now the pioneer planing mill man in the city. While conducting a general planing mill business he still makes a specialty of interior finishing materials, and especially of Koll's patent lock joint columns. In the various departments he employs thirty men, most of them skilled workmen, and all of the business is carried on under his personal supervision, he being thoroughly familiar with every detail of the enterprise. In fact it is by this careful personal attention to all details that Mr. Koll has made such a decided success of his undertaking and won for himself his present enviable position in the business life of Southern California. It is a well known fact that his activities are not confined to Los Angeles, but extend throughout the southwest generally, and he has even branched out as far eastward as Arizona.

The marriage of Mr. Koll occurred in Los Angeles in October, 1887, uniting him with Miss Etta Williams. Of this union have been born four children, three sons and a daughter. Of these, the eldest son, Walter, is foreman in his father's mill; Harvey is employed in his father's office; Milton is attending the University of California; and Marie is a student at the Girls' Collegiate School.

In addition to his business prominence Mr. Koll is also well known in fraternal circles. He is a Mason of the Scottish and York Rites, and also a Shriner. In the Odd Fellows order he has filled all the chairs with distinction during his many years of active membership. He is past patron of South Gate Chapter No. 133, O. E. S., and present patron of South Gate Court No. 18, Amaranth. Politically Mr. Koll is a Republican, and while never aspiring to office, he has always been an active factor in municipal affairs, and has supported all movements that have been for the ultimate welfare of the city and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Together with his family he attends the Lutheran church.

As is natural with one whose faith in the future of Southern California is abiding, Mr. Koll has invested in real estate from time to time, both in city and country property. He is at this time owner of a fine sixty-three acre orange grove in West Riverside, a valuable property, which is one of the show places of that section.

THOMAS WARDALL. Coming to California in 1878 with the intention of remaining but one year, Thomas Wardall, prominent citizen of Monrovia, has been since that time continuously a resident of this state and of Los Angeles county. He is one of the pioneer land owners of the Monrovia vicinity, having owned extensive acreage at Duarte, where he engaged in farming and fruit raising for many years. He is now making his home in Monrovia, where he is heavily interested in real estate, but he is still intimately associated with the affairs of Duarte, where he resided for many years.

Mr. Wardall is a native of Indiana, having been born at Otter Creek, Ripley county, August 6, 1841. When he was six months old the family removed to what is now Cincinnati, Ohio, and when he was four years of age they again moved, this time going to Union, Rock county, Wis. They located on a farm and remained there until young Wardall was about twelve years old. There he learned to help with the farm work, milking his first cow when he was eight, and by the time he was ten years old he was milking ten cows daily. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Springfield, Ill., and while there Mr. Wardall saw Abraham Lincoln, then a young attorney, practicing law in partnership with Douglass, under the firm name of Lincoln & Douglass, Attorneys.

After a year at Springfield the Wardall family removed to Mitchell, Mitchell county, Iowa, and thence to Northwood, Worth county, of the same state, where the elder Wardall, together with several others, laid out the town of Northwood. Young Wardall lived here for twenty-one years, his father owning and operating a hotel in the town, and also owning a farm near there. After finishing his education in the public schools of Northwood for a time he clerked in one of the local stores, but later became a clerk in the court

house, where he worked in all the county offices except that of county superintendent of schools and sheriff, and became thoroughly familiar with all details of county business. At the age of twenty-one he was elected township assessor, and later he served as town clerk and also one term as county recorder. During the last three years of his residence at Northwood he was engaged in farming, being located on a half section of land in that vicinity.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Wardall came to California, expecting to return to Northwood at the end of a year. During that time, however, he had become so enamored of the California climate and general conditions that he purchased a tract of one hundred and seventeen acres at Duarte and prepared to make this section his permanent home. Disposing of his Iowa interests he established his family on the Duarte property and commenced farming, later purchasing an additional tract of ten acres, which he set out to fruit, principally oranges. Five acres of the original purchase was also set to walnuts and the rest was devoted to diversified farming. Here Mr. Wardall lived until December, 1906, when he disposed of the property and located in Monrovia, where he has since resided.

As befitting one whose faith in the future of the community has always been unqualified, Mr. Wardall has always been heavily interested in real estate. About 1888 he purchased twenty acres in the eastern end of Monrovia, and on settling there in 1906 he immediately subdivided fifteen acres of this land, laid it out in town lots and put them on the market. Almost the entire property has been sold for home purposes, and it is here that Mr. Wardall erected his own residence. This tract was known as the Wardall subdivision. Later he bought ten acres more which he also subdivided, improved and sold for residence purposes. He made all the streets eighty feet wide, thus greatly enhancing the value of the property. This second subdivision was known as the Wardall Orange Grove tract. He has also erected a handsome business block in the downtown section which also bears his name.

While in Duarte Mr. Wardall was intimately associated with the affairs of the community and actively engaged in various plans for the improvement and development of the section. He was one of a committee of nine men who organized and built the water system there. There were two wa-

ter systems built, the Duarte Mutual Water Company and the Beardsley Water Ditch Company, Mr. Wardall being the president of both companies. He was one of the founders of the Duarte Orange Growers' Association and of the Duarte and Monrovia Fruit Growers' Association, and is still a stockholder in the last mentioned association. In Monrovia Mr. Wardall is associated with many of the important commercial affairs of the city. He is a stockholder and director in the Granite Savings Bank of Monrovia, and is a stockholder in both the First National Bank and in the American National Bank of Monrovia.

Aside from his business associations Mr. Wardall has been a prominent figure in fraternal circles for many years. At Osage, Iowa, he joined the Masons when he was twenty-one years of age, and became a charter member of Northern Light Lodge of Northwood, Iowa, of which he was organizer and first senior warden. He is now a member of the Monrovia Lodge of Masons.

The marriage of Mr. Wardall took place in Northwood, Iowa, September 29, 1867, uniting him with Miss Jane E. Bigalow, the daughter of Roswell and Emeline (Stacy) Bigalow, and the descendant of an old New England family. She is a native of Wisconsin, born February 10, 1851. Seven children were born of this union, five of whom are living and are well and favorably known in Monrovia. The eldest daughter, now deceased, was Mrs. Sarah F. Mosher, and her son, Merle, has been reared by his grandparents. Gladys is also deceased. Of the five living children we mention the following: Mabel, now Mrs. White of Gilroy, has two children and three grandchildren; Ralph H. is principal of the Commercial high school and also principal of the night school at Manila, Philippine Islands; he is a great traveler, having encircled the globe twice, and made one visit to the home of his paternal grandparents in old England; Mrs. Anita Reading is a resident of Venice, Cal.; Ray Clifford of Pasadena is married and has one daughter; and Mildred is still at home with her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wardall are popular with a wide circle of friends and are prominent socially. They are both members of the Monrovia chapter of the Eastern Star, and are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS LEAHY. When Thomas Leahy came to Los Angeles in 1851, at the age of seventeen, it was merely a tiny Spanish village, with but two other white boys in the place, and here he spent the remaining years of his life, missing the half-century mark by half a year, his death occurring March 3, 1900. During the long and fruitful years of his residence here he was closely identified with the commercial activities of the city, having been variously associated with the best interests of the life that flowed on about him. In the days when the city was young and the need for men of ability and strength of purpose was keen, he gave gladly of his time and ability, serving in the city council, and in other capacities for the public welfare. His children were born and reared within the limits of the Angel City, and still make their homes here, having now grown to manhood and womanhood, and are in their turn giving of their best for the upbuilding and progress of their native city.

Mr. Leahy was a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, August 10, 1834, the son of John and Johanna (Kellen) Leahy, likewise natives of Ireland. He received his education in the best private schools of the day, and so was well equipped for battles that he later fought so efficiently. The lure of the new lands called him, and when he was seventeen he came alone to America, locating at once in California, where an uncle, Don Mateo Kellen, was engaged in business in Los Angeles. He remained in the employ of this relative until 1867, when he engaged in business for himself, being interested in the retail boot and shoe business, with a store on Main street near Commercial Way, in the old Farmers and Merchants Bank Building. In 1879 he retired from commercial pursuits and gave his time to the care and enjoyment of his forty-acre ranch, located on Alameda street, in what is now the heart of the manufacturing district, Ninth street having been opened through this property. Mr. Leahy was a staunch Democrat and a strict adherent to the principles of his party, and as a representative of the party served as a member of the Los Angeles city council from 1876 to 1879. At various other times he received evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the members of his party and his fellow citizens.

The marriage of Mr. Leahy took place in Los Angeles, February 11, 1873, uniting him with Miss Caroline Garthorne, the daughter of Charles

and Sarah (Christee) Garthorne, and a native of New Orleans, La. She came to California with her parents when a child and located in San Francisco, where she received her education in private schools. Of this union were born six children, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are now making their homes in Los Angeles, where they are well and favorably known. They are: George, manager of the mechanical department of the Los Angeles Railway Company; Sadie, residing at home; Edward, assistant foreman of the wiring department of the Pacific Electric Railway Company; Lena, residing at home; and Herbert and Louis, the two sons last mentioned constituting the Leahy Manufacturing Company. Louis, the youngest member of the family, is of a decidedly inventive turn, and has patented many articles of great value and utility, and it is these articles that the Leahy Manufacturing Company is engaged in making and promoting. He commenced his work along this line when he was but fifteen years of age, at that time perfecting an oil burner and a spark-changing device, and later developed more intricate devices which have been perfected and put on the market. He owes much to the devotion and constant help and encouragement of his mother, who has, and has always had, the greatest faith in her clever sons. She is a woman of rare poise, full of enthusiasm and ability, and has been certain from the first that "her sons had the greatest oil burner in the world." The sons in turn fully appreciate the aid that their mother has given them.

The Leahy Manufacturing Company is one of the growing concerns of Los Angeles. All of the patents are their own and their specialties include devices for automobiles, marine and stationary gas engines, all sorts of oil regulating valves, oil strainers, oil pumping systems and a general line of machine work. Their offices are on Alameda street, and are located well within the tract that was at one time their father's vineyard.

Since the death of Mr. Leahy his widow has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, where the major part of her life has been passed. Her sons have taken all business responsibilities from her shoulders and she is left free for the enjoyment of her many friends and neighbors. She makes her home in Wilshire place, where she has a comfortable residence, which is shared by her daughters.

REUBEN A. MEREDITH. Crossing the plains, mountains and deserts on horse back from Texas more than forty years ago, and locating near El Monte, and since that time making Los Angeles county his home, Reuben A. Meredith is indeed one of the pioneers of the county, as well as one of its most honored citizens. He has a splendid record as a soldier, having served long and faithfully on the losing side during the Civil war, and being in many of the greatest engagements of that conflict. He is now residing in Covina, on College street, where he purchased an acre of land in 1907.

Mr. Meredith is a native of Alabama, born in Sumter county, April 30, 1840, the son of Reuben A. and Ann E. (Harwood) Meredith, both natives of Virginia. The Harwood family was originally from Scotland, coming to America in Colonial times and settling in Virginia. On the paternal side Mr. Meredith is of Welsh descent, his forebears being of a very distinguished family, his grandfather, Dr. R. Meredith, being a noted physician and a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Meredith was reared in Alabama, where he was educated and later served an apprenticeship of five years at the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years. On the declaration of war between the North and the South he enlisted in the Confederate army, April 30, 1861, serving with Company G, Fifth Alabama Infantry, Confederate States of America, and seeing service under Generals Beauregard, Johnston, Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and others, and was under the command of General Jackson when he was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville. Mr. Meredith was in many of the best known and bloodiest battles of the war, among which may be mentioned the battle of Seven Pines, the seven days fight before Richmond and Gettysburg, in both of the Fredericksburg campaigns, the battle of Cold Harbor, the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He was with Early in the Shenandoah valley, in the Petersburg campaign, and at the surrender at Appomattox. At Chancellorsville he was captured and held a prisoner for ten days in Washington, D. C. Mr. Meredith entered the service as a private, but was soon promoted to sergeant, and served in this rank during the remainder of the war.

After the close of the war Mr. Meredith returned to his home in Alabama and opened a blacksmith shop at Gainesville, remaining there



C. C. F. Holst

until 1868, when he went to Corpus Christi, Tex., later joining a wagon train party and journeying with them as far as El Paso. The call of the far west was strong at that time, and many families from the South, especially from Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama, had left for California, locating in Los Angeles county, and thither he turned his face, making the last part of the journey in company with three friends, all crossing the plains and mountains on horse back. At the end of six months Mr. Meredith reached Los Angeles and soon afterward located at El Monte, where he engaged in the fruit growing business until 1894, when he purchased a ranch of twenty acres near Covina and settled upon it. This property he improved and planted to oranges, making a success of the undertaking. In 1907 he sold this property and purchased his present home place in Covina.

Since coming to Covina to make his home Mr. Meredith has identified himself with the various interests of the community and is recognized as a progressive, public spirited citizen. He has served as a director of the Covina Orange Growers Association, and was one of the promoters of the Columbia Land & Water Company. He is also well known fraternally, being an influential member of the Odd Fellows and United Workmen, being affiliated with the Covina lodges of both organizations. In politics he is a Democrat and is well informed on all questions of the day, and a clear and logical thinker on all matters of importance. With him resides his sister, Mrs. Mary K. Harris, who is one of the early settlers of the county, having made her home here since February, 1884. Mrs. Harris is a member of the Baptist church and takes an active part in the affairs of that denomination.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN FREDERICK HOLST. Linked inseparably with the early history of Los Angeles is the name of Charles Christian Frederick Holst, who for many years was one of the foremost men in the city and intimately identified with many of the leading enterprises of his day. The power of this man's influence and importance may well be illustrated through the fact that, while his death occurred in 1880, he is still well remembered by the older residents of the city, and even

many of the younger generation are familiar with his name and associations, although for more than thirty-five years he has been "with his fathers."

A native of Denmark, Mr. Holst was born in Copenhagen August 19, 1835. He received his education in the public schools of Copenhagen, making a specialty of the languages and becoming very proficient in Danish, German and English, and later learning to speak Spanish fluently. It was about 1858 that Mr. Holst came to the United States, locating for a short time in St. Louis, Mo. In 1859 he came to Los Angeles and for a number of years he was employed in the court house under A. W. Potts, then county clerk. He was always interested in real estate transactions, however, and soon took up a government claim of one hundred and eighty acres, which he leased to small farmers. It comprised the original Holst tract, the present boundaries of which are Hoover street on the east, north to Sixth street, west to Vermont avenue, and south to one hundred and thirty-five feet south of San Marino street. This was called the small La Brae ranch, the earth formation of which was dug up and sold in chunks for fuel, being used by the Coulter Woolen Mills and other similar concerns. Since the death of Mr. Holst his estate has been gradually disposed of by his heirs, together with a tract of one hundred and eighty acres in the Wilshire district left to these same heirs by Mrs. Holst's mother, Mrs. Bertha Hagerman.

Quite apart from his prominence in a business way Mr. Holst was well known in fraternal and social circles during his life time. He was a member of the Masons, and also was a member of the Lutheran church and a regular attendant on all its services. In the early days he was active in school matters and was instrumental in building the first school in the west end.

The marriage of Mr. Holst was solemnized in St. Louis, Mo., uniting him with Miss Frances M. Hagerman, the daughter of George and Bertha Hagerman. Of their union were born ten children, all of whom have been well known in Los Angeles, where they were reared and educated. They are: Carlina, deceased; Carolyn Bertha, now Mrs. Louis K. Harper, and the mother of six children, Lucy, Lillas, Reuben, Louis, Francis and Charles; Charles

F., now deceased, who was married to Miss Alvina Stemple; Emily Matilda, who after the death of her first husband, W. O. White, became Mrs. Finley (she has a son, Randolph C. Finley); Edward, of San Francisco; Arnold Theodore, who married Miss Frances Yaeger (their daughter, Frances Gertrude, now Mrs. Campbell, has a daughter, Gertrude Campbell); Dagmar Louise Cealia, the wife of Theodore L. Statford, and the mother of one son, Howard; Marian Georgia, the wife of Thomas P. Bruce, and the mother of three children, James, Thomas and Louise; Walter, who married Mrs. Edith Benedict; and an infant son, the fourth child in the family, who died unnamed.

Mr. Holst was a progressive man and fully awake to all the advantages that his day offered. He was intimately associated with the municipal and political life of the early history of the city and proved himself an influence in local affairs. His transactions in real estate were confined principally to acreage, but in this line he was a shrewd and careful buyer and knew when and how to sell. The acreage once owned by him, and which is now well within the city limits and thickly settled with handsome homes, was at that time far out in the country and when acquired by Mr. Holst was practically wild land. It increased rapidly in value during the years that he owned it, and its ultimate sale netted a handsome profit for the heirs of the estate.

JOHN DOLLAND. The life of John Dolland has been diversified with varied interests. Born in Ireland June 20, 1838, he was brought to the United States when a child of only four years and grew up on his brother's farm in Stevenson county, Ill., his father having passed away when he was seven years old. In 1861 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Sonoma county, where he taught school of a time near Napa. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in 1862 in the Seventh California Volunteers and became sergeant-major of the post at Fort Yuma, Ariz. At the close of the war he returned to California and bought seventy acres of land at Figueroa and Washington streets, Los Angeles, which he farmed for some

time and then sold for \$100 per acre. It is hard at the present day to imagine farm land in this locality which has, since that date, been one of the best residential districts of Los Angeles and is now alive with the busy sound of street cars and automobiles, the handsome residences of a few years past still remaining in their palm-set lawns and withstanding for a time the march of progress which takes the modern home-builder to the newer and western part of the city. After selling this property in town Mr. Dolland took up forty acres of state land near what is now Bimini Hot Springs, then a far distant part of the town. This land he sold for \$30 per acre, and even here the tide of population is drifting today, and this less built-up portion of the city with its beautiful view of the mountains is easily accessible by street car.

In company with Governor Downey and Judge Crawford, Mr. Dolland founded the town of Downey in 1874, the business centre of the Los Nietos valley. Lying between two rivers, the place has fine irrigating facilities and is devoted to walnut raising. Here Mr. Dolland in the early days of the town bought an eighty-acre tract of land which he continued to farm for two years, finally selling the same to a Mr. Coke and removing to Norwalk in the same county, seventeen miles from Los Angeles, now the centre of a wide dairy country and important for its crops of alfalfa, corn and barley. In Norwalk, where Mr. Dolland still makes his home, he bought an eighty-acre ranch which comprises his present home, and has farmed the same ever since. Later he added to this by the purchase of one hundred and twenty acres near by, which he sold later and bought one hundred and forty acres at Santa Fe Springs, in the same county, fifty acres of which are situated in a eucalyptus grove, a tree whose wood is valuable for cabinet-making and the oil of which is used for medicinal and other purposes. This property Mr. Dolland has now leased to the Petroleum Oil Company, since it proved very valuable oil land, the oil business being a venture which has brought wealth to many a newcomer in California, tall derricks in many parts of the state testifying to the importance of the industry. Mr. Dolland was one of the founders of the Bank of Norwalk and for many years one of its directors. For fifty years he has been an Odd Fellow, and is a charter member and past grand master of Downey Lodge No. 35,

and past commander of Downey Lodge, G. A. R.

The wife of Mr. Dolland was Miss Annie Gillett, a native of Louisiana and the daughter of a Methodist minister who built the first Methodist Church in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Dolland are the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Grace Baker of Hollywood, Cal., who is the mother of one son; Mrs. Margaret White, also of Hollywood, the mother of one daughter; and Edward, now deceased, who was formerly a teacher in Los Angeles.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG JOHANSEN. Although not a native of California, Rudolph Ludwig Johansen has spent practically his entire lifetime in this state, and most of that time in the southern part, principally in Los Angeles city and county. His father was a well-known pioneer, having come to Los Angeles in 1868, the son being at that time a babe of some five years of age.

Mr. Johansen is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Philadelphia April 28, 1863, the son of Thomas and Ebine (Hesken) Johansen. His father, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1840, locating at Philadelphia, Pa. In 1867 he determined to better his financial condition by coming to California and that same year he made the trip west and located in San Francisco. For a year he remained in the Bay city and in 1868 came to Los Angeles. Here he purchased a homestead from Frank Allen in the Cahuenga valley, although for some time he continued to reside in Los Angeles. A wheelwright by trade, he bought an interest in a shop with Dan Kistline, located on Spring street, and although their business proved profitable, in 1869 Mr. Johansen disposed of his interest in it and removed to his ranch, where he engaged in diversified farming with much success. After remaining on the ranch until 1887, he retired from active business and returned to Los Angeles to make his home.

The boyhood days of Rudolph L. Johansen were spent on the farm of his father and his education was received in the public schools of Cahuenga, where he attended until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he quit school and went to work regularly with his father on the ranch, continuing thus until his father returned to the city in 1887. Since that time he has been engaged in

farming on leased land within the city limits, and has been very successful.

In politics Mr. Johansen is a Republican, although he has never been actively associated with party affairs in the city. He is progressive and well informed and awake to all movements which are for the betterment of municipal conditions. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and has been a member of their board of trustees for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Johansen took place in Los Angeles, January 12, 1887, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Richter, the daughter of Herman and Gertrude Richter, and a native of Indianapolis, Ind., born March 29, 1868. She bore her husband two children, Harold, who is now a student in Lincoln high school, and Edwin, who passed away at the age of nineteen.

FERDINAND CARL LUHRING. Prominent among the general merchants of Los Angeles in the year 1876 was Ferdinand Carl Luhring, his establishment, which he conducted in partnership with William Rapp, being located on Spring street near First. This partnership, however, was of but short duration, and after disposing of his mercantile interests Mr. Luhring purchased a tract of fifty acres on Normandie avenue between Second and Third streets, where he removed with his family. Later he added to this until he owned a handsome ranch of almost one hundred acres, where he engaged in the dairy business until his death, which occurred in 1882. This property passed to the heirs of the estate, namely his wife and daughters, but this has been gradually disposed of as the growth of the city made the demand for residence property in that locality sufficiently great to insure a desirable price, the daughters holding at this time but a comparatively small part of the original farm.

Mr. Luhring was a native of Germany, born in Berlin, December 16, 1832, one of a family of thirteen children. He received his education in the German schools, fitting himself for a civil engineer. When he was yet a young man he was sent to South America to erect the first windmill that was ever set up there. After the completion of his commission he determined to remain, and for several years conducted a mechanical shop in one of the larger cities of Peru, where he met with much success. Following this he came

to California, remaining for a short time in San Francisco, and then coming to Los Angeles in 1876 and purchasing a home on First street, near Spring. Mr. Luhring was a man of progressive ideas and was deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the city. In his political views he was a Democrat, although he was never especially active in politics. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and remained a member of that church throughout his life.

The marriage of Mr. Luhring and Miss Theresa Pohl was solemnized in San Francisco about 1866, and of their union were born three children, two daughters and a son. The son, Ferdinand, died when he was twenty-one, in the year 1900; Dorothy is now Mrs. T. R. Commins, residing in Mariposa county; and Anna M., who is married to Edwin M. Glass, is the mother of one daughter, Edna. Mr. Glass is engaged in farming in the Perris valley, Riverside county, besides which he is interested in a large ranch in Ventura county, consisting of some four thousand acres, which he and his partner have leased. Mrs. Luhring passed away in Los Angeles in 1899.

PHILIP G. MCGAUGH. Coming first to California in the spring of 1850, when a child of six years, crossing the plains with his parents in a "prairie schooner" drawn by ox teams, and arriving one month before the state was admitted to the Union, Philip G. McGaugh has every right to be called a pioneer in the true sense of the word. It is true, however, that he has not continuously lived in the state since then, having passed the time from 1853 to 1857 in the east; but since the latter date California has been his permanent home, and it was in 1869 that his father purchased a large ranch near where the present city of Rivera stands, since which time Los Angeles county has been the scene of his activities. He received his education in the public schools of his district and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He is now one of the prosperous and influential men of the Rivera district, where he is engaged in fruit culture, having a handsome ranch set to orange and walnut groves.

Mr. McGaugh was born in Daviess county, Mo., November 16, 1844, the son of J. W. and Sarah Jane (Edwards) McGaugh, his father being a native of Tennessee, while his mother was born in Kentucky. As before mentioned, the family

crossed the plains in 1850 and settled in Grass Valley, Nevada county. The mother died in December of that year, leaving three small children, all natives of Missouri. The father engaged in placer mining in Grass Valley until the spring of 1853, when he, with his children, returned to Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and again took up the care of the old farm. Remaining there until the spring of 1857, he then again came to California by ox teams, bringing with him a band of cattle. Driving his cattle to the Sacramento valley, he settled in Yolo county and engaged in the stock business until 1860, when he removed to Big valley, Lake county, where he continued in the cattle business and farming until 1869. It was in that year that he came to Los Angeles county and purchased a ranch near where Rivera now stands, paying \$25 per acre for fifty acres of choice land. Here he established a home and resided until his death in 1893. He was one of the prominent men of the valley and took an active part in the development of its industries, being one of the first men to set out walnut trees in that section. Three children by the first marriage still survive, they being Philip G., the subject of this sketch; Mary J., now Mrs. Holloway; and Mathew J. There are also two children by a second marriage, William G. and Sarah B., the latter now Mrs. Goodwin.

Philip G. McGaugh started farming for himself in 1872, renting a seventy-acre property and engaging in diversified farming with great success. In 1880 he purchased forty acres which now form his home place and commenced to improve and develop it along permanent lines. For a time he gave much attention to raising corn, but in 1881 set out walnut trees, two of the original trees being still standing. He also planted orange trees, and now has a twenty-acre grove of oranges and the same of walnuts.

Mr. McGaugh has been twice married. The first time was in 1879, the bride being Miss Martha E. Speegle, born in California in 1852. Her mother, Mrs. H. L. Montgomery, was a pioneer of the early days. Mrs. M. E. McGaugh died in 1893, having borne her husband four children, all natives of Los Angeles county, where they are well known today. They are: James Philip, Laura M., Mary E. (now the wife of A. L. Meller) and Albert S. Mr. McGaugh's second marriage occurred in 1898, uniting him with Miss Margaret F. Williams, born in Watsonville, Cal., her father



Louisa Green

Wm. Green

having come to California in 1842, and later having located in Orange county. The second wife of Mr. McGaugh passed away in 1903.

The long residence of Mr. McGaugh in Los Angeles county has served to identify him with many movements that are closely associated with the development of the industries of the state, and to give him a fund of valuable information regarding vital facts of a day gone by. He is a member of the Southern California Pioneer Society, of the Odd Fellows of Downey, and for many years was a member of the school board of Rivera. For two years he was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Mitchell and for seventeen years he was a director of the Walnut Growers Association of Rivera, of which he was one of the charter members.

ELISHA K. GREEN. His residence in Los Angeles Mr. Green dates from May 21, 1873. He was born in the township of Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., August 28, 1839, being a son of Eri Allen and Joanna (Kelley) Green, also natives of New York state. His maternal grandfather, John Kelley, a soldier in the War of 1812, was a man of great mechanical and inventive genius, and as such became well known among the people of Monroe county, N. Y., where he made his home near Rochester. The paternal grandfather was a farmer of New York and descended from a Massachusetts family who in turn traced their lineage to Scotland. From New York E. A. Green moved to Eaton county, Mich., in 1844, and improved a farm from the woods, spending his remaining years in the cultivation of the tract. In religion he was a Baptist. He was one of the active organizers of Kalamazoo College and subsequently maintained an interest in its progress. His death occurred in Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich.; his wife died in 1857. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom E. K. was the seventh. He received a public school and academic education in Charlotte, Mich., and from eighteen until twenty-six years of age taught school in Eaton and Ionia counties, Mich. While in Chester township, Eaton county, he was elected school inspector for that township.

After graduating from Bryant & Stratton's

Business College in Chicago in 1864, Mr. Green returned to Michigan and remained there over a year. He then removed to Batavia, Ill., and secured employment as bookkeeper in a large manufacturing establishment. Four years later he resigned to enter the grocery and crockery business, and after another four years he sold out his business in order to come west. November, 1872, found him in California, and the prospects impressed him so favorably that in the spring of 1873 he brought his family here and embarked in business as a manufacturer of windmills and pumps, his factory being on Aliso street, Los Angeles. Some of the windmills he made are still standing in Southern California. At a later period he sold hydraulic pumps and gasoline and steam engines, selling the same in Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, and as far to the north as Santa Barbara and Ventura. By means of a water rod he located many wells, a principle which he had understood forty years ago, but had not applied until some years after coming to Los Angeles. This principle is now being recognized and used by scientific men, and others are investigating to satisfy themselves as to its merits. To Mr. Green is due the credit for starting the first artificial water works in Southern California. On account of having sales in different places, he became familiar with every town in Southern California and had friends everywhere. The last location of his factory was on Ord and Buena Vista streets, Los Angeles, where he remained until retiring from business in 1896.

The real estate interests of Los Angeles owe much to the wise judgment of Mr. Green. He laid out Green tract, comprising seven acres between Eighth and Ninth streets and Valencia street and Union avenue, and opened up Green avenue through the block, which he has since built up. His purchase on the hill in 1873 was the first made west of Figueroa street, and by putting up windmills and later building a water system of his own he was able to irrigate his place and set it out in trees. During the long period of his residence in the west he has seen many changes, and some of them have been remarkable. At first freight rates were so high that the carload of windmills he brought cost him \$750 in freight, and for years afterward he paid rates equally as high. He recalls vividly

the selling of his first mill to Prudent Beaudry, the first sale he made in California. At first it was not easy to find customers, but after a time, as the people began to know him personally and feel confidence in his honor and judgment, his trade increased until he had all he could manage. As an example of the esteem in which Mr. Green was held by everyone who had dealings with him, there may be cited a somewhat remarkable incident. He had loaned \$150 to a man he had once employed, receiving a note therefor, the man going east with the expectation of an early return. Not seeing him for fully seven years, the matter had been dismissed by Mr. Green, who at first did not recognize the man when, after that long space of time, he called upon him, stating that he owed him a sum of money; and although Mr. Green said it was now outlawed, the man insisted upon returning the money to him at that late date.

For four years Mr. Green was a member of the city council of Los Angeles, being elected to that office December 5, 1879, his certificate of membership being signed by W. W. Robinson, clerk of the city of Los Angeles at that time. During the period of his service in the council, Mr. Green devoted two or three days each week to council duties, but received no wages for this work. The development of water was one of the perplexing problems that the councils of those days were called upon to solve, and there were other questions almost as difficult and annoying brought before them for solution. The securing of water for irrigation facilities necessitated bringing the water a distance of eight miles, and this task was accomplished during his term of office. Through his connection with the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, of which he is a charter member, Mr. Green keeps in touch with other old settlers and enjoys with them an occasional meeting to call to mind the days of *auld lang syne*. Through much of his life he was a Republican, but the importance of prohibition principles led him to ally himself with the party pledged to oppose the liquor traffic. In religion he has been identified with the Independent Church of Christ.

The marriage of Mr. Green in Eaton county, Mich., united him with Miss Lomira C. Halladay. They became the parents of two children:

Floyd E., an assayer and chemist; and Ruth L., wife of David Ferguson, of Los Angeles, agent for the North Pacific Steamship Company. The Halladays are of Scotch and Welsh extraction and were early settlers of Connecticut, going thence to the vicinity of Brattleboro, Vt. Mrs. Green was a daughter of David and Nancy (Carpenter) Halladay, natives of Vermont. After she accompanied the family to Eaton county, Mich., she engaged in teaching school for a time. Two sisters and a brother now live in Ionia county, Mich., while two brothers, Daniel and Monroe, reside in Santa Ana, Cal. Mrs. Green passed away in her home in Los Angeles, June 14, 1913.

JOHN E. JENISON. The pioneer merchant and farmer of Downey, Cal., John Ewing Jenison, was born near Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., December 10, 1838, grew up on his father's farm, and, having enlisted at Springfield, Ill., in 1861 in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, he served for four years and four months in the Civil war, taking part in most of the important encounters, notably those at Vicksburg, New Orleans and Little Rock, at which last he was wounded, and serving with the most famous of the Civil war generals, Grant, McPherson, Logan and Maury.

After being mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Mr. Jenison engaged in farming near Sugar Grove, Ill., on an estate of one hundred acres. His earlier home in this state was situated not far from the house where Abraham Lincoln, before he became famous, used to come to borrow books for the purpose of reading law, and Mr. Jenison once heard Lincoln speak in the court house yard. On account of ill health Mr. Jenison came to California in 1875 and traveled for a while in this state, stopping for a time at San Jose and in the Santa Cruz mountains thereabouts, also living for a while among the mountains back of the town of Glendora in the hope of regaining his health amid outdoor life and mountain air. In 1878 he settled in Downey, purchasing there sixty acres of land to which he later added the purchase of eighty-five acres. At present he is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres and fifty-five acres in separate tracts, but both near Downey, and ten acres near Signal Hill and Long Beach. For many years he was engaged in the

dairy business, being the owner of seventy-five Holstein cows, and also raised alfalfa extensively. In partnership with Earl Greening he entered the general mercantile business, which he followed for many years under the firm name of Jenison & Greening, retiring from active business life in 1914. For six years he was a member of the school board of Downey, a part of that time serving as president of the board.

The wife of Mr. Jenison was Susan B. (Champion) Jenison, a native of the state of Kentucky, who died October 2, 1914, and they were the parents of two children, namely: Roy L., who married Miss Poage and is the father of one daughter, Lelia Bell; and Mrs. Girlie Hass, who has one son and one daughter, Ewing and Myda. Roy L. Jenison is now conducting a fine modern dairy on the home ranch, consisting of one hundred and ten cows of Jersey, Durham and Holstein breeds.

CAPT. GUSTAV PAUL WEGENER. Prominent among the sturdy old families of Germany for many generations has been the Wegener family, the interests of which have always centered near Berlin. In this family have been men of note in all generations, the male line of the family producing statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and writers of distinction and ability. The progenitor of this family in America was Capt. Gustav Paul Wegener, who for many years was a resident of Alhambra, and who was the founder of the attractive local playground known as Walhalla Park. Captain Wegener came to California in 1884 and from 1889 until his death, November 12, 1912, he made his home in Alhambra. He is especially well known throughout this section of the county, for his interests were varied and he was always closely in touch with a multitude of activities and made a host of friends and acquaintances in all walks of life.

Captain Wegener was himself a native of Berlin, Germany. He entered the Marine school as a cadet and later served in the German navy. Following this he sailed the seas as captain of a merchant marine ship, and owing to his splendid training in part, and also to his natural ability, inherited no doubt from forbears who had sailed the main, he became a famous navigator. His

father, Robert Wegener, was Lord Mayor of a Dutch precinct near Berlin, and was also the founder of a private asylum at the same place. This asylum has continued to remain in the family, at this time being the property of Amile Wegener, a retired major of the German Army, and the son of Robert Wegener, while a sister is in charge of the same.

It was in 1881 that Captain Wegener first came to America to remain. He located at Mobile, Ala., where he was naturalized as an American citizen, and where he was married to Miss Louise Burkhardt, also a native of Germany, born at Hanover. She came to the United States in 1881, making the trip across the Atlantic on the ship of which Captain Wegener was in command, this being his last ocean voyage as well as his last command of a ship. While in Mobile Captain Wegener conducted the St. James Hotel, of which he made a decided success. From there he went to New Orleans, where he was connected with the Exposition grounds, and later went on to San Francisco, making this latter move in 1884. There he became traveling salesman for a piano company, and it was while discharging his commercial duties that he made his first trip to Southern California. In 1889 he finally came to San Gabriel, where he bought land and commenced to improve it for a home. Later he disposed of this property and purchased twelve acres of raw land, a barley field in fact, on what is now South Wilson avenue, Alhambra. On this place he lived the remainder of his life, improving it by planting orange trees, palms and other ornamental shrubbery, and making it into an attractive home place. He also developed a water plant, erecting a pumping plant, driving a well and installing a twelve-horsepower engine, all at a cost of about \$5,000. Later he converted this property into a pleasure park, naming it Walhalla, and constructing a swimming pool and skating rink, and arranging attractive picnic grounds. Another industry which interested Captain Wegener was bee culture, and at one time, in an early day, he had a thousand stands in the mountains, from which he took twenty-five tons of honey in a season.

In addition to his splendid business ability Captain Wegener was also a writer of note, contributing articles to various publications, among them a German paper in Milwaukee, Wis. In addition to his other occupations and interests he invested heavily in real estate in Alhambra and vicinity,

making his purchases with such wisdom and foresight that they netted him handsome profits on his transactions.

The home life of Captain Wegener was always especially attractive. There were eight children, four sons and four daughters, all but one of whom are living at this time, well and favorably known in Alhambra and vicinity. They are: Hans; Max, now deceased; Ellen, the wife of E. Landfear, and the mother of two sons; Margaret, the wife of Dr. Frank Crandall; Robert, who has charge of Walhalla Park; Hazel; Paul, and Charlotte L. Mrs. Wegener still survives her husband and makes her home at their original residence in Walhalla Park.

LEVI HARRIS. There is no more cosmopolitan state in all the Union than California, and happily located within her great bounds are natives of practically every country of the earth. But of this varied citizenship no nation has sent us more honorable or honored citizens than has our sister country of England. One of the sons of this great empire, who has been for many years a resident of California, having passed almost forty years in Los Angeles and Duarte, where he now makes his home, is Levi Harris, prominent orange grower of the San Gabriel valley. Mr. Harris was a pioneer in his section of the state as well as in his chosen occupation of citrus culture, in which he has met with very marked success. He now owns extensive groves of orange and lemon trees at Duarte and also a desirable residence property with an adjacent orchard of various trees, which he planted many years ago and which are still in bearing.

Mr. Harris was born in Somerset, England, April 5, 1843. A liking for tilling the soil influenced his early life and led him to learn the trade of gardener in his native land. When he was twenty-two years of age he determined to come to America and landed at New York in 1865. From there he went to Nebraska City, Neb., from which point he started across the plains, Cali-

fornia and the gold fields being his objective point. He drove six yoke of cattle with a freight train, and after four months of weary travel reached Salt Lake City. In the meantime he had changed his mind about going to California and instead turned northward into Montana, thence back across the plains to Omaha, Neb. Shortly, however, he again started west, this time locating in the Truckee valley, near Reno, Nev., where he remained for three years cutting wood for use in the quartz mills of that vicinity. At the end of that time he returned to Salt Lake City, and from there traveled south through Utah to California, coming by the Death Valley route and arriving in Los Angeles in 1872. For fourteen months he was station keeper for the stage line then operating between Los Angeles and Bakersfield, and later engaged in the nursery business in Los Angeles, on Washington street, in partnership with a Mr. Brown.

It was in 1878 that Mr. Harris first came to Duarte, locating on the ranch where he now makes his home. He purchased forty acres of unimproved land and entered into partnership with James Robertson. After clearing the land and bringing it under cultivation they planted orange trees, the stock, which was brought from Los Angeles, being raised from seed. Some of the trees of the original grove are still standing on the home place, and though now more than thirty years old are still bearing. Later he and his partner divided their interests, each taking one-half of the original forty acres. At a still later period Mr. Harris purchased sixty-two acres adjoining his place, all but seventeen and a half acres of which he has since sold. His property is now planted to Navel and Valencia oranges almost entirely and is one of the highly improved places of the vicinity.

The marriage of Mr. Harris occurred in 1883, uniting him with Miss Clara L. Norton, a native of New York. Of this union have been born three children, two daughters and a son, all natives of Duarte. Lorena is the wife of Ed Smith of Monrovia, and the mother of one child; Violet M. is the wife of Palmer Seeds, also of Monrovia, and Levi N. is associated with his father on the home place. Both daughters attended higher institu-



J. D. Liechriest

tions of length in Los Angeles for a number of years.

Aside from his business integrity and his reluctant popularity Mr. Harris is prominent in religious work also. Both he and his wife are influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Duarte and take an active part in the affairs of that organization. They are members of the various societies and charitable organizations and assume their full share of responsibility. Mrs. Harris is especially active in the Ladies' Aid Society and in the several missionary societies of the church.

JAMES D. GILCHRIST. The changes which the years bring to California cities have been realized by no one more than by James D. Gilchrist and his wife, who in 1879 made their home in Pasadena, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist were among the pioneers of the town, and seeing the possibilities for future development there, Mr. Gilchrist invested in a ten-acre orange grove on Los Robles avenue, where he engaged in fruit growing. Finding life and prospects in this western city satisfactory, he later on purchased various pieces of real estate in Pasadena, among them being twenty acres on California street. The Gilchrist business block on West Colorado street built by him is still standing as a monument to his interest in the early days of the place, though the name of the building has now been changed. The acreage which he bought has been subdivided and now forms a part of the center of the city. Where his orange grove stood, its symmetrical rows of trees bright with golden fruit and sheltered from cold winds by the snow-capped mountains, beautiful residences have now sprung up; green lawns and well-paved streets shaded by soft-foliaged acacia and pepper trees have superseded the orange groves which nevertheless continue to perfume the air in the less built-up parts of the city. Colorado street, where the Gilchrist block stands, its builder would hardly recognize in these busy days when it is lined with fine modern structures and forms the main business street of Pasadena.

A native of New Hampshire, Mr. Gilchrist

started out for himself as a young man and went to Carrollton, Ill., which was in those days considered far "out west." There he commenced the study of the law, which he completed in Topeka, Kans., where he was admitted to the bar. After practicing law for some time in Topeka he went to Chicago, where he entered the newspaper business, his first association of the kind being with The Evening Courier, of which he eventually became city editor. When this paper was merged with The Post he continued his editorial work with that paper.

On account of the health of his wife, formerly Alice R. Dana, a native of Illinois, in 1879 Mr. Gilchrist came to California, where he died in 1892 after having spent thirteen years in carrying on the advancement of the new country which he had made his home. Mr. Gilchrist was a Mason and a Republican in politics and a man who will be remembered as one of the early landowners in one of Southern California's most beautiful cities.

What the California climate has done for Mrs. Gilchrist is shown by the fact that, coming to this state as an invalid in 1879, after thirty-five years she is still enjoying life on the west coast of which she can testify to the health-giving qualities. Like many another, she came to this state for her health, and coming in time she has been enabled to enjoy many years of life in this beautiful climate. For a number of years she has made her home at the pretty seaside city of Redondo Beach, where she built herself a handsome residence on the Esplanade, overlooking the ocean, and finds life at the shore almost as delightful during California's winter months as during the summer.

JOHN SCOTT. A man who has been more than ordinarily successful in his chosen occupation of citrus culture, and one who has done much for the development and promotion of this great industry, is John Scott, of Hillside, near Duarte, where he owns and operates one of the finest orange groves in the great citrus belt. The measure of his success is largely, if not entirely, due to the sterling qualities of the man, his application and industry, all of which have culminated in giving him a thorough knowledge of horticulture

in all its branches, and of the details of orange growing in particular; and these, coupled with wise judgment and skillful management, have resulted in prosperity and plenty for Mr. Scott himself, and contributed to the general welfare of the community.

A native of England, born at Lancashire in 1845, Mr. Scott was of Scotch descent, the son of Archibald and Mary (Nelson) Scott, both natives of Scotland. His father being a farmer, his boyhood days were passed on the farm, giving him an early knowledge of agricultural pursuits and teaching him the value of attention to detail. Reared and educated in his native land, he had also passed his early manhood there before immigrating to Ontario, Canada, in 1877. In 1882 he came from there to California, and after making a careful study of local conditions decided to engage in orange growing, for which purpose he purchased ninety acres of unimproved land near Duarte, the tract extending to the San Gabriel river. This land he cleared and improved, erecting a comfortable home on a splendid site among the foothills, where a beautiful view of the San Gabriel valley is one of the many delightful features. Practically the entire tract is now an orchard, more than thirty acres being given over to the culture of the Washington Navel orange, ten acres to Valencia lates and three acres to blood oranges. In addition there is an appreciable acreage given over to the growing of olives, and also some twenty acres devoted to apples, while other fruits raised include apricots, peaches, prunes and figs.

The general welfare of the community has always been of great concern to this progressive citizen, and throughout the years of his residence at Duarte Mr. Scott has been prominently identified with all movements for the upbuilding of the locality and its betterment in all respects. For many years he has served as water commissioner for his district and also as president of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company, his services in both positions having proven of inestimable value to the community. For ten years he served as Los Angeles County Horticultural Commissioner, and throughout the county today he is recognized as an expert horticulturist and an authority on all subjects pertaining thereto. He is a director of the Duarte and Monrovia Fruit Exchange and is also associated with the Los Angeles Central Board Fruit Exchange for this

section of the county. Other interests are represented by the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Los Angeles, of which he is a director.

The growth of the citrus industry in the Duarte section has been very great during the years that Mr. Scott has made his home there, the industry being in its early infancy when he first located at his present home place. There were then but five hundred boxes of oranges shipped in a season, while the yearly output now (1914) is an average of six hundred car loads. This section, which is now almost as thickly settled as a city and almost as highly improved, was then largely wild land, and Mr. Scott has hunted rabbits and quail where the city of Monrovia now stands.

The marriage of Mr. Scott occurred in 1876, uniting him with Miss Sarah Fisher, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Sumner) Fisher, and a native of England. Of this union four children were born, namely: Elizabeth Mary, Margaret Crawford, Archibald, and Alice Marion. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

ORSON H. MASON. When Mr. Mason, president of the Up-To-Date Pattern Company, of Los Angeles, started in business for himself he employed but one assistant where he now employs twenty, and from his first location, at No. 1000 North Main street, he moved, after five years, to his present address at No. 864 North Main street. Mr. Mason is a man eminently fitted for success in the general pattern jobbing business which he carries on, having since the age of twenty-five years been in the pattern making trade, both in the actual work and as superintendent of that department, in such well-known companies as the Fulton Engine Works and the Llewellyn Iron Works, of Los Angeles.

The son of Harvey D. and Olive (Lewis) Mason, Mr. Mason was born at Florence, Erie county, Ohio, June 29, 1853, and attended the grammar and high schools in Portland, Mich., until the age of eighteen years, when he took a course at the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom at the age of twenty-two, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Portland, Mich., he was employed as a druggist with Dr. McCutchin for three years, when he determined to take up the trade of pattern making, and went to Lansing, Mich., where he fitted himself for this line of em-

ployment and was employed there in this line until 1880, when he came to Los Angeles, Cal., and found employment with the Bower & Baker Iron Works in their machine shop as pattern maker, remaining there for seven years. At the end of that time he was employed in the same capacity by the Bath & Fosmir Iron Foundry, where he remained for a period of five years, after which he filled the office of pattern maker for a year with the Fulton Engine Works, going thence to the Llewellyn Iron Works, where he held the office of superintendent of pattern works for ten years. Desirous of going into business independently, Mr. Mason then set up a pattern making business of his own, under the name of the Up-To-Date Pattern Company.

In his political preference Mr. Mason upholds the principles of the Republican party, while in his religious affiliations he is a member of the Christian Science Church. He also holds membership in the Maccabees and in the Sierra Madre Club. In February, 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Annie Dangerfield, a native of England, but reared and educated in Los Angeles, having been brought here by her parents, Samuel and Margaret E. (Austin) Dangerfield, in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have one daughter, Mrs. Lillian Beach, of San Francisco.

ORVILLE MYERS. The early life of Mr. Myers was spent on the farm where he was born in Huntington county, Pa., February 15, 1864, and he may be called a self-made man, one who has risen from a life promising small advantages, to his present position of a man of large affairs, the credit for his advancement and success in life being due wholly to his own endeavor. The family removed to Shirleysburg, Pa., and there the boy engaged in wagon and coach making, learning the trade thoroughly in all its departments. In 1883 he went to Iowa, where he spent two years, coming in 1885 to California, where he arrived in Los Angeles, a poor boy with only \$5 in his pocket. He walked out to Azusa, where he secured work on a road then being built to the San Dimas canyon, later being employed on the farm of Giles Bros., but losing his summer wages there on account of the failure of the company. He was, however, bound to rise in the world, and

secured employment elsewhere, working upon a ranch in Hollywood a short time, and then in a Los Angeles livery stable, and also was engaged in teaming for a while. He was soon enabled to buy a lot in Los Angeles, which he sold later at a profit of \$200, then going to San Bernardino county, where he became foreman of the Rialto tract and laid out the town of Rialto. Returning to Los Angeles, he was engaged in teaming for a short time, then spending a year in the Rivera valley, in January, 1892, going to Burbank, Cal., where he has remained ever since.

On first going to Burbank Mr. Myers purchased a ten-acre piece of land, whereon he built a small shack, 12x20 feet in dimensions, and was the owner of three cows and two horses. He soon secured employment with the West Los Angeles Water Company, being put in charge of their work as foreman west of the town of Burbank, and remained with this company for sixteen years, installing all their pumping plants, digging tunnels, and having charge of all their farm work, taking measurements of nearly all the wells in the valley as well as samples of the water, and estimating on many acres of alfalfa, his position being one of much responsibility. From the ten acres of land and the little shack which were the first home of Mr. Myers in Burbank, he advanced to the ownership of a large acreage in the valley, though his farm now consists of but fifty-six acres of fine alfalfa land, which crop he cuts seven times yearly, in the year 1913 his alfalfa paying \$130 per acre. Besides this, he owns an apple orchard of seven-year-old trees, which when six years old, paid at the rate of \$375 per acre. A handsome home and a new set of farm buildings have been built by Mr. Myers, who also has his own wagon scales. He has raised fine draft horses, one pair having sold for \$500, and is joint owner in a fine imported Percheron stallion. He is the owner of a number of lots and houses in Burbank, of valuable oil lands at Santa Clara, and an eighty-acre grain ranch near Cochran. Since living in California he has taken four trips to the eastern states, and has traveled all over the country. In his political interests Mr. Myers is a Republican, and was at one time delegate to county conventions, and was one of the founders and now is a director of the First National Bank of Burbank. His wife is Ella (Burkholder) Myers of Pennsylvania, an old schoolmate of his, and they are the parents of two children, Cora L.,

Mrs. F. W. Pomeroy, and Gladys A., Mrs. H. H. Gibbons, and have four grandchildren.

Mr. Myers is owner of the largest farmers' pumping plant in the valley, pumping from five wells, capacity two hundred and forty inches. At one time he pumped water to the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle through his underground pipes sixteen inches in diameter.

LEVI W. RILEY. A native of Montgomery county, Ohio, Levi W. Riley removed with his parents to Elkhart county, Ind., when five years of age, and in that locality grew up and received his education. Learning the trade of shoemaker, he followed the same in Goshen, Ind., until the year 1874, at which time he came to California, settling in Orange. Foreseeing the great advance in value of property which was inevitable in the California city where he had chosen to make his home, Mr. Riley purchased forty acres of land near the town of Orange, and clearing the land, he planted oranges and lemons and other kinds of fruit thereon and devoted himself to the cultivation of fruit which offered such bright prospects in this land of sunshine. At that time no packing houses had been established in Southern California, and Mr. Riley packed his own fruit, shipping it to the San Francisco markets. Besides the raising of fruit, he was also engaged in real estate transactions which proved most profitable, selling as high as \$500 per acre property which he had bought at an earlier date for only \$40 per acre. In 1888, having disposed of all his property about the city of Orange, he removed to Tropico, a small suburb of Los Angeles, situated near the foothills, and at that time consisting of but a few houses scattered about in the vicinity of the town of Glendale. Here Mr. Riley purchased twelve and one-quarter acres on Brand boulevard and Cypress avenue, paying for the same \$150 per acre. His death occurring in 1890, his widow in 1905 sold off the acreage, which has since been subdivided and makes a part of the best residential section of the town of Tropico, the greater part of it being built up with fine homes. Mr. Riley's widow, formerly Miss Belinda Ultery, of Indiana, owns the corner lot on East Cypress avenue, Tropico, where her cottage stands, as well as other valuable lots in the

vicinity. In 1852 she married Mr. Riley in Goshen, Ind., where she was born in 1832. Her daughter, now Mrs. Clara Wolf, resides in Pomona, Cal., and has one son, Melvin LeRoy Wolf.

Aside from his real estate interests and his other enterprises, Mr. Riley was active as a church worker, having been the founder of the Brethren Church of Tropico and Glendale, he having purchased the lot on which the church was built, and subscribed the first \$100 towards its erection. A broad-minded and public-spirited man, Mr. Riley was one of the pioneer settlers of Southern California and a valued resident of the town of Tropico, where he will long be remembered as a citizen active at all times for the best interests of the town.

GEORGE CHARLES JOHNSON. Indiana is the home state of George C. Johnson, where he was born in Williamsburg, August 24, 1861, the son of Charles and Emily R. (Mullen) Johnson, and received his education in the public schools of his native town. At about the age of fifteen he left school and worked upon his grandfather's farm. In 1876 he went to Cambridge City, Ind., and found employment in a machine shop, where he remained until 1882, at which time he returned to Williamsburg, working in a planing mill there until 1883. In that year Mr. Johnson came to Los Angeles, and was employed as machinist in the machine shop of Bath & Fosmir for three years, in 1888 forming a partnership with William Mann under the firm name of Mann & Johnson, for the manufacture of machinery. Buying out his partner in 1902, he conducted the business alone under the name of George C. Johnson, on July 13, 1905, incorporating under the name of the Johnson Foundry & Machine Works, of which he was elected president and general manager, the company manufacturing a general line of die presses, iron working machines, such as power shears and punching machines, and a great deal of special machinery, and also iron castings. When he started in the business Mr. Johnson employed but one man; today he employs thirty.

In his religious affiliations Mr. Johnson is an Episcopalian, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His residence is No. 2659 Pasadena avenue, Los An-



THE ENGRAVER'S MARK

L. W. French

geles, his business address being No. 1009 North Main street, in the same city. On July 25, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary H. Van Valkenburg, who died August 16, 1914.

LORING W. FRENCH, D. D. S. To see much of life in the nineteenth century and in different parts of the country was the destiny of Loring W. French, whose experiences from the late '60s until his death April 24, 1907, were associated with California. In his death the Pioneer Society of Los Angeles lost one of its most highly respected members, for he had always shown himself to be a patriotic, upright citizen, preferring the public welfare to his own, and in every possible way he used his means and influence for the improvement of the city which he had early chosen as his place of residence. None stood higher in the dental profession than did he, being one of the oldest and most honored members of the Southern California Dentists' Association.

It is a matter of no surprise to those who knew him that Dr. French was a descendant of sterling old Revolutionary stock, who cheerfully placed country before every other consideration. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain French, with the spirit of a true patriot, commenced talking strongly for independence of the American colonies before the war was declared, and, coming home one day, announced to his wife that he was about to enlist to fight for his principles. Quite naturally, woman-like, her spirit quailed at first, thinking of the horrors and possibilities of war, and she urged him not to leave his little family and imperil his life. Striding to the wall where hung his old flint-lock musket, grown rusty with non-use, and with an old charge of powder in it still, he turned to her and said: "I'll try to fire that old load, and if it goes I'll go." An instant later there was a terrific report from the trusty old weapon, and Captain French went forth to battle for the land which was to be the inheritance of his children and children's children for generations.

John J. French, father of our subject, was a native of New York, where he followed the trade of a brick mason, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hearing glowing reports

of the great west, he started on a prospecting tour, and floated down the Ohio river in a flat-boat until he arrived in Indiana. He became one of the pioneers of that state, his home for years being in Ohio county. He sometimes went to Cincinnati or some other city and worked at his trade in order to procure ready money for some special purpose, and thus it happened that he built the first brick house constructed in the city mentioned. He died, loved and respected by all who knew him, at his old homestead in the Hoosier state, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Mary Hargrave, and she, too, was a native of the Empire state, and died in Indiana when in her sixty-second year.

The birth of Loring W. French occurred on the parental homestead in Ohio county, Ind., January 31, 1837. He received a district-school education, and when he was sixteen years of age he commenced learning the printer's trade in Jeffersonville, Ind. After following this calling for four years he decided to take up dentistry, and, going to Louisville, he began studying for his chosen profession. At the end of a year or more of steady work he went to Greensburg, Ind., where he engaged in practice for six years, making an excellent record for one of his years and limited experience. In 1862 he responded to a call from the president for troops, and enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Indiana Infantry. He served for six months, reporting for duty every day of that period, and in the spring of 1863 was mustered out and discharged at Indianapolis. Returning to Greensburg, he soon made his plans to go to California, and upon his arrival here commenced practicing at LaPorte, Plumas county. After spending five years there he came to Los Angeles, where he felt that a wider field awaited him, and in this his hopes were fully realized, for his was the second dentist's office opened in the growing city.

When he was thirty two years of age Dr. French married Miss Mary Champion, and two children were born to them, Charles E., a practicing physician in San Francisco, and Clara F., the widow of Edward E. Powers. The family stand well in the social circles of the city and attend the Unitarian Church.

If Dr. French is remembered for one thing more than another it is for the kindly service which he rendered his home city in the introduction of the Kentucky blue-grass. Los Angeles undoubtedly bears the palm for handsome green-velvet lawns, which invariably attract the attention of the visitor from other points.

Dr. French was a charter member of the Society of Los Angeles Pioneers, and one of the oldest members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he had always been a Republican, casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln at his first candidacy. In 1882 he served as a member of the city council of Los Angeles, and then, as he did throughout the remainder of his life, gave unsparingly of his influence in the cause of education, good government and progress along all lines.

JULIUS MICHELSEN. A man who has worked up through all stages of his trade until he now holds the position of superintendent of the entire plant in which he was formerly an ordinary employe proves what is being accomplished by the more efficient and ambitious citizens who come to our country from other shores. Such a one is Julius Michelsen, a native of Denmark, where he was born April 8, 1856, the son of George Michelsen, and educated in the grammar and high schools until he had reached the age of fourteen years. At that time he set himself to learn the trade of coppersmith, which he followed faithfully for a period of five years, after which he removed to Stockholm in search of wider opportunities, being employed there in his chosen trade for seven years, at the close of which time he decided to come to the United States. Arrived in this country in 1881 Mr. Michelsen made his home in Los Angeles, Cal., and was engaged with the Harper Iron Works as sheet iron worker for two years, leaving that firm for employment with the Holbrook Iron Company in the same capacity, remaining with that concern for the space of two years. He next found employment with the Lacy Manufacturing Company, as sheet iron worker, where he gradually worked up to the position of superintendent of the plant in the year 1894, proving what can be accomplished by

a man of ability coupled with the ambition to better himself in every way possible.

Mr. Michelsen is a Democrat in his political preference, and his religious interests are with the Lutheran church. By his marriage with Miss Marie Nelson in Los Angeles, February 21, 1885, he is the father of five children, namely, Edna, Albert, Margaret, Virginia and Francis Michelsen.

GEORGE GARTLING. A native of the state of Maryland, where he was born at Chestnut Ridge, May 1, 1854, the son of Ferdinand and Anna Margaret (Thoma) Gartling, George Gartling attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age, after which he worked on his father's farm for six years and then took up the trade of blacksmith, the rest of his life up to the present time having been spent, almost without interruption, in the blacksmith and machinery business. He began his business career at Detroit, Mich., at the age of eighteen securing employment for a year as helper in the blacksmith shop of the Detroit Novelty Works, after which he spent one year as apprentice with Seavert & Lindeman, wagon manufacturers. He then engaged with the Detroit Safe Company, where he finished his trade of blacksmith, after three years with this firm going to Denver, Colo., and engaging as blacksmith for Engsminger & Davis for a year, going thence to San Francisco, where he worked in various places at his chosen trade for a year and a half. At the end of that time he returned to Maryland, where he followed his trade in Baltimore for a year and a half, but feeling the call of the West once more he came to Los Angeles, Cal., and secured employment as blacksmith with Bower & Baker Iron Works. In 1884 leaving that company to spend three months at his trade in National City, Cal., with the California Southern, now the Santa Fe Railroad Company. He then came back to Los Angeles and in partnership with J. F. Holbrook and William A. Hunter organized the Union Iron Works. Selling out his interest in the firm after two years, Mr. Gartling prospected for gold in California and Arizona for four months, after which he went to San Diego, Cal., where he engaged with the Standard Iron Works as blacksmith until 1887, when he spent a year in his home state, at Baltimore.

Returning once more to California after his trip east, Mr. Gartling engaged with the Wilmington Transportation Company at Wilmington, Cal., for a year and a half as blacksmith, going then to Coronado, Cal., where he was employed for six months at his trade with the Coronado Foundry and Machine Company. At Needles, Cal., he spent six months with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, going once more to San Diego, this time to experiment on a lighting device for catching fish, devoting three months to this occupation. Returning to Los Angeles, he was for ten years employed as blacksmith by the Fulton Engine Works, after which he and Louis McGrary started the California Well Tool & Machine Works, with which Mr. Gartling has been connected ever since. This company manufactures a general line of well tools, casing shoes, boiler flanges and does all kinds of forging and machine work in chrome nickel, nickel, tool, openhearth and marine steels. After six months Mr. Gartling purchased Mr. McGrary's interest in the company and managed the business independently until June 1, 1905, when his brother, Daniel Gartling, who had been engaged as a blacksmith in Chicago with the city fire department for twenty-five years, came to Los Angeles and purchased a one-half interest in the California Well Tool & Machine Works organized by George Gartling, and the two brothers have since that time continued as partners in the business, employing fifteen men and meeting with splendid success.

Aside from his business connections, Mr. Gartling is fraternally associated with the Her-alds of Liberty and religiously with the Temple of Living Thought.

WILLIAM H. HOLABIRD, who for the past twenty-five years has been a resident of Los Angeles, was born in Vermont September 29, 1845. In early youth his father and family removed to Atchison, Kan., then the frontier. In 1859 Mr. Holabird became a merchant, beginning that career by selling newspapers on the first railroad reaching the Missouri river. His experiences during those troublous times would fill a good sized book and greatly influenced his future career.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil war Mr.

Holabird returned to Vermont and at the age of seventeen years enlisted in the Twelfth Vermont Infantry. His term of enlistment expired in the summer of 1863. He was mustered out of the service immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg, in which battle his brigade actively participated.

Returning to Vermont only to realize that the war was not ended, he went to Boston and enlisted as a first-class fireman on the first Monitor "Monadnock," participating in the bombardment and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. He was promoted by direct command of the Secretary of the Navy to acting assistant paymaster; the promotion coming just as the Confederate army was capitulating, he left the service and cast his lot with the great western country.

Mr. Holabird entered into the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Beginning in a humble capacity, he later became confidential agent of the president, Allen Manvil, in 1890, and had charge of a survey through Tejon Pass in an abortive attempt to build a line to San Francisco. Mr. Manvil died and the Santa Fe passed into new hands. Mr. Holabird became attached to the Southern Pacific Company in a confidential capacity, serving under Julius Kruttschnitt, H. E. Huntington and C. P. Huntington, and finally became the confidential field expert for E. H. Harriman, chiefly advising regarding proposed railway extensions. In this capacity Mr. Holabird was sent to the Philippines to report upon a \$40,000,000 railroad system the Insular Government desired to build. He advised against it. His services were then loaned to the Imperial Government of Japan, and he was sent to Manchuria to report upon the Chinese Eastern Railway that Japan had captured from the Russians, also reporting upon the railways of Korea.

During this interval the California Development Company (a corporation supplying water to Imperial Valley in Southern California) suffered great losses by floods, involving enormous expense in restraining and controlling the Colorado river. This expense, amounting to several million dollars, was made by the Southern Pacific Company. The debt became so great a burden that the California Development Company became a defaulter in the interest upon its bonds and Mr. Holabird became its receiver and general manager in December, 1909.

The finances of the California Development

Company were in horrible shape and the canals in such a neglected condition that enormous losses were incurred annually by not only the California Development Company, but the settlers in the Imperial Valley. Five years have passed and the California Development Company is a prosperous corporation. Though still in Mr. Holabird's hands as receiver, it is worth, based upon a 5% capitalization, enough to pay off all the creditors, and this has all come about under the management of W. H. Holabird.

Although sixty-nine years of age, Mr. Holabird has the vitality and enthusiasm of youth and insists that his day of activity is not nearly over, and when the California Development Company is sold, as it will be soon, he will set himself up as a doctor of sick corporations, or do some other needed work.

Mr. Holabird is a member of the California Club of Los Angeles, Grand Army of the Republic, Engineers and Architects Association of Los Angeles, Camp Fire Club of New York, Sunset Club of Los Angeles and Sons of the American Revolution, Connecticut Society.

Mr. Holabird educated himself. Having few advantages in the way of schools in his youth, he became a reader and searcher after truth. This method, aided by association with the very best people in the United States, fitted him for the duties of investigating engineer and manager of big business matters.

Mr. Holabird has two sons, R. D. Holabird of Berkeley, Cal., and Harry G. Holabird of Los Angeles. Emeline Holabird is his only daughter. Mrs. Phebe D. Holabird, the wife of W. H. Holabird, is a woman of great accomplishments and has always been a co-worker with her husband. Their home life of forty-five years has been one of the rare experiences of unchanging love.

GEORGE HANNA. An important real estate man of Los Angeles, one who holds office in various companies active in the development of this section of the state, is George Hanna, who since 1886 has been a resident and an important factor in the progress of this part of California. The birth of Mr. Hanna occurred in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., December 18, 1845, his parents being Robert and Mary Ann (Rea)

Hanna. He attended the public schools of Salem until the age of eight years, when his parents moved to Aurora, Ill., the boy continuing his education there until eighteen years of age, when he went into the mercantile business with his brother under the name of Hanna Brothers. Selling their Aurora interests in 1873, the brothers removed to Chicago, where they interested themselves in real estate business for a couple of years, at the end of which time they returned to Aurora and re-entered the mercantile business, Mr. Hanna in 1881 buying out the interests of his two brothers, who were at that time in partnership with him, and continuing the work alone for about five years, when a visit to California decided him to remove West and make his permanent abode here. Accordingly, in 1886, after closing his affairs in Illinois, he with his family returned to California, where he has made his home ever since.

On first coming to Los Angeles Mr. Hanna purchased an orange grove at the corner of Vernon avenue and South Park street, just outside the limits of the city, and spent five years in the cultivation of oranges for which this part of the state is famous. He also took part in local affairs and held the offices of school trustee and deputy county assessor, as well as being receiver for the Visalia Water Company of Tulare county, Cal., where in 1892 he located for a short time and was active in irrigation and other interests of importance in the district.

In 1895 Mr. Hanna co-operated with others and formed the West Los Angeles Water Company, which supplied water to several of the suburbs of Los Angeles, and purchased the West Side Water Company of Los Angeles, in both of which organizations he held the offices of director, secretary, treasurer, general manager and part owner. Selling out the latter company in 1905, he, in association with H. J. Whitley, purchased fifty thousand acres in the San Joaquin Valley, which they called the Security Land and Loan Company, of which Mr. Hanna was local manager until said land was sold. In 1909 Mr. Hanna purchased an interest in the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, in which he is still actively engaged. The offices held by him at present include the presidency of the Corcoran Water Company and the Corcoran Land Company, and the vice-presidency of the Security Land & Loan Company, as well as that of director in the Home Savings Bank



Wm. C. C. H.

of Los Angeles, the First National Bank of Van Nuys, Cal., the State Bank of Owensmouth, Cal., and the Bank of Lankershim, Cal. Fraternally he is a member of the Hollywood Lodge of Masons, and in politics he is allied with the Republicans, while his religious affiliations are with the Congregational denomination. By his marriage in Aurora, Ill., to Miss Julia Mandigo, December 25, 1872, Mr. Hanna is the father of a son and daughter: Rea, the elder, being the United States consul at Valparaiso, Chile, South America; the daughter, Pauline, making her home with her parents.

WILLIAM CURLETT. An eminent position among the architects of America was held by the late William Curlett of Los Angeles and San Francisco, widely recognized as a man of talent in his profession and highly honored in selection for original designs of great building enterprises as well as in appointment to occu-pative positions of conspicuous pre-eminence. Ireland's contribution to the citizenship of the United States has been of far-reaching importance in the development of the new world along every line of enterprise, and not the least of her sons was William Curlett, born in county Down, March 3, 1846, a son of Daniel and Jane (Robinson) Curlett, and the recipient of the best educational advantages afforded by public and private schools in the home neighborhood. At an early age he became interested in architecture and showed skill in the drawing of plans as well as in original designs. To develop this talent he devoted two years to the study of art and architecture in Manchester, England, and three years in an art school of Belfast, Ireland, following which he was employed for three years in the offices of architects and thus gained practical experience of the greatest value to his future work.

Attracted by the opportunities of the west, Mr. Curlett left Belfast, Ireland, in August, 1871, and arrived in San Francisco during September, after which he was employed by Augustus Laver, one of the most celebrated architects of that day on the Pacific coast. The experience gained with that eminent man proved valuable to Mr. Curlett in his later enterprises as the head of an office of his own.

Notable office, bank and private buildings were designed by him along the entire coast as far south as San Diego. Included among his original designs were the following: The Phelan, Shreve and Head buildings; the Mutual Savings Bank and the San Francisco Savings Union on California street; a branch library for J. D. Phelan and another for A. B. McCrery; the Flood residence in Menlo Park and the house of the same family on California street; the homes of William H. Crocker, Judge Sanderson, Robert Sherwood, L. L. Baker, A. N. Drown, E. F. Preston, J. D. Phelan and M. Pauline Payne, all in San Francisco or suburbs. In other parts of the state he was retained as architect for the public library at Marysville, the court house at Fresno, the court house in Los Angeles, the insane asylum at Stockton, the insane asylum in San Bernardino county, the residences of ex-Governor Markham, Col. Dan Freeman and Mrs. Mark Sibley Severance, and many other structures, public and private, that form a notable accession to the architecture of California. The Los Angeles Title & Trust building, the Gates hotel and the Merchants Bank building, constructed after his plans, represent some of his latest and most successful efforts. It was the ambition of Mr. Curlett to make the Merchants Bank building the best building in Los Angeles and the crowning achievement of his professional career. But his last illness prevented him from seeing his creation take concrete form, and a photograph of the building in its then present state, which he had requested be taken and sent to him, arrived too late.

Mr. Curlett was a man of fine attainments and his life was one of useful and meritorious achievements. He possessed a personal poise and dignity that commanded respectful admiration and kindly qualities that endeared him to his friends. He had that pure love of art which makes professional ideals paramount to commercial gain and he strove to give the best that was in him to his work however much he was hampered by matters that conflicted with ideals of architecture and art. As one of the leaders of his profession he was showered with many honors in his lifetime. As president of the California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, in 1910 he was instrumental in having the organization convene at San Francisco instead

of Washington, D. C., the customary place of convention. In 1912 he was honored with the presidency of the California State Board of Architects. Elected a member of the advisory board of architects for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, he was honored with the chairmanship of this body, but resigned owing to the pressure of private business and to his growing ill-health. After an illness of two years he passed away January 20, 1914, at his home in Menlo Park. His burial was under the auspices of Masonic organizations with which he had been intimately identified for years. The last service was made the occasion also for many tributes from his former associates in the profession of architecture, in general business, in society and in the Bohemian Club, of which latter for years he was a moving spirit. Surviving him are his widow, Celia A. (Eisen) Curlett, whom he married in Oakland, Cal., in 1873, and his two children, Aleck E. and Ethel A., the latter now Mrs. L. Mills. The son now has charge of the Los Angeles office for years maintained by the architect and now located in the Merchants National Bank building.

WILLIAM MITCHELL CASWELL. For more than thirty years associated with the banking interests of Los Angeles and Southern California, and since 1904 assistant secretary of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, of Los Angeles, William Mitchell Caswell is one of the best known bankers in the state, and one of the most highly esteemed and influential. He has been in close touch with the financial affairs of the city for so many years that he has an unusually sound grasp on the situation, and nothing startles or disturbs his judgment. He is possessed of splendid executive ability and a power for the handling of detail work that is second to none, and which is a valuable asset to any concern with which he joins fortunes.

Mr. Caswell is a native of California, born in Nevada county, June 24, 1857. His parents were Samuel Bradford and Mary Bradford (Gibbs) Caswell, both natives of Massachusetts, where they were reared and educated and where they were married. They came to California in 1858, locating in Nevada county, where Mr. Cas-

well engaged in mining and mercantile business. It was in 1866 that they came to Los Angeles, where the father organized the general mercantile firm of Caswell & Ellis, continuing in business here until 1875. Following this he became auditor and clerk of the city council, in which capacity he served for a number of years, and for seventeen years was auditor for the Los Angeles City Water Company. His death occurred in this city February 3, 1898. The son, William Mitchell Caswell, received his early education in Los Angeles, attending the Boys' Grammar School until 1871, when he entered the California Military Academy at Oakland and continued there for two years. In 1874 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, resigning in 1877 to return to his home in Los Angeles. He became a clerk in the United States Geodetic Survey during 1877-78, and from 1879 to 1882 served as a postal clerk. In 1882 Mr. Caswell commenced his long and honorable career as a banker, serving first as a teller with the First National Bank of Los Angeles for five years. In 1887 he became cashier for the Los Angeles Savings Bank, being with this firm for seventeen years, then accepted the position of assistant secretary of the Security Trust and Savings Bank (which merged with the former institution), and which he still occupies.

The marriage of Mr. Caswell and Miss Cora L. Tubbs, the daughter of George W. Tubbs, was solemnized in Los Angeles, October 29, 1890. They have one son, George Bradford, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, class 1915. Both Mr. and Mrs. Caswell are well known socially in Los Angeles, where they have many warm personal friends. In his political associations Mr. Caswell is a staunch Republican and has taken an interested part in the local affairs of his party for many years. He is a loyal supporter of Los Angeles and a firm believer in the future of the city, giving his support and co-operation to those measures which build substantially for the future welfare. He is associated with a number of fraternal and beneficial orders, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a past commander of Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., and a member of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Socially he is a member of several prominent clubs, including the Jonathan Club, and both he and Mrs. Caswell are members of the Episcopal church.

PRESTON K. WOOD. The story of the invention by Preston K. Wood of Los Angeles, Cal., of his famous pump for irrigating and other purposes, known as the P. K. Wood Deep Well Propeller Pump, is an interesting one, and is another demonstration of the well known saying that necessity is the mother of invention. While traveling in 1892 for a company which manufactured agricultural implements and gasoline engines and pumps, Mr. Wood was shown by a prospective customer in San Bernardino county a drilled well in a lemon grove where the owner wished to pump water to irrigate his lemon trees but regretted that no pump had ever been made which could get anything like a good supply of water from a well of these proportions. Mr. Wood, being of an inventive mind, during the journey out of that town, devoted himself to planning a pump of the style necessary to accomplish the desired purpose, and within half an hour such a device had taken form in his mind, though it was not until 1897 that he made a practical test of his invention which proved to be a perfect success. Accordingly, he has today in Los Angeles a factory for the manufacture of these pumps, owned by the P. K. Wood Pump Company, Incorporated, whose product is to be found in Mexico, Canada, Australia, Russia and the diamond and gold fields of South Africa, as well as in more than half the states of the Union, they being the manufacturers of pumps for mining, irrigating and water works. The company is a close corporation, the stock being owned by members of the family only, and Mr. Wood having now retired from the presidency, that office is held by his son, Preston K. Wood, Jr.

The son of Hiram and Mahala (Cole) Wood, Mr. Wood was born February 19, 1849, in Paw Paw, in Lee county, Ill., where he attended the public schools until the age of ten years, when he removed with his parents to Adair county, Mo., there continuing his education in the public schools. When twenty-one years of age he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for a number of years, later being employed for seven years as plaster contractor in Terre Haute, Ind., during which time he also served as deputy sheriff and in various other offices made himself a valued citizen of his new home. Still engaging in plaster contracting, Mr. Wood removed to Independence, Kans., in 1886 coming to Los Angeles, and here also he

continued in the same business, plastering the first five houses erected west of Union avenue in the Westlake district. Following this the real estate business employed his time for a year, during which period he was a member of the board of directors of the company that purchased seventy-five hundred acres of land between the cities of Los Angeles and Long Beach and started the town of Clearwater, Mr. Wood driving the first nail in the first building of the new town. In 1891 he sold his interest in the company, which was known as the Clearwater Operative Colony, in order to devote himself to his ranch which was located near there. The following year he engaged with the S. W. Luitweiler Machine Company as salesman, continuing with the company until 1893, when he returned to his ranch, in 1895 again coming to Los Angeles and entering the employ of the Luitweiler Machine Company as salesman for a year, his invention of the wonderful pump having occurred during his former engagement with this firm. Leaving the Luitweiler Machine Company, he now started independently in business, establishing the P. K. Wood Pump Company, of which he remained the president until his recent retirement. This pump is doing more than any other of its character to develop the arid sections of the western country and great credit is due Mr. Wood's inventive genius.

In his political interests Mr. Wood is a Progressive, and fraternally he is associated with the Fraternal Brotherhood. He has been twice married, first in Terre Haute, Ind., in April, 1878, to Flora B. Stepp, who died in 1886, leaving two sons, E. F. and William Wood, who died in 1887. His second marriage was solemnized in Los Angeles, uniting him with Cora B. Shubert in October, 1888, and they are the parents of three children, Neva E., Walter A., and Preston K., Jr., of whom the last mentioned has succeeded his father as president of the P. K. Wood Pump Company.

E. ROBERT STOLL. A man who has been phenomenally successful during the thirty years of his residence in Los Angeles, E. Robert Stoll, who, with his wife and two sons, resides in a pleasant bungalow at No. 624 West Fifty-sixth street, proves what a plucky and industrious per-

son can accomplish in Los Angeles. His parents, Andrew and Verena Stoll, both natives of Switzerland, came to Los Angeles in 1886 and, having purchased thirty acres of land, commenced farming. Their five children were all born in Switzerland, and by name are: Edward, who for twenty years ranches in Ventura county, Cal., and now resides on Fifty-ninth street in Los Angeles; Ernest Robert; Hermina and Elise, twins, of whom the former is now the widow of Robert Bryant of Los Angeles, and the latter the wife of Jacob Siegrist, residing at Fifty-fifth and Figueroa streets, Los Angeles; and Louisa, now the wife of Charles Vanderkuhlen, and residing in Los Angeles.

Of this family, Ernest Robert Stoll was born in Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland, June 1, 1865, grew up on his father's farm in that country, and had the educational advantages offered by the schools of Switzerland, including the study of the French and German languages. In 1883, when eighteen years of age, he came to America, locating in Michigan, where for ten months he was employed on a farm at \$9 per month. The next year he removed to Iowa, working for two years at \$15 per month. His father came to this country in 1885, traveling all over the United States and finally deciding upon California for a home, located in Los Angeles in September, 1886. Here he purchased the thirty acres before mentioned, which had been homesteaded by George Dye. The property was then farm land, without any improvements, and here the Stoll family worked together, farming, planting fruit, raising market garden produce, etc.

In 1904 the Stolls sold their property at a good profit for the purposes of subdivision. The following year E. Robert Stoll started the Stoll Water Company, later taking in Fred Richmond as a partner, when the name of the firm became the Stoll-Richmond Water Company, an organization which operated in the vicinity of No. 624 Fifty-sixth street. Mr. Stoll sank a well and laid water mains, and enlarged and expanded his business until compelled to sell out to the city in 1911, when his company had seven hundred water users on their books. Mr. Stoll has been a very active and successful man, attending strictly to business and enjoying a cheerful and quiet home life. He is now the owner of a good farm in the Imperial Valley, Cal., also three large apartment buildings in Los Angeles, one of

which contains stores and living rooms, the other two being devoted exclusively to apartments and having seventy-two and eighty-seven rooms respectively. In 1901 Mr. Stoll made his first purchase of a lot on Flower street, then an unimproved section of the city, surrounded by water and mud. For the lot he paid \$1700, and after improving it sold it four years later for \$25,000. This was his first speculation in city lots and real estate.

Although enthusiastic over Los Angeles, his adopted home, Mr. Stoll has never lost his love for Switzerland, and has made three trips back to his native land, the first trip having been in 1900, the second in 1906, when he met and married Hermina Uehlinger, a native of Switzerland, and the third trip in 1914, when his wife and two sons, Verner Robert and John A. Raymond, accompanied him, their visit being cut short by the present European war, so that they returned to America in October, 1914. Mr. Stoll's wife is a talented lady who can speak English, French and German with equal fluency, as well as being a splendid home maker. By shrewdness and industry Mr. Stoll has accumulated a competency.

CHARLES HURLBERT TOLL. Among the men who are well known in banking circles of Los Angeles and elsewhere in Southern California should be mentioned Charles Hurlbert Toll who, as vice-president and director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank of Los Angeles, director of the Security National Bank of Los Angeles, and cashier of the Southern California Savings Bank, has for thirty years taken a prominent part in the financial life of this city and state. He is a man who has won his way to his present responsible position through the force of his own personality, through application and perseverance, and well deserves all he has received of honor and profit.

Mr. Toll is a native of Iowa, having been born at Clinton, that state, November 24, 1858, the son of Hon. Charles Hurlbert Toll and Elizabeth (Lusk) Toll, who was born in New York. The father was also a native of New York, but after going to Clinton he exerted himself for the advancement and welfare of that city, where he was engaged in manufacturing and also held the position of postmaster, being chosen as repre-



Dr. Cummins

sentative of his district in the state legislature. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry and served until the close of the war, receiving promotion to the rank of major and for some time having charge of the commissary department. His death occurred in Los Angeles, where for two years he had made his home.

The youngest of five children, Charles H. Toll passed the years of his early life in his native city in Iowa, where he received a good education in the public schools, later attending Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He commenced his business career in a clerical position in the postoffice at Clinton, and later was deputy clerk of the court for Clinton county, Iowa. For a time after coming to Los Angeles in 1885, he was credit man for several of the large firms of the city, where he made for himself a record for executive ability and careful attention to detail. He has taken an active interest in the municipal affairs of the city, and was a member of the city council from 1896 to 1900, being elected without opposition, rendering valuable service to the cause of progress and leaving a record of which he may well be proud. Since his entrance into the banking business Mr. Toll has met with his accustomed success and is a power in the local money markets.

The marriage of Mr. Toll and Miss Eleanor M. Joy took place in Los Angeles, September 4, 1901. Of their union have been born four children, all natives of the Angel City. They are Charles Hurlbert, Jr., Gerald Sidney, Maynard Joy, and Carroll Costello. Both Mr. and Mrs. Toll are prominent in their social circle in Los Angeles, and Mr. Toll is a staunch Republican and a member of several prominent organizations, including the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic and municipal bodies, being also fraternally allied with the Foresters and other similar organizations.

JOHN CRIMMINS. Ireland has sent many splendid sons to America, and California has received her full share of these clever, energetic men and women, who have proven themselves to be as loyal and true in the allegiance to the land of their adoption as ever native son

could be. As citizens they are honest, industrious, careful, and thrifty, and in one generation they are transformed into genuine Americans. Such an one as this was John Crimmins, pioneer of Los Angeles, having come here to reside in 1869 and making this city his home continuously until the time of his death, November 24, 1904.

Mr. Crimmins was born in Ireland, November 10, 1850. He was the son of Philip and Mary Frances (Collins) Crimmins, who came to America when their son was still a lad of tender years, and located in Boston, Mass. In the public schools of that city the son was educated, and after finishing his schooling he learned the plumber's trade. When but nineteen years old he determined to seek his fortune in the west and accordingly came overland to Los Angeles. Here he started in business for himself, opening a shop for the conduct of his trade at the corner of Spring and First streets. He met with much success in his undertaking and added to the scope of his business from time to time, moving several times in search of more satisfactory location and quarters. He had previously purchased property at No. 624 South Spring street and eventually established his store there, and continued at this location until his retirement from active business pursuits.

As was but natural with one who from the first possessed the most unwavering faith in the future of the city, Mr. Crimmins invested from time to time in real estate, and his holdings have greatly increased in value owing to the wisdom of his choice and the unprecedented growth of the city. The property on South Spring street previously mentioned was purchased many years ago for a merely nominal sum and is still in the possession of the family.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Crimmins had many warm friends throughout the city which he had won by his splendid character and life. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him and his business integrity and standing were unassailable, his word being always as good as his bond. He was a devout Catholic, being intimately associated with the affairs of the church in this diocese for many years, and as a charter member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society gave largely of his time and means toward its support and the promotion of its work. He was also a charter member of the

Los Angeles County Pioneer Society, in which for many years he took an active part. Politically he was a Republican, and though never especially active in party affairs, was well informed on all questions of the day and was always interested in progressive movements which tended toward social uplift and civic betterment.

The death of Mr. Crimmins was felt as a severe loss by his many friends, and many of the most prominent men in the city paid tribute to his memory by following his body to its last resting place. The pall bearers were J. D. Bicknell, R. F. Del Valle, John Kenealy, F. A. Jay, J. M. Guinn, J. C. Kays, J. H. Clancy and A. C. Golsh.

SANTA MONICA BAY CATHOLIC PARISHES AND INSTITUTIONS. Whoever has known the little Southern California city of Santa Monica on its pink, flower-fringed cliffs overlooking the blue bay must be interested to learn the story of the discovery and naming of this locality by the old-time Spanish padres whose picturesque religion adorned with romantic saints' names has endowed the country of Southern California with an undying charm. Father Junipero Serra, the Franciscan priest whose name and history are entwined with the story of the old Spanish missions throughout the southern part of the state, in the year 1770 accompanied an expedition from the mission at San Diego in search of Monterey Bay, and tradition tells us that he camped near two beautiful springs of water beside the coast which reminded him of Santa Monica's tears, and, since it was then the anniversary of her saint's day, the good priest named the country Santa Monica, in honor of that holy woman, the mother of St. Augustine.

One of the prominent men of the town of Santa Monica today is Rev. Patrick Hawe, for the past twenty-nine years rector of Santa Monica's parish, and the founder of the chapel at Palms, Trinity Mission at the Soldiers' Home, and St. Ann's Chapel and St. Clement's Church at Ocean Park, all neighboring towns to Santa Monica, the indomitable energy and untiring efforts of Father Hawe for the advancement of his church being similar to that of Father Junipero Serra who in the early days founded the

chain of Franciscan missions that extend along the coast of Southern California from San Diego to San Francisco and are adorned with the picturesque nomenclature of the Catholic church. Father Hawe was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1847, and when sixteen years of age entered the Carmelite Academy, following this with a five years' course at All Hallows' College, Dublin, where he was graduated from the Department of Philosophy and Theology, June 24, 1872. On that same day he was ordained a priest, the ceremony being presided over by Bishop Whalen, Bishop of Bombay, India. Immediately upon entering the priesthood, Father Hawe came to California, his first appointment here being to the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles. Later he was for a short time in San Bernardino parish, and the year following at Ventura, and later still spent a year in the parish of San Luis Obispo, and the nine years following were spent at the Church of the Holy Cross at Santa Cruz. He was then appointed to the position of assistant to Father Villa at Santa Barbara, returning later to San Bernardino, whence he removed to Anaheim, and in May, 1886, was appointed rector of Santa Monica's church. At the time of his coming to this little beach city, it was but a small town of a few hundred inhabitants, and he was himself the first resident priest who served this church. Under his efficient management the parish has grown to its present prosperous condition, having become foremost in the diocese, and the numerous neighboring churches which he has been instrumental in establishing represent the untiring perseverance and enthusiasm of his character. In 1902 he held the first Catholic services at Ocean Park, which town at that time could boast no church but now can show St. Clement's Church, established by Father Hawe on Marine and Lake streets, and representing to a certain degree the architectural style of many of the old Spanish missions in this state. The church at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle he was enabled to build with the co-operation of the United States government, for the benefit of the Catholic families of that town and residents at the Soldiers' Home. Through the activity of Father Hawe there was also established the beautiful Academy of the Holy Names at Santa Monica, which was opened September 4, 1889, in a small building on Second street, under the management of Sister

Superior Mary Mathilde, and was removed the following year to the present handsome grounds on Third street and Arizona avenue. The Academy of the Holy Names has become the center of educational advantages for Catholic children of Santa Monica, and is one of the schools of the highest standing in the state, with an attendance of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty pupils whose graduation at this institution enables them to enter any university without examination, the Sisters of the Holy Names being themselves graduates from a full course of normal instruction. Under the able direction of the present Sister Superior Mary Hermann, the sisters are divided as follows: Eight at the Academy of the Holy Names, three at St. Ann's school, Santa Monica, and five at St. Clement's school, Ocean Park.

On June 26, 1912, the fortieth anniversary of the ordination of Father Hawe, who has been the moving spirit of these various Catholic institutions at the beach cities, a celebration was held in his honor at Santa Monica, Bishop Conaty presiding at the solemn high mass, Monseigneur Harnett preaching the eulogy, and speeches in praise of Father Hawe's work being delivered at the banquet which followed, by the Bishop and many other guests of honor.

LEOPOLD H. HARRIS. The founder of the firm of Harris & Frank, one of the best known and most reputable clothing firms in the city, was the late Leopold H. Harris, who for many years was a leading merchant of Los Angeles, a pioneer in his line, and one of the extensive property owners of his day. Born in Prussia in 1836, he came to the United States in 1854, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after a year in San Francisco he came on to Los Angeles, where with the exception of six years passed in San Bernardino he made his home continuously thereafter until his death. In this city he engaged in the mercantile business and was the first merchant in the city to establish a credit in New York. He was also the first man here to erect buildings on long ground leases, among these being the Allen block, which he built in 1885, at the corner of Temple and Spring streets, where the International Bank building now stands. In 1887 he secured a twenty-year lease

on the Spring street lots where the Salisbury block now stands and erected that building. From the late Rev. Eli Fay he purchased in 1898 the site of the building now occupied by Harris & Frank. Mr. Harris was the owner of other valuable property in this and San Bernardino county and altogether his estate was an extensive one.

It was while in Berlin, following an extended tour of eighteen months in Europe, that Mr. Harris was stricken with the illness that finally terminated his long and useful career. Though scarcely able to undertake the homeward journey the effort was made, but soon after debarking from the ocean vessel he passed away. A man of careful business methods and very unostentatious in all that he did, he gave largely to various city charities, but in a manner so quiet that not until his death stopped his support did any save those directly concerned know whence came the money so received. As a public citizen, Mr. Harris was progressive and broad minded, while in his private capacity he was a true friend and a considerate and kindly employer.

Mr. Harris was married in Berlin, Germany, in 1868, to Miss Minna Jastrowitz. Of their marriage were born four children, all well and favorably known in Los Angeles and vicinity. They are: Sadie, Mrs. H. W. Frank; Harry L. Harris; Mattie, Mrs. Alfred Stern; and Rose, Mrs. C. M. Adler. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Harris has continued to reside in Los Angeles.

EDWARD G. KUSTER. Prominent among the rising young attorneys of the state (if it be proper to speak of a man who has already scaled the heights as "rising," just because he is young) may be mentioned Edward G. Kuster, who, although but thirty-six years of age, has conducted a number of cases of state-wide prominence and national effect. Although not a native of this state, Mr. Kuster has spent much of his life here, having come to Los Angeles when he was a lad of but seven years. His father, Dr. Charles Edward Kuster, has been a practicing physician in the city of Los Angeles for many years. Dr. Kuster himself was a native of Germany, born at Cologne March 7, 1840. His parents removed to the United States when he was seven years of age, settling in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1847. There

he attended the public schools, later entering higher institutions in Indianapolis, and eventually graduating from Rush Medical College in Chicago. He then went to Germany, where he spent some time in pursuit of medical research and study, eventually returning to Terre Haute, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1885, at which time he came to Los Angeles and engaged in medical practice here. In 1889 he again went abroad, remaining for three years in Germany, where he continued his studies under world-famous authorities, at the end of that time returning to Los Angeles to resume his practice here. He retired in 1905, having spent twenty years in active medical work in the city of his adoption, and leaving behind him a record of honorable and efficient effort to alleviate the ills of humanity. His wife, the mother of the subject of this article, was Miss Emma Eshman, a native of Terre Haute, Ind. She died in 1905. Dr. Kuster still resides in Los Angeles, where he has many warm friends.

Edward G. Kuster is a native of Terre Haute, Ind., born August 15, 1878. Coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he was a student in the public schools of this city for three years, and then accompanied his parents to Germany, attending school in Berlin until 1892. Returning to Los Angeles he later attended the high school until 1896, then matriculated at the University of California, graduating in 1900 with the degree of B. L. At once he entered the law office of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland and commenced reading law, remaining with this firm until 1903, when he became chief clerk for H. W. O'Melveny, attorney, until 1906, since which time he has been practicing for himself. Mr. Kuster follows a general legal practice, but has made a specialty of railroad rate cases, and has handled some of the most important of such cases that have been before the western courts. Probably the best known of these, and the one most far-reaching in its local beneficial results, and which attracted a great deal of attention throughout the entire United States, was the Switching Case heard before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1908. This case was carried through the various Federal Courts and was finally heard by the Supreme Court of the United States. The effect of the decision was very beneficial to Los Angeles, resulting in the saving of a quarter of a million dollars a year to the shippers of this city.

The marriage of Mr. Kuster occurred in Bakersfield, August 1, 1913, the bride of his choice being Miss Edith Emmons, of that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuster are well and favorably known throughout the city. Mr. and Mrs. Kuster reside at their beautiful country home in the San Gabriel Valley, near the town of San Gabriel, where in 1913 Mr. Kuster built the up-to-date residence now occupied by the family.

Mr. Kuster is a member of several exclusive social clubs, including the California Club, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club, the University of California Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He is deeply interested in all matters of local import, and takes a prominent part in all questions pertaining to the general welfare of the city. He is progressive and wide awake in his views, and is a firm believer in the future of the city and therefore of the necessity of building on broad, progressive lines, looking to the future demands of the great western metropolis rather than to the present local needs of the city.

MILTON LINDLEY. The son of David and Mary (Hadley) Lindley, the former of Scotch-English ancestry and the latter descended from English and Irish forebears who were of the Quaker faith, Milton Lindley was born in Guilford county, N. C., in 1820, and died in the city of Los Angeles May 11, 1875. Throughout much of his life he had made Indiana his home, removing there at the age of twelve with his parents and remaining in the state until 1866. Besides learning the details of farming he also became skilled as a harness-maker and saddler. For twelve years he carried on a harness shop and saddlery at Monrovia, Ind., where in 1850 he took up general merchandising. Four years later he moved to Hendricks county, Ind., and took up farming, on account of impaired health. Later he resumed mercantile pursuits. After he had visited the east to study the new national banking system, he aided in the organization of the First National Bank of Danville, Ind., and continued as director of that institution until he removed to Minneapolis in 1866. For nine years he engaged in the real estate business in the northern city. Meanwhile having spent two winters in Los Angeles for the benefit of his health, in 1875 he moved to this place and bought forty acres at



J. R. Coit

the western limits of the town. In 1882 he sold the property, which later was developed into a beautiful residential section known as Ellendale Place.

At the time of his arrival Mr. Lindley found Los Angeles an unimportant town of a few thousand inhabitants. From the first he was an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities of the place and subsequent depressions, collapses of booms and periods of hard times had no effect in diminishing his optimistic faith. As an operator in real estate he was active and successful. He was in no sense of the word a politician, but had the confidence of the public. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer of Los Angeles county and served for three years, holding over for one year on account of a change in the state constitution relative to county officers. In 1885-86 he served as a member of the county board of supervisors, during which time he served the county well as chairman of the finance committee. While a careful business man, he was also liberal in contributions to churches and charitable projects and a generous contributor to all movements for the permanent upbuilding of his chosen city. By his marriage to Mary E. Banta nine children were born and six of these survive him, influential factors in commercial, professional and social affairs in the west.

JOHN RANDOLPH COX. The reputation of Los Angeles as a health resort is responsible for the coming of many people yearly to this city; and a very large percentage of those who come, supposedly for a few months to rest and regain their health and strength, remain to make it their permanent home. Among this class is John Randolph Cox, who in 1881 came to the Angel City from Montana, broken in health by the rigors of the northern climate and the ardor of his labors there. He expected to remain at the most but a few years, but within that time he had decided that it was here that he would establish a permanent home, and so continued to make his residence here.

Mr. Cox is a native of Missouri, having been born in Montgomery county January 22, 1848. He is the son of Alfred and Sarah (Greene)

Cox, both of whom are now deceased. The early years of Mr. Cox were spent in Missouri, where he attended the public schools of his district until he was seventeen years of age. At that time he determined to seek his fortune in the northwest and journeyed with a train of twenty wagons drawn by oxen across the plains to Helena, Mont. From that time (1865) until 1880 Montana was the scene of his activities in the cattle business. In 1880 he drove a large band of cattle from the ranges of Montana across the plains to Bismarck, N. Dak., and was surrounded by over two hundred Sioux Indians on the warpath, but escaped through the efforts of the interpreter; twice in 1870-72 he went from central Texas to northern Montana, six months being required for each trip.

Although the actual years that Mr. Cox spent in school were comparatively few, he has always been a student and has studied at every possible opportunity, attending special schools and classes and keeping up his reading continuously, so that he has acquired a broad and practical education of the highest type.

It was in 1881 that his health broke down and he was obliged to seek rest and recuperation in a milder climate, and so came to Los Angeles, where he has since remained. Shortly after his arrival he purchased the Major Mitchell tract of ten acres located at Figueroa, Grand, Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, five acres of which property was planted to oranges and grapes. Mr. Cox sold this property five years later for double the price that he paid for it, and since then he has continued in buying and selling city property, both lots and acreage. In this he has been exceedingly successful, and has owned at various times valuable real estate which he has turned at a handsome profit.

During his residence here Mr. Cox has formed a wide circle of friends and acquaintances and is well known in business and social circles. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been actively associated with the affairs of his party, although a well-informed and independent thinker. Fraternally he is a Mason, also identified with the Eastern Star, and is a prominent figure in the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society and a member of the Congregational Church.

The marriage of Mr. Cox took place in Ralls county, Mo., November 4, 1880, uniting him

with Miss Virginia Flowerree, daughter of William K. and Matilda (Caldwell) Flowerree. Mrs. Cox passed away in Los Angeles, May 1, 1912.

FRANK L. STEARNS. Both Mr. Stearns and his father having been engaged in the manufacturing of machinery the greater part of their lives, it is natural that they should have established in Los Angeles a manufacturing company which is both prominent and of long standing. The father of Mr. Stearns, a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., where he was born in 1832, and received his education, came to Los Angeles in 1884, after being engaged in farming in Eagle, Wis., from 1855 to 1868, and conducting a furniture factory in Cedar Falls, Iowa, from that time until 1873, when he removed to Grand Haven, Mich., and engaged in the manufacture of machinery until his coming to Los Angeles eleven years later. Arrived in this city, he continued in the last-named occupation with his son, F. L. Stearns, to whom he sold out the machinery business in 1891 to devote himself to the manufacture of furniture, which business he sold out in 1909, his death occurring in 1911.

Frank L. Stearns, the son of George L. and Mary (Snyder) Stearns, was born in Eagle, Wis., January 15, 1860, and attended the grammar and high schools of Grand Haven, Mich., and after graduation at the age of twenty years, worked for his father in the business of manufacturing machinery for three or four years, being apprenticed at the low wage of only fifty cents per day. Upon their removal to Los Angeles in 1884 the father and son in partnership established the Stearns Manufacturing Company, at No. 1000 North Main street, for the manufacturing of machinery and building pumps and engines, a business which the son later brought out entire, purchasing also the property at Nos. 1003 to 1007 North Main street and independently continuing the business of the manufacture of engines and pumps and both distillate and gas engines, fifteen men being now in the employ of the company.

The affairs of the city of his adoption are matters of much interest to Mr. Stearns, and by his position as a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles he is enabled to be of much

service in promoting the welfare and advancement of the city. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in political interests is with the Republicans. By his marriage in Los Angeles in July, 1890, he was united with Miss Lutie Morton, and they are the parents of three children, namely, Theodore, a graduate of Occidental College, Los Angeles who is now in business with his father; Ardell, also a graduate of Occidental College, and engaged in business with his father; and Valner, who attends the high school.

TELFAIR CREIGHTON. Tracing his ancestry back through many generations of distinguished Americans to the days of "Merre England" discloses the fact that Telfair Creighton is descended from one of the most illustrious families of America, and the many years of his residence in Los Angeles with its accompanying record of splendid success, both in the pursuit of his practice as an attorney and also in general business enterprises, stamps Mr. Creighton himself as a worthy son of his distinguished sires. His great-great-grandfather and a brother were born in England and educated at the famous Harrow school, and were tutored by the father of Thackeray, the novelist. Later, when Thackeray wrote his famous novel entitled "The Virginians" he selected these two young men, then residents of the Colony of Virginia, as the heroes of his story. They were on the staff of General Washington, and the great-great-grandfather was in personal charge of the execution of Major Andre, of British spy fame. His son was the Bishop Meade of Virginia who wrote a book entitled "The First Families of Virginia." This great-great-grandfather was a colonial governor of North Carolina, and took an especially active part in the affairs of the colony, and later of the state. He had the most famous home in the United States at that time and one of the most beautiful, known as Chaumier. Mr. Creighton's own grandfather was equally prominent in the affairs of his generation and occupied a prominent place in political affairs for many years. He was the first secretary of state of Ohio, and was a member of

Congress for fourteen years. He was also a judge in the United States Court, and a warm friend of Henry Clay.

Mr. Creighton is a native of Ohio, born in Madison county, March 14, 1856, the son of William and Jane (Telfair) Creighton. He spent his youth in his native state, receiving his education first in the public schools, and later graduating from the Oxford Miami University. Following this he practiced law for eight years at Wilmington, Ohio, and during that time was also president of Dun & Company, a large banking firm of that place. It was in 1886 that Mr. Creighton finally came to California, locating in Los Angeles and engaging in the practice of law, which he followed here for twenty-eight years. For much of this time he was associated with the law firm of Graff, Gibbon & Creighton, and always he enjoyed a most lucrative practice and met at all times with the greatest success, having many notable legal victories to his credit. The present firm name is Pierce & Creighton. Mr. Creighton has been interested in various enterprises during his residence here, and has taken an active part in all the local questions of importance and a keen delight in service for the public welfare. During the existence of the State Bank & Trust Company he was one of the directors, and mining interests also claimed much of his attention.

The marriage of Mr. Creighton occurred in Dayton, Ohio, June 16, 1885, the bride being Miss Charlotte Neal, the daughter of Dr. Thomas and Juana (Achey) Neal. Dr. Neal was a very prominent physician in Ohio, and his wife was a woman of note and also of marked ability. Following the death of her husband in 1885 she came to California and located in Los Angeles, where she engaged in the real estate business, being one of the first of her sex to become interested in this line here. Her first purchase was the old Carlton block, on Spring street, and she also built the old Los Angeles Theatre, between Second and Third streets, on Spring, and owned the Longstreet, now known as Singleton Court, and up to within very recent years, known as one of the most beautiful homes in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Creighton are well known socially throughout the city, and Mr. Creighton is a member of the exclusive social clubs. They have two children, Neal, and Juana, now Mrs. Kaltenbach, of New York.

ANDREW BEYRLER. The development of the industrial life of Los Angeles has been very rapid, it having risen within an exceptionally short time from the ranks of an agricultural center and city of homes, into a place of first rank in the manufacturing and industrial world. Identified with this great growth of the city have been the names of many men of ability, courage and energy, whose brains and strength have been freely given toward the accomplishment of this desired end, and whose capital and time have been as freely risked. Among such men may be mentioned Andrew Beyrle, proprietor and president of the California Planing Mill & Lumber Company, and also president of the California Fire-Proof Door Company. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Los Angeles and has been an important factor in the stupendous growth of the city during that period. Commencing life here as a carpenter, he rapidly enlarged the scope of his enterprise, and is now at the head of the two industries above mentioned, which are among the best and most substantial in the county. He is a man of splendid judgment and business acumen, and his grasp on the details of his business enterprises is keen and reliable, down to the smallest detail.

Mr. Beyrle is a native of France, having been born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, December 16, 1864, the son of Andrew and Marie (Houser) Beyrle. When he was a lad of but five years, in 1869, his parents migrated to the United States, locating in Dallas, Texas, where the son attended school until he was fourteen years of age. Securing employment in a planing mill he continued there for two years, and then, when sixteen, he started out to seek his fortune elsewhere. During his travels over the panhandle country of Texas he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1887, when he came to California, locating in Los Angeles. Here he continued to work at his trade for three months, and then, recognizing the opportunities offered for the man with courage enough to grasp them, he engaged in the business of building contracting, continuing this with success until 1895. He then bought an interest in the California Planing Mill with N. P. Alexander, they being equal partners until 1906, when they incorporated under the firm name of the California Planing Mill and Lumber Company. Mr. Beyrle increased his holdings in the company and was elected president, which position he has since occupied. In 1911 he bought out

the interest of his partner and has since that time been sole proprietor of this prosperous industry. This company has supplied the materials for some of the best known buildings in the city and neighboring towns, and its record for reliability has never been questioned. Among the well-known buildings that they have supplied may be mentioned the Severance block, Jacoby Brothers block, Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. building, the First Methodist church of Pasadena, the First Congregational Church of Ontario, the Westlake Methodist Church of Los Angeles, and the Trustee building, also of Los Angeles, and many other business blocks and handsome residences too numerous to mention.

The marriage of Mr. Beyrle and Miss Laura S. Rowe, of Modesto, Cal., was solemnized in Los Angeles, February 24, 1889. Their son, Thomas, born in 1893, is a student at Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Cal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beyrle are well known socially and have many friends in the city. Mr. Beyrle has always taken an active interest in fraternal affairs and is an influential member of several of the best known of the local fraternal and beneficial orders. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, also a Shriner, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees, besides which he belongs to the Elks. In politics Mr. Beyrle is a staunch Republican, and has always given his support to the men and measures of that party. He is progressive and especially well informed on all municipal questions, taking an active interest in the well being of his home city.

FRANK BENNETT COLVER. A man who always stood for what he considered the highest and most just in military, political and industrial interests was Capt. Frank Bennett Colver, a pioneer union printer of Los Angeles, Cal., who was born October 22, 1833, in Hudson, N. Y., the son of Darius Colver, who was born January 14, 1795, in North East, Dutchess county, N. H., and died in Wellington, Ohio, June 12, 1879, and Mary (Bennett) Colver, whose birth occurred December 31, 1797, at Hudson, N. Y., and her death in September, 1881, at Sandusky, Ohio. The father was a cabinet-maker, and well known as a politician, and had thirteen children, of whom Frank Bennett Colver was the ninth. The son was

educated in the public schools of New York and Ohio, completing his studies at the Baptist College, at Norwalk, Ohio. The printer's trade he learned at Cleveland, Ohio, in the office of the True Democrat, which was later merged with the Cleveland Leader. After a period of apprenticeship he joined the Cleveland Typographical Union, and traveled extensively in connection with his trade, working in several of the prominent cities of the Middle West, and for several years, on account of his health and the long hours required by his printing business, devoting the winter months to school teaching.

At the opening of the Civil war, when Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men, Captain Colver, then employed on the Register at Sandusky, Ohio, enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and having served three months, was honorably discharged, after which he re-enlisted in Company G, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, wherein he served for three years, being chosen second lieutenant and later promoted to first lieutenant and brevetted captain. His regiment having been taken prisoner by the Confederates, he was for seventeen months held prisoner at Libby prison and also at Macon, Charleston, Savannah and Columbia. After being transferred as a prisoner with other officers to Columbia, S. C., he made his escape, and after a month of traveling afoot through a hostile country, he reached the union lines and safety in eastern Tennessee. His private letters, letters to the Sandusky Register, and descriptions of his prison life are interesting reading, the adventures through which he passed having all the interest and excitement of a story.

After the war, Captain Colver, in partnership with a Mr. Kinney, started the Sandusky Journal, but sold his interest to the latter after a space of two years and removed to Toledo, Ohio. His marriage occurred on August 7, 1866, uniting him with Miss Kate Ferrell, at Oakland, Wis., who is a native of Sandusky, Ohio, where he had previously met her, though the marriage took place during a visit of the bride with an uncle in Wisconsin. The parents of Mrs. Colver were Bernard and Mary (Taylor) Ferrell. The father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, removed to Sandusky and became the owner of a large grocery, provisioning the boats for the Upper Lakes, and also ran the old Portland Hotel where his daughter was born, and owned a wagon-making shop. The



Charles E. Cole

mother was born at Sherbourne, Yorkshire, England. The cholera, which visited Sandusky, Ohio, in 1849, took away the entire Ferrell family except the mother and the daughter, who later became the wife of Captain Colver. Captain and Mrs. Colver became the parents of three children, namely: Richard J., a reporter on the Times and other Los Angeles newspapers, who married, and died in Seattle at the age of thirty-two years, leaving no children; Frederick E., born at Topeka, Kans., July 17, 1870; and Franklin, who died at the age of five months. In 1870, Captain Colver removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he was for six months employed on the Journal, going thence with his family to Topeka, Kans. He spent about five years in Toledo, Ohio, where he went for medical treatment necessitated by his prison life during the war, and while there was elected president of the Typographical Union, in 1880 returning to Topeka, where he was elected president of that union. The health of his eldest son, Richard, necessitated the removal of the family to Southern California, where the family came in 1883 and settled in Los Angeles, and Mr. Colver being one of the early settlers of the then small city, became a prominent member of the Southern California Pioneer Society, as well as the Southern California Historical Society, was associated with several of the prominent newspapers of the state, and actively connected with the printers' union. In 1885 he was elected delegate to the first Trades Council in Los Angeles, and in later years was many times representative at labor councils. A Democrat in politics, he voted for every candidate of that party for president after the close of the Civil war, and in 1888 was nominated auditor by the Los Angeles Democratic county convention. The death of Captain Colver occurred in Los Angeles, June 17, 1911. He is survived by a widow and one son, Frederick, who assists his mother in the management of the Colver apartments, a modern, elegantly furnished apartment house at No. 127 North Boylston street, Los Angeles, built by Mrs. Colver after the death of her husband. A charter member of the Temple Baptist Church of Los Angeles, Mrs. Colver has been chief of many executive committees doing G. A. R. work, of which association her husband was a prominent member, and is also a member of the Stanton W. R. C. No. 16, having twice refused the presidency of the same. Her

son, Frederick E. Colver, for many years managed and operated traveling musical companies and is well known in Los Angeles where he has many friends among the musical fraternity, and where his father will long be remembered as a pioneer settler of the city, a prominent newspaper man and an active worker for his union.

CHARLES E. COLE. One of the most prominent and successful walnut growers of Whittier is Charles E. Cole, who has been a resident of this county since he was a small boy. His interest in fruit culture comes quite natural to him, he having been reared on his father's fruit ranch, and from his earliest boyhood closely associated with the care and culture of fruit. He is not confining himself to the raising of walnuts by any means, but also has several tracts planted to oranges of different varieties, especially Valencias and Washington Navels, and he has also bought several large tracts, developed paying orange groves thereon, and then sold them at a handsome profit.

Mr. Cole is a native of Texas and was born in Burleson county November 30, 1862. (The family history will be found in the sketch of his father, George W. Cole, Sr., on another page of this work.)

Charles E. remained with his father on the ranch until he was twenty-two years of age, his father then deeding him a tract of forty acres, which he improved and planted to walnuts and which has been his home place for many years. Being especially interested in this line of horticulture he has made a careful and scientific study of the culture of the walnut, and has conducted many interesting and profitable experiments along this line. In all of this he has been very successful and has produced some of the largest nuts ever grown in the valley. He now has sixty acres on his home place, the original forty being in walnuts. He also owns an additional eleven-acre grove of Valencia oranges, and until recently also owned two additional tracts, one of ten acres and another of forty acres, which he planted to oranges and then sold at a handsome profit.

Mr. Cole has been closely identified with the various activities of his section, and is progressive and energetic in all matters of public

welfare. He is a charter member of the Whittier Lodge of Odd Fellows, a director of the Citrus Grove Heights Water Company, which has two hundred inches of water and a fine pumping plant; a director of the Evergreen Water Company, and also of the Whittier Walnut Association, and is generally acknowledged as being a leading factor in the development of the walnut industry in the San Gabriel valley. Educational matters have also been one of the interests of this broad-minded man, and he has rendered splendid service as a member of the board of trustees for the Whittier Union High School.

The marriage of Mr. Cole was solemnized in Whittier, October 23, 1883, his wife being Miss Mollie Pitman, a native of California and the daughter of Elias W. Pitman, a native of Texas. Her father was in the cattle business in Texas for many years, and came to California in an early day, locating in Fresno county. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters, all natives of Whittier, where they have been reared and educated and where they have many friends. They are Walter R., Pearl M. (now the wife of L. M. Hull) and Leota Justine.

GEORGE W. COLE, SR. One of the oldest residents of Los Angeles county who witnessed the development of this part of the state from primitive conditions was the late George W. Cole, Sr., who took an active part in bringing about the prosperity now prevailing in this section and in the improvement and cultivation of a fine ranch near what is now Downey. The early home of Mr. Cole was in Illinois, his birth occurring in Bureau county April 3, 1827, in the home of Sampson and Vina (Tompkins) Cole, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. The parents settled in Bureau county as pioneers and their last days were passed in California. In 1839, when their son George was about twelve years old, the family removed from Bureau county, Ill., to Carroll county, Ark., and from there soon afterward removal was made to Cherokee Nation, near Grand river. There, under contract from the Indians, the father bored salt wells, among others boring for the famous Grand Saline well.

Jasper county, Mo., was the next home of the family, but after several years they removed from there to Texas, locating on the Colorado river, thirty-five miles from Austin. In the meantime George W. Cole had attained maturity and was taking an interested part in the activities of his community. When he had been in Texas for a year he enlisted in the Jack Hayes regiment of Texas rangers, first under Zachary Taylor and later under General Scott. During his service of one year and fifteen days his principal duty was along the skirmish line, besides which he took part in the Battle of Buena Vista. With the expiration of the term of his enlistment he returned to Burleson county, which was still the home of the family.

Mr. Cole did not remain long in Texas, however, but made a trip to Jasper county, Mo., where on November 15, 1848, he was united in marriage with Olive Margaret Chilson, a native of Indiana, born in 1832. She was the daughter of Emer and Mary (Osgood) Chilson, born in Vermont and Maine respectively, and pioneers of Bureau county, Ill. Mr. Chilson died in California and his wife passed away in Missouri. Very soon after his marriage Mr. Cole returned to Burleson county, Tex., and took up general farming and stock-raising, a line of activity that engaged his attention for a number of years. In the meantime the Civil war had become an issue and Mr. Cole took sides with the Southern cause, in 1863 enlisting in Captain Turner's company, C. S. A., seeing service in Louisiana and participating in the battle of Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi river. Upon the expiration of the term of his enlistment he returned to Texas.

On account of the gold activities considerable attention had been attracted to California in the latter part of the '40s, not only by the gold seekers, but by men in different walks of life, and the migrations of that time and the years immediately following form an impressive and tragic chapter in American history. Mr. Cole was among the latter class who came to the west during that period, but his stay at that time proved a brief one, it being sufficiently long, however, for him to judge as to the outlook and possibilities of the state, and he returned to Texas with the idea of ultimately making his home in the west. It was in 1864, after his return from the war, that he disposed

of his interests in Texas and joined a large ox-team train that was bound for California, and after nine months of hardship incident to overland travel Mr. Cole arrived at his destination. For a short time he remained in San Bernardino, but later located at Downey, where in 1865 he purchased one hundred and thirteen acres of land from Governor Downey at \$10 per acre, ten years being allowed him in which to pay for it. This he farmed for ten years and in 1875 he removed with his family to what is now Whittier and purchased twenty-seven acres south of town, later adding two hundred acres more to the original purchase. In an early day he engaged in general farming and dairying, but later he became interested in fruit culture and planted eight acres to walnuts, he being the first man to plant soft-shell walnuts in the valley. Later he increased his walnut grove by an additional twenty-five acres, and also became interested in raising grapes.

When he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years Mr. Cole passed away in 1911, his wife having preceded him in death in 1907. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are well and favorably known in Los Angeles county. They are: Mrs. Amelia A. Tweedy, Mrs. Mary E. Keller, Mrs. Callie M. Cheney, George W., Jr., Mrs. Dora C. Ginther, Charles E., Joseph A. and Byron S. Mr. Cole was for many years a prominent figure in the affairs of Downey and Whittier, being well remembered among the older citizens of both places. In politics he was a Democrat of no uncertain type, and fraternally he was associated with the Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the Downey Lodge. Throughout his life he had adhered to the tenets of the Baptist church, as had his wife also, and they were identified by membership with the church of that denomination at Whittier, toward the support of which they were generous contributors.

No more fitting close to this life sketch could be given than the following lines from the pen of Mr. Cole's long-time friend, J. C. Glidden:

GEORGE W. COLE, HISTORIC AND PROPHETIC
In fancy I behold him now,
Clear, soft brown orbs 'neath placid brow;

His measured words are in my ear,
His gentle accents still I hear.

His parents born in "Ole Kaintuck,"
Land of fair women, men of pluck,
When little more than girl and boy
Sought fertile plains of Illinois.

Born in the State of Illinois
(A lucky thing for girl or boy),
In eighteen hundred twenty-seven.
Peace from our Southern bound was driv'n.

In answer to his country's call
He left behind friends, parents, all;
And ere attained to man's estate,
On battle field had risked his fate.

On Texan plain, in battle strife,
War Chief Big Water lost his life;
He fell by hand of Capt. Smith,
A man of courage, skill and pith.

When Smith slew Chief of Waco Band,
George Cole was near, at his right hand;
And had the captain's weapon failed,
Would surely have the chief assailed.

At close of war and battle shock
Left army at Enchanted Rock;
Had served one year and fifteen days,
Beneath Hy Smith and Col. Hayes.

Through camp of Cupid as of Mars
He passed with few if any scars;
November fifteenth, forty-eight,
Took to himself a loving mate.

In eighteen hundred fifty-three
Left home for mines beyond the sea;
First toil'd in mine, June of that year,
Such from his lips myself did hear.

In eighteen hundred sixty-four
Left Texas for this far-off shore
A hardy band from Western plains,
Inured to perils, toils and pains.

The savages along the track
By day or night ne'er did attack;
But had their vigilance e'er failed,
They probably had been assailed.

A farmer, miner, hunter bold,
 He delved mid rocks and sands for gold,
 Ne'er cultivated barren soil,
 The fertile well repaid his toil.

But each and ev'ry day the spoil
 Was recompense for hours of toil,
 The book of Nature close did scan,
 And trusted it more than mere man.

In early youth, on prairie wild,
 The hunt his idle hours beguiled;
 In later years, with steady hand,
 Slew grizzly, monarch of this land.

Like patriarchs in days of yore
 He left this for a fairer shore;
 When slowly ebb'd life's failing tide,
 His children, all at his bed-side.

Let those he left upon life's shore
 Heed now his counsel as before;
 His knowledge of life's problems great
 Fit to instruct at city's gate.

To ripe old age he had attained,
 His reputation still unstained;
 Indulgent father, husband kind,
 To dwell in peace he e'er designed.

The roll of drum and scream of fife
 Call him no more to martial strife;
 No more he hears the bugle call,
 Nor sees a wounded comrade fall.

At foot of Puente's sloping hills
 He rests secure from all life's ills;
 Unheeding taps and reville,
 Awaits the resurrection day.

Long had he lived beneath the sun;
 His life's work finished as begun;
 And may we all ere it be late,
 This fine example imitate.

I stand in fancy at his tomb;
 Trees are in leaf and flowers abloom;
 Among them feathered warblers sing,
 Or o'er them flit on jocund wing.

And as I gazing seaward stand,
 I mark below a smiling land;

A rich and highly cultured plain,
 And just beyond Pacific main.

His memory shall long abide,
 And spread its branches far and wide,
 Like trees that by the rivers grow,
 And flourish still mid frost and snow.

Saratoga, Calif., Sept., 1914.

WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., LL.D. Even the most casual and incomplete enumeration of the organizations with which Dr. Lindley is associated and the enterprises to which he has contributed, would indicate the versatile attributes of his mind, he having been president of the California State Medical Society, vice-president of the National Conference on Charities and Correction, delegate from the Pacific coast to the International Prison Congress of 1895 in Paris, founder, editor and publisher of the Southern California Practitioner, founder of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home and the Los Angeles Humane Society, president of the board of trustees of the Whittier State School, president of the California State Board of Medical Examiners, founder and medical director of the famous California Hospital, a promoter of the College of Medicine, University of Southern California, in which he was secretary of the faculty, then professor of obstetrics, and afterwards dean and professor of gynecology; member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the committee on publications and statistics; a director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank; trustee of the Throop Polytechnic Institute at Pasadena; and author (1888) of California of the South, now in its third edition, and Shakespeare's Translucers: An Historical Sketch (1906), also the author of many valuable papers along professional or reformatory lines, including a widely known review of "The Evils of Institutional Childhood," given in Portland, Ore., before the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Born at Monrovia, Ind., January 13, 1852, Dr. Lindley is a graduate of the Minneapolis high school, Keene's School of Anatomy in Philadelphia and the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. (1875). Prior to graduation he served as resident physician in the Eastern Dis-



Geo W Bole

trict Hospital of Brooklyn and in 1874 was appointed ambulance surgeon by the Brooklyn board of health. Joining his parents in Los Angeles immediately after graduation, he began the practice of his profession here and entered upon a career of remarkable eminence and interest. During 1877 he established a free dispensary on Requena street and this developed into the free dispensary of the medical college, where annually are treated without charge thousands of the deserving poor. In 1879-80 he served as health officer. Both in 1882 and again in 1887 he took post-graduate courses in New York City. Besides being president of the California State Medical Society in 1890, he was a charter member of the Southern California Medical Society and in 1882 officiated as president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Associated with twenty of the leading physicians of Los Angeles, he established the California Hospital Association in 1897 and erected in a most desirable location a modern structure, the investment representing a value of nearly \$500,000. From the standpoint of business success as well as in the care of patients, the hospital is one of the most successful ventures of its kind in the entire country.

As early as 1886 Dr. Lindley established the Southern California Practitioner, a medical journal that has never missed an issue and that has risen to a position of great influence among physicians in the west. Politically a Republican, his appointment as a trustee of the Whittier State School by a Democratic governor was a tribute to his eminence as a philanthropist, and in the organization of that school his work was of such permanence and power that the impress has remained through all the years of successful reform labors on the part of the institution. As physician and surgeon, as philanthropist and reformer, as a private citizen and friend, he is known and honored in the city and state that have benefited by his long identification with their highest development. His family consists of two daughters by his first marriage, namely: Mrs. Philip Kitchin and Mrs. Samuel F. Bothwell, both of Los Angeles; and his present wife, formerly Mrs. Florence (Haynes) Hardie, with their two children, Dorothy and Francis Haynes Lindley.

GEORGE W. COLE. The early experiences of George W. Cole in California and Arizona were full of the romance and excitement of pioneer days in a country where hostile Indians and outlaws were plentiful, and law and order were practically unknown, save only as each man enforced his own rights by the power of might. Mr. Cole is a native of Texas, born in Burleson county, October 18, 1858, the son of George W. Cole, a native of Illinois and a pioneer of Texas. (An interesting account of the life of George W. Cole, Sr., will be found elsewhere in this volume.) In 1873 young George Cole, then a lad of but fifteen years, went with his father to Castle Dome, Ariz., where they engaged in mining. They had many interesting experiences with Indians and outlaws, Arizona being then the wildest part of the west, and not a few hair-raising escapes marked their stay in that region. After a short time passed in California they again went into Arizona, in 1876, and later in the same year brought out the first silver ore from Arizona, packing it across the mountains on mule back, and taking it to Downey, where it was loaded on the train for shipment to San Francisco. The trip required two months and was attended by many hazards. On their return trip into Arizona they took provisions and supplies for the miners, and on their way in they suffered severe hardships from the attacks and depredations of the Indians. The younger Mr. Cole then became engaged in the cattle business near Payson, in Central Arizona, and is one of the real pioneers of the place, having been there when there was not a single residence in the town. He secured a contract from the government for supplying meat for the Indians and also did an extensive business with the miners. His cattle interests were principally in the Tonta Basin country, and he went through all the early Apache Indian raids and early Indian wars.

It was in 1894 that Mr. Cole returned to California and located at Whittier, where he engaged in the cattle business, buying for the Los Angeles markets. After three years spent in this business he purchased his present place of fourteen acres, which he has developed into a splendid, productive walnut grove. He planted the trees himself and has given them the great-

est of care and attention, making a carefully scientific study of their needs and of the best methods of producing desired results. He has been an important factor in the development of the walnut industry, and has done much for the general development of the community along progressive and productive lines. He has been widely interested in real estate, and has been engaged in buying unimproved land, planting the same to oranges or walnuts, developing a productive grove, and then selling the property at a handsome profit. He at present owns, in addition to his home place, a valuable forty acres of oranges and lemons near Lindsay, Tulare county, all under a high state of cultivation. He also bought and sold two additional tracts of twenty acres each near Lindsay.

Mr. Cole is prominent in fraternal and benevolent circles and is a member of the Whittier Elks and also of the United Workmen, in both of which orders he is deservedly popular. When Mr. Cole was a lad he attended the first school in the Los Nietos valley near where Downey now stands. This was held in a building constructed of brush and thatched with willows, and forms a decided contrast to the splendid and handsome structures which house the educational forces of that locality today.

The marriage of Mr. Cole took place in 1885, and united him with Miss Martha Gibson, a native of Utah. Of their marriage have been born four children, all well known in Los Angeles county. They are George G., who is in charge of his father's ranch at Lindsay, and who is also engaged in the grading business, having eighteen head of mules and doing a big business; Lester K., foreman of the Leffingwell ranch at La Habra; Ruth, the wife of Victor Racine, of Seattle, Wash.; and Donald, attending high school.

HON. JOHN P. JONES. The historian in studying the eventful career of the late Senator Jones summarizes his life in four eras, each wholly separate from, yet interestingly interwoven with the others. The first epoch embraces the period of childhood and youth; the second, that of identification with the gold-mining era of California, embracing public service of an intensely interesting nature; the third, that of resi-

dence in Nevada and representation in the United States Senate uninterruptedly for thirty years; and lastly, that of residence in Southern California, where his memory will long be cherished by reason of his connection with the founding of Santa Monica, the building of the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad and many other enterprises vitally associated with permanent community upbuilding. It was given to him to live eighty-three years, and to the last he enjoyed life, whose brimming cup he drank to the dregs, yet found the last draught as stimulating as the first. Other men might lose interest in existence, but he never tired of the activities of the world, and even in his last year, with voice strong, eye bright and hearing clear, and with intellect perpetually flowing, he still loved the haunts of men, the enterprises of business and the world of commerce more than he loved the fireside and the armchair. As time's umbra dipped to deeper darkness down the lane of age and the shadows of night fell upon him, he entered into eternity with the faith and hope and optimism of youth undimmed by the experiences of the long years.

Near the river Wye in the shire of Hereford stands the small hamlet of The Hay, which being close to the Welsh border, contains a population almost as markedly Welsh as English. It was in The Hay that Senator Jones was born January 27, 1829, and from there he was brought to America the following year by his parents, Thomas and Mary (Pugh) Jones, who settled in Cleveland, Ohio, then a village of only one thousand inhabitants. The boy was sent to the schools of that town as soon as old enough, attending the Cleveland high school and studying under the noted educator, Prof. Andrew I. Freese, after which he took up the serious responsibilities associated with the earning of a livelihood. The news of the discovery of gold in California came just as he was on the threshold of manhood, eager for adventure, unsettled as to future occupation and free to join the vast throng of Argonauts bound for the Golden State. Without the least delay, he made the necessary preparations and then took passage on the sailing vessel *Eureka*, making the trip around the Horn to San Francisco, where he landed during the latter part of 1849. For several years he led the life of a prospector and worked placer claims. Meanwhile he investigated almost every portion of the northern part of California and finally settled in

Trinity county, where he remained until 1867. His talents brought him into immediate prominence and he was chosen sheriff of that county, a position for which his fearless nature and impartial mind well qualified him. From 1863 until 1867 he represented Shasta and Trinity counties in the senate of California and in 1867 was nominated for lieutenant-governor of the state, but lost in the race.

An opportunity to act as superintendent of the Crown Point mines, in which he was financially interested, caused Mr. Jones to remove to Nevada, where for years he was one of the leading citizens of Virginia City. During the fall of 1872 he was chosen to represent Nevada in the United States Senate and for thirty consecutive years he filled that most responsible post. In many respects his history for that period is a history of Nevada itself. In the annals of the state are preserved the records of his senatorial service. With Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado he made an unyielding stand for the white metal during that exciting period of our national history when "16 to 1" became the slogan of the Democratic party and when the currency problem was the vital issue in politics. While in the Senate Mr. Jones made three fundamental speeches that attracted attention all over the country, namely: The Chinese or Race Question; The Money Question, he being an advocate of bi-metalism; and his great speech on the tariff, Shall the Public Do Its Own Work? a speech concerning which President McKinley remarked several times to Mrs. Jones that he never traveled without carrying with him a copy of this address. In the year 1892 the important services rendered by Mr. Jones received further recognition by his appointment by President Harrison as a member of the International Monetary Conference which met at Brussels, Belgium. Through the development of the Comstock lode Mr. Jones accumulated a large fortune and was able to enjoy leisure and a release from the exacting demands of great business responsibilities and political leadership. Therefore he notified his constituents in 1903 that he would not be a candidate for re-election and he then came to Southern California, having been attracted by the charms of climate and the growing development of this portion of the country.

It must not be supposed that Senator Jones had been unfamiliar with the resources of Southern California prior to his removal hither. Indeed,

for many years he had been a frequent visitor to the coast and had felt the allurements of scenery and climate. Nor had he been less impressed by opportunities offered from a business standpoint. Desiring to make investments in this region, he bought a large tract from Don Abel Stearns and on that property in 1875 he laid out and sold the first lots in Santa Monica. Associated with Robert S. Baker he undertook the original up-building of the now great summer resort. From that time he never lost interest in the city, and he and his son Roy were identified with the best growth of the place, planting most of the large trees in the city, donating to it the present beautiful park and contributing sagaciously to the permanent progress of the place. He also gave three hundred acres to the United States government for the building of the Soldiers' Home near Santa Monica, besides which he gave to the University of California twenty-five acres in Santa Monica canyon to be used as an experimental station by the board of forestry. In one of the most picturesque spots on his large ranch he planted his countryseat, an estate known as Miramar, which for years was one of the show places on the coast. To develop its natural beauty the Senator had called upon the most skilled landscape gardeners of the west and the most capable architects had been called upon to assist in plans for the mansion, which for years remained in the same ownership, but was finally sold, the Senator thereupon establishing his residence on West Adams street, Los Angeles.

The marriage of Senator Jones with Miss Georgina Frances Sullivan was solemnized on January 1, 1875. Mrs. Jones was the daughter of Hon. Eugene L. Sullivan, who came to California in 1849 from New York City, and who served as state senator and collector of the port at San Francisco, where he died in the year 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of three children, namely: Alice, the wife of Frederick MacMonnies, a noted American sculptor in Paris, France; Marion, the wife of Robert David Farquhar, a well-known architect of Los Angeles; and Georgina Frances, the wife of Robert K. Walton, a New York attorney, but at the present time residing in Santa Monica. Senator Jones was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. His death occurred October 27, 1912, after an illness of three months. Prior to his last illness he had been remarkable for his physical vigor. His last

birthday anniversary had been celebrated at Miramar on Ocean avenue, where he had as guests his son, who had been associated with him in many business enterprises, and other relatives and intimate friends. It was then believed that he might enjoy many years of continued health and usefulness, but in less than twelve months his vigorous mind had passed from the community and the splendid personality had been removed from a region in which he had been a vital force.

JOHN CASTERA. A native of California and a resident of Los Angeles since 1874, having removed to this city when he was a lad of but six years, and having spent his time here since, John Castera is today one of the prominent and influential men of the city, occupying an enviable position in financial circles. He has been variously engaged in business, having started life as a clerk at the age of fifteen, and being now engaged in the banking business, being vice-president and director of the International Savings and Exchange Bank, and also manager of their splendid ten-story building at the corner of Temple and Spring streets, the ground floor of which contains their banking quarters.

Mr. Castera was born in San Francisco October 31, 1868, the son of Charles and Julia (Boulin) Castera. His father was a native of France, born in Pau, Province of Basses-Pyrenees, in 1847. He was educated in the public schools of France and later learned the trade of wigmaker and followed that occupation for many years. When he was twenty-one years of age he determined to come to America, San Francisco being his objective point, and the trip being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving at the Bay City, he at once engaged in the manufacture of wigs and was a prominent figure in the city for some years, being especially well known among the members of the theatrical profession. In 1872 he went to Pioche, Nev., and conducted a hair-dressing parlor and barber shop for two years, and from there came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the same business, his location being in the old Temple block. Later he went into the furniture business on the corner of Commercial and Los Angeles streets, remaining thus until 1904, when he retired from active business, although he still makes his home in Los Angeles.

The mother was born at Valparaiso, Chile, and was brought to San Francisco, Cal., from Chile in 1849. In that city she was reared, and there her marriage occurred. Her parents were Pierre and Trinidad (Fernandez) Boulin; the former was born at Basses-Pyrenees, France, and the latter in Valparaiso, Chile, where she grew up and was married. She was of Spanish blood. Pierre Boulin was a carpenter and joiner by trade, in Valparaiso, Chile. Upon making up his mind to immigrate to California, he built a sectional house which he loaded on a sailing vessel and with his family embarked for San Francisco, where they landed safely after a six months' voyage. There Mr. Boulin set up his house in what is now Pacific street on the San Francisco water front. This was one of the first, if not the first, frame house ever erected in San Francisco. The Boulin family occupied the rear rooms and rented the front room, which brought in \$20 per day in gold.

John Castera, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in the village of Los Angeles, attending the public schools and later the high schools, and at the age of fifteen he accepted a position as clerk with the John Sainsevan Coal and Wood Company, remaining with this firm until he was seventeen. He then engaged with George Le Mesnager & Co., pioneer vineyardists and wine manufacturers, as clerk and bookkeeper for five years. About this time Mr. Castera's father, in partnership with L. Cordier, under the firm name of Cordier & Castera, opened up a wholesale liquor house at the corner of Ord and San Fernando streets in Los Angeles and John Castera was engaged as its manager. Mr. Cordier sold out to his partner in 1892, at which time John Castera became an equal partner in the business under the firm name of Castera & Son, and continued to conduct same until 1905, when the business was sold and John Castera went into the banking business exclusively. In 1904 he was one of the organizers of the International Savings and Exchange Bank, of which he became vice-president and director. They started in business with \$25,000, having purchased the charter of the Union Savings Bank of Riverside, Cal., and moved their business to Los Angeles, changing the name to that by which they are still known. Today this bank has a paid-up capital of \$300,000, and is housed in its own handsome building, which was erected in 1907, and of which Mr. Castera



Van Cunningham

is the manager. In financial circles of the city and also of the state the standing of the institution is one of which the promoters may well be proud.

Mr. Castera is well known through many circles of the city, having taken a great interest in public questions of all characters, and being especially interested in fraternal circles. He is a prominent member of Ramona Parlor, N. S. G. W.; is treasurer of the French Benevolent Society, and president of the Ligue Francaise, both well known local orders. He is past grand chief ranger, Foresters of America, for the state of California, which exalted station was attained only after twenty years of membership and consistent work. As such officer he has visited lodges of the order in every section of the state.

The marriage of Mr. Castera occurred in Los Angeles January 31, 1894, uniting him with Miss Margaret Barber. Mr. and Mrs. Castera have become the parents of two children, the elder of whom, Julia Mary, is a graduate of the local high schools, while the younger, Vesta, is still attending public school.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM. The record of the life of the late Daniel Cunningham reads like a page from romance. His earliest memories were of Ireland, where he was born in a humble home in county Down. Into those youthful years there came no promise of progress or prosperity with continued residence in the land of his nativity, but America offered an open door of opportunity and hither he came, poor and friendless, with no capital except such as was represented by a sturdy physique and a pair of willing hands. Of education he had little or none, yet such was his quickness of observation and such his retentiveness of memory that he acquired a fund of information more valuable than that possessed by many college graduates. With him to the new world he brought a deep religious spirit and an earnest devotion to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whose philanthropies he supported generously even in his days of poverty and with increasing contributions as toil brought its reward of financial prosperity.

The first start secured by the young Irish lad was in the Montana mines near the city of

Butte, where he worked with some discouragements but eventual success for a considerable period. It was not his desire, however, to spend his entire life in a mining country and accordingly he availed himself of an opportunity to proceed to California, then in the infancy of its development and as yet without a railroad. In time his abilities attracted the attention of men of large estates and he was chosen to manage their interests, which he did with invariable success, developing their lands and improving the value of their properties. For years he acted as manager of the Warner ranch extending from Los Angeles to San Diego county and forming the estate of the late Governor Downey of California. Eventually it became necessary for him to resign from these responsibilities in order to devote his attention to his own large interests, the material success of which returned a merited tribute to the industry and forceful energies of the one-time Irish lad. With increasing prosperity he retained his simplicity of spirit and generosity of soul. A rugged honesty was one of his leading characteristics. A sturdy pioneer of the Catholic faith in the west, he assisted in the founding of orphan asylums and hospitals and gave to charitable enterprises with a liberality never limited by a narrow or selfish spirit. Love for his native land showed in his long identification with the Ancient Order of Hibernians and also in his selection of a young Irish girl, Miss Margaret McElroy, for his wife. From the time of his marriage during the '80s until his death, October 7, 1911, he had the cheerful counsel and affectionate ministrations of a wife blessed with the sturdy traits of the Celtic race. Six children came to bless their union, namely: Mary T., Rose V. (Mrs. Frank Murray), Daniel J., Elizabeth F., Hugh P. and James M. After the death of her husband Mrs. Cunningham bought the beautiful family residence at No. 2045 West Washington street, Los Angeles, and is there surrounded with the comforts that appeal to one of artistic and cultured tastes.

MADAME MARY E. LINDLEY. The first representative of the Banta family in America arrived on Manhattan Island from Holland as early as 1659. From that date successive genera-

tions were characterized by a high degree of intelligence and patriotism. The importance of the element of patriotism as a family attribute may be inferred from the statement that the grandfather of Madame Lindley and three of her uncles served in the Revolution, other relatives fought in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, while her four brothers were gallant officers in the Union army during the Civil war. The daughter of a Virginian father and a Kentucky mother, she was born at Vevay, Ind., in 1829, and during girlhood was given exceptional educational advantages and was also trained to be faithful in home and church duties. At Belleville, Ind., in 1849 she became the bride of Milton Lindley, and from that time until they removed to Southern California in 1875 they continued to make their home in Indiana, with the exception of nine years (1866-75) spent in the city of Minneapolis.

Upon coming to California Madame Lindley made her home on a farm adjoining the western limits of Los Angeles, now a beautiful residence section known as Ellendale Place. Associated with Madame Severance she founded the first kindergarten for poor children in Los Angeles and remained a director until it was merged into the public school system. On the organization of the First Christian Church she became a charter member. By nature ethical and of a religious temperament, she found great joy in the teaching of a Bible class for women in that church, and not until she had reached her seventieth anniversary did she give up this labor of love. On each of her anniversaries after that time she received messages of affection from members of the class, and none mourned her passing with a sense of keener personal loss than those matrons who long had profited by her profound knowledge of the Scriptures and her desire to be of service in the world. That desire also took expression in helpfulness to poor girls out of employment. It was her custom to invite these to come to her in trouble and she made her home a haven for them. Besides finding them places, if possible, in every instance she kept in touch with their progress and gave them the benefit of her continued sympathy. At the founding of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home she was a leading worker and contributor, and at the age of eighty-two she counted it a privilege to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the splendid new structures near Colegrove.

In view of the present general interest in the "new woman" movement, it may be appropriate to state that, while Madame Lindley exalted the home as the center of the affections and duties of the true woman, and while her own example was that of the ideal wife, mother and hostess, she was likewise a firm believer in woman suffrage and cast her ballot at the polls whenever the opportunity was offered. After the death of Mr. Lindley in 1895 she was tenderly cared for by her daughter, Miss Ida B., and received the affectionate consideration of other members of her family and a host of warm personal friends, to each and all of whom her passing, November 3, 1913, was an occasion for the most sincere and profound regret. The helper of the poor, the promoter of civic enterprises, upholding Christianity by precept and example, she had lived well and nobly, and her name is written deep in the hearts of those who knew her. Her daughters, Miss Ida B. Lindley and Mrs. John E. Coffin, inherited her own graciousness and dignity, while her sons have risen to a prominence worthy of the honored name they bear, Dr. Walter Lindley being foremost among physicians and surgeons of Los Angeles; Hervey, a banker of Seattle; Albert, president of the Order of Railway Employees, an insurance company at San Francisco, and with extensive farming interests in the delta land near Stockton, and Arthur, a resident of the Imperial Valley.

WILLIAM ATWELL CHENEY. A pioneer of 1882 in Los Angeles, William Atwell Cheney, counselor-at-law, was born in Boston, Mass., February 18, 1848, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha (Whitney) Cheney. In 1871, at New Haven, Conn., he married Anna E. Skinner of that city, and to them was born there a son, Harvey D. Cheney, now a practicing attorney in Los Angeles. Judge Cheney is descended from notable New England stock, the members of his family on both sides having been distinguished in the history of Massachusetts.

W. A. Cheney was educated in public schools and private academies of Boston. His education was interrupted when he was eighteen years of age by failing health, and leaving school he spent one year on a trading vessel. He made his first trip to California in the latter part of 1867 via

Panama, but after remaining about three years, returned to Boston. In 1875 he again came to California, where he has since made his home. He first located in San Francisco, then settled in Plumas county and prosecuted his law studies, being admitted to the bar shortly after his arrival, and in 1877 was elected Superior Judge of Plumas county. He remained on the bench until the old Constitution was changed and the new district created, in 1880, and was then elected to the state senate from the district Plumas, Butte and Lassen counties, serving in the senate for three sessions and during that time was a member of the judiciary committee, having in charge the revision of the legal codes. He was at this time also in partnership with Creed Hammond of Sacramento.

In 1882, before the expiration of his term as state senator, Mr. Cheney moved to Los Angeles and there took up the practice of his profession. He also took an active part in politics and stumped the southern part of the state in behalf of the national Republican party. Shortly after his arrival in Los Angeles he was elected a member of the board of education and served for a year. He was at this time in partnership with Lieutenant Governor John Mansfield of California.

In 1884 Mr. Cheney was elected to the Superior bench of Los Angeles county. He and Judge Anson Brunson were the only judges at that time and, incidentally, the only Republicans who had been elected to the Los Angeles county bench up to that period. Mr. Cheney had charge of the criminal department of the court and for six years administered justice in such manner that his name stands among the most honored in the history of California jurisprudence. In 1891 he retired from the bench to re-enter private practice and became associated with Cornelius Cronin. Shortly afterward he was chosen chief counsel for the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation and subsidiary companies, and is still in that position.

Mr. Cheney has been one of the staunchest supporters of the Republican party in the west for more than a quarter of a century, and, as one of the powerful orators in its ranks, has spoken in dozens of campaigns. He was a prominent figure in state, county and district conventions from his entry into politics until press of private business prevented longer an active political life. A philosophy which he has always put into practice, is that a man to be a successful

counselor to others should "know everything about some things and something about every thing." He believes that whatever intellectual power any man may have, whether small or great, it may double itself by rest acquired through a process of alternation. Mr. Cheney has exemplified this philosophy by turning his energies to other directions than those in which he has become temporarily wearied. He is, therefore, no stranger in the field of painting, sculpture and science. It is for this professional and philosophic reason and because he believes in getting as much out of life as life has for a man's mind, that his life, despite his public and semi-public activities, has been that of a student. He has devoted much time to the study and discussion of scientific subjects, including biology, philosophy and sociology. He has been a prolific writer on these and legal matters, one of his principal works being a brief in book form, entitled "Can We Be Sure of Mortality?"

Judge Cheney stands at the top of his profession, is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association and a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences. He also is lecturer on Constitutional Law at the University of Southern California Law School.

JUDGE ALBERT M. STEPHENS. Forty years of splendid legal practice in Los Angeles is the record of Judge Albert M. Stephens, who, although now nearing his seventieth year, is still caring for an extensive clientele, in which arduous task he is assisted by two of his sons, both of whom are also well known in the legal circles of California. The record of Judge Stephens, judged alone from its legal worth, is of more than ordinary merit, and his standing among his brothers of the bar throughout the state is exceptionally high.

Judge Stephens is a native of Tennessee, having been born at Jackson, March 22, 1846, the son of William and Barbara (Miller) Stephens. His father was a native of Havre de Grace, Md., where he was partly educated, later graduating from the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. He then engaged in the practice of law at Jackson, Tenn., until June, 1875, when he came to California and lived in retirement on a beautiful orange grove near San Gabriel. He was a man

of more than customary attainments and won much distinction in his profession. In ante-bellum times he was a leading Whig and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee. During the Civil war he served with distinction as a colonel in the Sixth Tennessee Regiment. The son, Albert M., attended private schools at Jackson. Later he entered the University of Mississippi, finishing his course in 1866, after which he attended the law school in Lebanon, Tenn., completing the course in 1868. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the bar of the state and commenced practicing in Memphis, Tenn. He served the county of Shelby as district attorney from 1870 to 1874, and then came to California, locating at Los Angeles, where he has since made his home, being continuously identified with the legal interests of the city and state. He has served with distinction on the bench, being elevated to that position in 1877, and serving as Probate Judge during 1877, 1878 and 1879. In his political affiliations Judge Stephens is a member of the Democratic party and has always stood high in the confidence of that organization. In his religious views he is a member of the Episcopal church and a regular attendant on the services of that denomination.

The marriage of Judge Stephens was solemnized in Memphis, Tenn., in November, 1870, the bride of his choice being Miss Matilda Jarvis Wicks, of that city. They have become the parents of five children, all of whom are still living. They are: William W., now a resident of Leavenworth, Wash.; Albert M., Jr., a law partner with his father; Irene, now Mrs. Donald Frick, her husband being one of the leading physicians of Los Angeles; Moye W., a prominent real estate dealer of Los Angeles; and Raymond W., also in his father's law office as a junior partner.

WILLIAM LACY. One of the pioneer business men of Southern California who left his imprint upon the community was William Lacy, a native of England, born in London, June 11, 1835, and there he was reared to years of maturity. In young manhood he decided to seek his fortune among the larger opportunities of the western world, and accordingly located in Illinois,

and near the city of Chicago met and married Isabella Rigg, also a native of England, born and reared in Northumberland. It was in 1864 that they first became numbered among the pioneer citizens of California, in that year making the journey to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus of Panama, and locating in Marin county, where in Bolinas Mr. Lacy established a general merchandise business. Four years later he disposed of these interests and going to San Diego became interested in the upbuilding and development of that place as one of its pioneer residents. Opportunities presenting themselves in Los Angeles, he came to this city in 1874, and until the time of his death, August 7, 1897, at the age of sixty-two years, was foremost in the advancement of all projects which had for their end the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the general community. He was first and for some years engaged as cashier of the Commercial, now the First National Bank, discharging the duties of this office in an efficient manner, while he at the same time gave thought and enterprise to other lines. Chief among these was the organization of the Puente Oil Company, in which he was the prime mover, and after the completion of the enterprise they at once began prospecting and developing wells in the great Puente oil field, the second oil field to be developed in Southern California. The responsibilities of the presidency of this company proving too engrossing with his other interests, he finally resigned the cashiership in order to devote his time and attention to the other project and to the close of his career he remained actively identified with the oil interests of this section. Later he also became interested in real estate and in the passing years laid out several additions to East Los Angeles, which have materially extended the corporate limits. In the municipal advancement of the city he was always active and no citizen took a keener interest in the upbuilding of the general welfare.

In his political affiliations Mr. Lacy was a staunch adherent to the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party, and although never desirous of personal recognition, always gave his aid in the advancement of these interests. His wife survived him some years, passing away in Los Angeles in February, 1905. They were the parents of six children, namely: William, Jr., president of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Richard H., secretary and treas-



H. D. Engelhard

urer of the Lacy Manufacturing Company; Edward, engaged in the mines of Old Mexico; Fred G., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Sophia and Isabelle, of Los Angeles.

HENRY D. ENGELHARDT. A native of Germany, but a resident of the United States from the time he was a child of three years, Henry D. Engelhardt was for many years a resident of Glendora, and a loyal and devoted citizen of his adopted country he indeed proved himself to be. He served his adopted country loyally during the great Civil war and participated in many of the great battles of the Mississippi region. During his residence in Glendora, covering almost thirty years, he became an extensive land owner in that vicinity, the property that he purchased being developed and improved while in his hands. His death occurred in Glendora in September, 1910, and since that time his widow, Mrs. Catherine Engelhardt, has continued to reside on the old home place.

Mr. Engelhardt was born in Germany in December, 1847, and when he was three years of age his mother brought him to America, coming by way of New Orleans, and joining her husband in Ohio county, Ind., whither he had journeyed two years previously. In that locality the parents carried on farming, the son growing to maturity on the farm and attending the district school, and assisting with the farm duties. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, which was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Engelhardt was in the battles of Black's Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Dallas, and other important engagements. As a result of wounds received in the engagement at Dallas he was confined in the hospital for two months. Later he was assigned as a nurse in a hospital of the Fifteenth Army Corps in North Carolina. Following his honorable discharge in June, 1865, he returned to Indiana, where he engaged in farming for a time, then he removed to Platte county, Mo., and continued the same business until 1883, when he disposed of his holdings and came to

California. Arriving in Los Angeles county, Mr. Engelhardt at once purchased forty acres of land at Glendora. A part of this was later disposed of and the remainder planted to orange trees. Ten acres now remain of the old home place, and here Mrs. Engelhardt makes her home. Besides the home place Mr. Engelhardt also purchased other land in the vicinity, which, after developing and planting orange groves, he sold at a handsome profit when the trees came into bearing. He also owned forty acres at Beaumont and a residence property at Banning, both in Riverside county.

The marriage of Mr. Engelhardt and Miss Catherine Kampefner, of Platte county, Mo., occurred February 16, 1870, in that state. The issue of this marriage was five children, two sons, now deceased, and three daughters, all well known in Glendora, where they lived for many years. There are: Mrs. Anna Store, residing in Beaumont, Riverside county, and the mother of four children; Mrs. Clara Rietzke, also residing in Beaumont, and the mother of four children; and Mrs. May Cullen, of Glendora, the mother of two children. As was her husband, Mrs. Engelhardt is well known in Glendora, where she has many warm friends. She is also a member of the Christian Church, she and her husband becoming charter members of the organization. The children are also members of this church. Mr. Engelhardt was identified with many public matters, and was an influential member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

H. BERT ELLIS, A. B., M. D. One of the leading physicians of California, and especially prominent in Los Angeles, where he has made his home for many years, is Dr. H. Bert Ellis. He is acknowledged to be a citizen of more than ordinary worth, and the services that have been rendered to the city by him are varied and valuable, for he has been closely allied with many phases of progressive health and sanitary legislation, both as a citizen, a practicing physician and a teacher. For many years he has been intensely and practically interested in the welfare of the city from a physical and moral standpoint particularly, and his wide knowledge of affairs and

men has made it possible for him to render service of extraordinary value.

Dr. Ellis is a native of Maine, having been born at Lincoln, May 17, 1863. He is descended from sturdy old English ancestry, his father being James Henry Ellis, whose forebears are directly descended from one of the lord mayors of London; while his mother was Annie M. (Bullard) Ellis, descended in a direct line from William Bradford, the second governor of Massachusetts and the head of the little colony of Puritans at Plymouth. James Henry Ellis was a native of Massachusetts, born in Middleboro, April 23, 1836. He became one of the leading dental surgeons in the maritime provinces, and from 1867 to 1883 was located in Fredericton, New Brunswick. His wife was a native of Maine, born August 21, 1838. Their son, H. Bert Ellis, received his early education in the public schools of his district, and later attended and graduated from the high school, where he also prepared for more advanced work, spending one year at the University of New Brunswick. In 1881 he entered Acadia University, Wolfsville, Nova Scotia, graduating three years later.

It was in 1884 that Dr. Ellis first came to Los Angeles. For a year he was engaged in business and agricultural pursuits in Los Angeles and Pasadena, and then entered the Medical College of the University of Southern California (Los Angeles), from which he was graduated with honors in April, 1888. For a portion of this time he had served as an interne at the Los Angeles County Hospital, and so was equipped, not only with theoretical knowledge, but also possessed an appreciable amount of practical experience as well. Following his graduation he went at once to Europe, where he pursued his studies for several years, doing post-graduate work at the University of Gottingen, Germany, and at the University of Vienna, at Vienna, Austria. After completing his studies abroad Dr. Ellis returned to Los Angeles and at once took up the practice of his profession here, and has since that time been constantly so engaged. Since 1893 he has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has won wide distinction in this difficult and important field of medical practice.

Aside from his regular practice Dr. Ellis has won the confidence of his contemporaries, and has been signally honored in many ways, receiving

manifestations of confidence and esteem which he has so well merited. He has filled many positions of trust and responsibility with great ability and satisfaction, and has proven himself to be a man of great native ability, of wide sympathies and keen appreciations. Among the special positions that have been so ably filled by Dr. Ellis may be mentioned that of lecturer on physiology in the College of Medicine at the University of Southern California, to which he received appointment in October, 1889, soon after establishing his practice here. In October of the following year he was elected professor of the same department, continuing in this capacity until in January, 1896, when he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology. In November, 1898, he was further honored by being made treasurer of the college of medicine.

Dr. Ellis is also prominently identified with the medical organizations of the state, and especially of the Southland, having served in an official capacity in most of them. He was president of the Southern California Medical Society in 1889 and 1900; was senior vice-president of the American Medical College Association, and has served constantly as secretary, or assistant secretary, of the Los Angeles County and Southern California Medical Associations, the American Medical Editors Association, and of the Doctors Social Club of Los Angeles. Quite apart from his professional standing Dr. Ellis has a wide circle of personal friends and admirers, with whom he is deservedly popular. He is a prominent member of several of the best known local social clubs, among which may be mentioned the California, Los Angeles, Athletic, Los Angeles Country and Sunset Clubs, and the Science Association of Southern California. Fraternally he is prominent among the Masons and the Elks.

In his political affiliations Dr. Ellis is a staunch Republican, giving his support to its men and measures, but always standing four-square for what he honestly believes to be the best policy for the city, state and nation, and being especially open minded and progressive on all questions of local import, favoring at all times that which is for the general betterment of the municipality, and for civic uplift and progress. He has rendered valuable service to the city as a member of the Board of Education, having been president of the board during 1903 and 1904.

Personally Dr. Ellis possesses many ideal qualifications for a true physician. He is a disciple of the gospel of good cheer, is gentle, patient and sympathetic, and the allegiance given him by those who have come under his ministering care for physical pain and suffering is in itself a sufficient testimony to the truth and worth of his character as a man, as well as to his ability as a physician.

The marriage of Dr. Ellis took place in Philadelphia, May 27, 1907, uniting him with Mrs. Florence E. Chandler, the daughter of James Dascom, and a native of Stamford, Connecticut, born at Stamford November 1, 1871.

CROMWELL GALPIN. A native of Waukesha county, Wis., where he was born in 1852, Cromwell Galpin was taken by his parents when a small child to Appleton, that state, where he was educated in the public schools and at Lawrence University. After he had completed the college course he took up the study of law at Ann Arbor, Mich., going thence to East Saginaw, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1880, then becoming editor of the Evening News of Saginaw and continuing until 1883. In July of that year he came to California, stopping for a short time in National City, San Diego county, and in September of that same year he arrived in Los Angeles. The train on which his family, consisting of his wife, three children and himself, were passengers, arrived at the old depot on North Main street at twelve o'clock at night, and as there was no conveyance to carry them up town they walked to the old Grand Central hotel, where they secured rooms. Later they rented a house at the corner of Fifth and what is now Figueroa street, then known as Pearl street, and by the old settlers as Grasshopper street. After a few days Mr. Galpin and a friend decided to go hunting pigeons and wild ducks and wandered into Eagle Rock valley. This section was found to have rich black soil which impressed Mr. Galpin favorably. The land was then controlled by Judge A. M. Stevens and M. L. Wicks as administrators of the old Watts estate, but in January, 1884, Mr. Galpin purchased twenty-eight acres of what was called the Addleman rancho and at once began to improve it by planting apples, pears, peaches and apricots, working all

winter through the rain, of which forty-two inches fell in that year. The apples did not do well, but the apricots grew remarkably, and to Mr. Galpin belongs the credit of having plowed the first acre of virgin soil in Eagle Rock valley. In 1884 he gave a half acre for a school house and in 1885 the first building was erected. The property bought at that time cost him \$80 per acre.

Renting his place in the valley, Mr. Galpin moved into Los Angeles and resided there until 1908 and during this time was employed as proof-reader for ten years on the Los Angeles Herald, besides contributing to the Century magazine and Youth's Companion. Returning to his Eagle Rock home he built a house on the hillside and has since been the leader in promoting the prosperity of the town by subdividing and putting on the market the Shallot Terrace tract, the greater part of which has been sold, and of which he is still owner of many valuable lots and houses. From 1900 to 1908 he raised onions and strawberries on his land and when the carline was brought into the valley land increased in value from \$200 to \$600 per acre and nine-tenths of the property changed hands from the original owners; \$300,000 was spent in improving streets and roads, and the same in getting the tracts ready for market. In 1910 Eagle Rock was incorporated as a city. At the election in May, 1914, Mr. Galpin was elected mayor and during his term of office many road and street improvements have been made, ornamental street lights installed, electric light, gas and telephone franchises put through.

The first marriage of Mr. Galpin united him with Julia Wood of Buffalo, N. Y. She died in 1888, leaving three children: Alfred, editor of the Standard Oil Bulletin of San Francisco, a sculptor and designer of note, he having designed the bear known as the "Zerolene Bear" and used as an advertisement in magazines and papers all over the world; Lloy, a teacher in the Los Angeles high school; and Mrs. Hazel G. Lowe, of Eagle Rock, and mother of five daughters. The second marriage of Mr. Galpin occurred in 1890 and united him with Kate Tupper, a native of Iowa and at the time of her marriage was professor of pedagogy at the University of Nevada in Reno. She was a highly educated woman and while in Reno was the only woman in the United States who exercised equal authority with men on the faculty of any university. A great

Shakespearian scholar, she founded the Galpin Shakespearian Club of Los Angeles and was among the leaders in the equal suffrage movements in Southern California and active in all movements for advancement of women. She died in 1906, and her passing was mourned by all who knew her, and her friends are legion. She left one daughter, Ellen Galpin, a graduate of the Southern California Normal School, class of 1915, but is better known as an actress in Shakespearian roles and writer of children's fairy plays.

GRANVILLE MAC GOWAN, M.D. Prominent among the physicians who have given of their time and ability freely for many years to bring the city of Los Angeles up to her present high standard of public health may be named Dr. Granville MacGowan, who for a long period served the city as health officer, having been elected first in 1889. His efforts in this capacity were earnest and sincere and much good was accomplished for the city through his intelligent and skillful handling of many difficult situations and conditions.

Dr. MacGowan is a native of Iowa, having been born in Davenport in 1857. His father, Col. Granville MacGowan, was an officer in the United States army. His mother for the most part made her home in Philadelphia, and it was there that her son received his education. He first attended the grammar schools and later entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1879. After a year as resident physician in the Blochly Hospital he went to Europe and continued his studies for four years, taking special courses at the Universities of Berlin, Paris and Vienna. Returning to New York in 1884 he practiced there for a year before coming to California. This move was made in 1885, Dr. MacGowan at once locating in Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. For a period of nineteen years he occupied a surgical chair in the University of Southern California and since then the same chair in the medical department of the University of California College of Medicine. Dr. MacGowan also holds a position of high esteem among his fellow practitioners in the city and county. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Association and also the Southern California Medical Society, the California

Medical Society of the State of California, the American Medical Association, the American Urological Association, the Association Internationale d'Urologie, and the American College of Surgeons, and has been presiding officer of a number of these societies.

It was in June, 1890, that Dr. MacGowan was married to Miss Lillie May Briggs, the daughter of Mary A. Briggs. Of their union were born Hilliard Vincent MacGowan and Mary Eleanor MacGowan.

MILTON CARLSON. As a handwriting expert, and examiner and photographer of questioned documents, Milton Carlson has established a reputation for efficiency and accuracy that is of national repute.

Mr. Carlson is a native of Indiana, having been born in Ripley county, December 8, 1870, the son of John August and Hilma Augusta (Dalstrom) Carlson, both natives of Sweden. John August Carlson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Stockholm and learned the cabinet maker's trade there when a boy. After coming to the United States he engaged in farming for several years; in 1882 arriving in Los Angeles, where he engaged in the contracting business until 1900, when he retired from active business pursuits. He was a student of philosophy, sociology and history. His death occurred September 8, 1911.

Milton Carlson's education was received in public and private schools and academies of Texas and California. He became a teacher of penmanship and commercial subjects, ending his teaching career as an instructor in the commercial department of the Los Angeles high school. His natural aptitude in distinguishing hand-writing and determining matters pertaining to questioned documents was evident and led him to devote his entire time to this science. He has testified in courts for eighteen years and his opinion has been obtained in many notable contests of nation wide importance and of world wide fame, such for instance as the "Oakland Election Frauds" cases, the "Darrow" and the "McNamara" cases, the "E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin" will contest. Being by temperament a student and close observer, Mr. Carlson has written many treatises on the science of his profession which



C. W. Fargo

have received favorable comment from the bench and bar throughout the United States. He maintains an office in the International Bank building in Los Angeles, and has residences both in the city and at Venice, Cal.

Quite apart from his professional work is the social and fraternal side of Mr. Carlson's life. He has been prominent as the Swedish vice-consul, in which capacity he served for several years, giving much satisfaction both locally and in Sweden. He is prominent in politics and has been sought for high offices. He is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Pioneer Association, and of several other progressive organizations of importance. From time to time Mr. Carlson has invested in real estate and owns valuable property both in Los Angeles and Venice, Cal.

It was in 1898 that the marriage of Mr. Carlson and Cornelia Dotter was solemnized in Los Angeles. Mrs. Carlson is the daughter of John Charles Dotter, well known in Los Angeles for many years, who was a prominent citizen of the city and county. Eulalia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, now at the age of fifteen years, has obtained prominence in the high school.

DUANE WASHINGTON FARGO. It is not often that a man of sterling strength of character and business ability is remembered rather for the rare serenity and sweetness of his nature than for these other more virile traits, but such is the case with the late Duane Washington Fargo, whose beautiful home place, Vonita Vista Ranch, near San Gabriel, is so well known and so greatly admired. Not only was Mr. Fargo a man of ability, but he was known among his friends for his splendid traits of heart and mind, for his never-failing gentleness and courtesy, which shed a grace that was deeply felt yet scarcely recognized, so deeply inbred was it in the nature of this splendid man. He was of a retiring disposition, caring little for the outside interests of the world, but keenly alive to all that related to his own home life, or to the welfare and well-being of his friends or family. His loyalty to his friends amounted almost to a religion, while his uprightness of character in all business transactions was always beyond question.

Mr. Fargo was a native of New York, having been born at Batavia, December 15, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native city, and for many years made his home there. After completing his education he engaged in the grocery business and continued to be thus engaged until 1882, when he disposed of his interests there and came to California. In response to his expressed determination to make the change and his request for assistance in finding a suitable location, the Fargo Brothers of San Francisco, brothers of the late honored resident of San Gabriel, purchased for him the property which is still the home of his widow, and there he located immediately on reaching California in 1882, continuing to make this place his home until the time of his death, January 28, 1907. The property originally consisted of sixty-five acres, but additional purchases were made from time to time, until at one time there were ninety-five acres in all. Later twenty acres were sold, leaving, at the time of Mr. Fargo's death, an estate of seventy-five acres. At the time of the purchase there were a few seedling orange trees on the property and a few acres of vineyard. Later the vineyard was taken out and the entire acreage planted to orange trees which had been raised by Mr. Fargo from the seed and grafted on the place. The varieties chosen were Valencia and Washington Navels, and for many years the Vonita Vista Ranch was one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most productive, orange groves in the valley. In the beginning of his residence in Los Angeles county Mr. Fargo knew nothing about citrus culture, but he devoted a great deal of time and attention to the various details of the business, reading, investigating and experimenting, until he was classed as one of the best authorities in his part of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Fargo occurred in Batavia, N. Y., in 1870, uniting him with Miss Olive Squire, of that city, who was the companion of all the remaining years of his life. Mrs. Fargo still makes her home at Vonita Vista Ranch, which under her careful management is still known as one of the best producing groves in the county. The property has been carefully kept up since the death of Mr. Fargo and is still exceedingly attractive. While he was of an exceptionally retiring disposition, Mr. Fargo had many warm friends and admiring acquaintances. He was a Mason, having joined the order in Batavia

when he was a very young man, and later he became identified with the Knights Templar, also in Batavia.

Mrs. Fargo is always interested in all that pertains to the welfare of her part of the county and is especially well versed in educational matters. She is thoroughly conversant with all the details of her large business and keeps in close touch with her assistant in all matters of management and the general conduct of her property. She is familiar with the various phases of citrus culture, and while not so much an authority as was her husband, she is nevertheless so well informed that nothing escapes her attention.

FRANKLIN F. STETSON. A native of Massachusetts, Franklin F. Stetson was born in Westboro, February 19, 1860, the son of Daniel J. Stetson of South Scituate, Mass., and Mary W. Stetson of Sanbornton, N. H. He attended the grammar and high schools in Holliston, Mass., until reaching the age of sixteen years, when he was employed in his father's tack factory until the year 1881, at which time he came to California and engaged in fruit growing in Pasadena, where in 1889, in company with N. W. Philbrook, he started a cannery. In 1890 Mr. Philbrook retired, and Mr. Stetson moved the business to Los Angeles in 1896, locating at No. 325 North Avenue Twenty, at which address the business is still carried on. When he started in the canning industry, Mr. Stetson employed but one assistant, while today there are in his employ from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men and women, and of the fruit and vegetables put up at his cannery shipments are made all over the United States. In 1903, together with T. J. Spencer, he started in the can manufacturing business at No. 310 North Avenue Nineteen, Los Angeles, incorporating the business in 1904 under the name of the Los Angeles Can Company, of which he has been president since its organization.

Mr. Stetson was married in Oakland, Cal., to Miss Irene Beaver of Youngstown, Ohio, March 3, 1898. In his political interests he is a member of the Republican party, and his religious associations are with the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the Municipal League.

DOLLAND M. GRAHAM. Among the pioneers of the city of Pasadena, Cal., should be mentioned Dolland M. Graham, an attorney by profession and a native of Illinois, who came to Southern California in 1876. Settling in Pasadena in October of the same year, he purchased seven and one-half acres of land on Orange Grove avenue and later fifteen additional acres in the same locality, which property he planted to fruit trees and raised thereon successful crops of oranges. In 1887 he sold this land and built a fine home on thirty acres which he had purchased in South Pasadena, on an elevation overlooking the San Gabriel valley. There he lived until his death in 1890, nearly all of this land having later been subdivided and sold. It was through his influence that a postoffice was established in Pasadena. In the early days, when there was no railroad connecting Pasadena with Los Angeles, he established the first mail route between the two cities by driving a two-seated mail and passenger bus back and forth three times a week. After he had carried this on for a year the government established a regular route. Besides being one of the incorporators and directors of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles, he was the first president of the Board of Trustees of South Pasadena, and one of the founders of the city of Elsinore, which he platted and named. With William Collier and Frank Heald Mr. Graham purchased the Laguna rancho of thirteen thousand acres, which he himself supervised and subdivided into small farms. Three thousand acres of this property is still in the possession of his family.

A graduate of Monmouth (Ill.) College, Mr. Graham had practiced law in Bloomington, Ill., having offices in the Title and Trust Company building there, before coming to California, where he became known as an influential citizen and a large land owner. He was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Collier, of Iowa, who was likewise a graduate of Monmouth College. She taught in the public schools of Los Angeles for five years after coming to California, being principal of the East Los Angeles school. She died in 1910. In the early days she was a writer of note, contributing to the Argonaut, Atlantic Monthly and Century magazines, besides which she published two books of stories pertaining to California and the Middle West.

When Mr. and Mrs. Graham came to Cali-

fornia in 1876, there came with them also Miss Jane E. Collier, a sister of Mrs. Graham, who made herself an active and important pioneer in the new city of South Pasadena, where she continues to reside at the family home. Always very active in the affairs of the city, she and her sister started, with the assistance of others, a free reading room in the Graham and Mohr block, which was carried on for a period of seven years, when it was donated to the city and merged in the Carnegie Public Library. Miss Collier has been a member of the Library Board for the past seven years, as well as having been one of the organizers and the first president of the Woman's Improvement Association of South Pasadena, an organization which has done much for the betterment of the city and has built for itself a fine club house.

RICHARD J. MOHR, M.D. The death of Dr. Richard J. Mohr, which occurred in Pasadena, Cal., February 23, 1900, removed from our country a man who had served in the Civil war both as an officer and surgeon, as well as having been a professor of surgery and a practicing physician. Born at Uniontown, Pa., September 27, 1840, Dr. Mohr as a young man removed to Iowa, where he graduated from the Medical College at Keokuk, that state. In 1861 he helped to organize and enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry and was made lieutenant, being advanced to the offices of assistant surgeon, surgeon and brigade surgeon. He was mustered out at the age of twenty-five years, having accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. For a year thereafter he was professor of surgery at Keokuk Medical College, also professor of anatomy at Iowa State University, carrying on for a time a private medical practice in Fairfield, Iowa, later becoming surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad. He was also well known as a lecturer on surgery at the Keokuk Medical College and during the years of his residence in Iowa was a member of the Pension Examining Board.

The first acquaintance of Dr. Mohr with Southern California was in the year 1884, when he came to Los Angeles and built for himself a home on Hill street where the Los Angeles Electric depot now stands. His stay here at that time was short,

however, for after remaining awhile he returned to Iowa and continued the practice of medicine for four years. In 1889 he came once more to California and settled in Pasadena, building a house on Colorado street opposite the present site of the Maryland Hotel, and carried on his medical practice there, having also large real estate interests in Southern California. In company with D. M. Graham, he built a brick block in South Pasadena, which is now one of the old landmarks of the city.

A man well known to the early settlers of Pasadena and vicinity, Dr. Mohr was a member of the local medical associations and of the Twilight Club, as well as of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, also being a Knight Templar Mason. He was united in marriage with Martha Collier, a native of Ohio but a resident of Iowa from early childhood. As a tribute to the memory of her husband, Mrs. Mohr has equipped the surgical room of a new hospital erected at Fairfield, Iowa.

JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL. From the facts that his father was well known as a pioneer fruit raiser and important landowner in Los Angeles and an active worker in the interests of education, and his mother a member of a prominent Spanish California family, Joseph W. Wolfskill of Los Angeles may be called a native son of California, as well as for the reason that he himself was born in this city, where he is well known as a successful business man.

The pioneer spirit has always been strong in the Wolfskill family, its men having been public spirited and progressive, active not only in the upbuilding of their own fortunes but also in the promoting of the welfare of the communities where they have lived. The father of Mr. Wolfskill was William Wolfskill, a native of Kentucky and of German and Irish descent, who grew up in an unsettled section of Missouri which was harassed by Indians, in 1822 coming west to New Mexico, where he engaged in trapping for beaver and in buying herds of cattle which he sent to eastern markets. In 1831 William Wolfskill arrived in Los Angeles, where he built the first schooner in California, and later devoted himself to the cultivation of citrus fruits, grapes and nuts and the

raising of stock, and the son, who is a retired horticulturist, obtained his first lessons from his father, who in 1841 planted the first orange grove in this section and in 1856 set out a grove of two thousand orange trees near where the Arcade Depot now stands, this being the largest orange orchard at that time in Southern California. From this ranch, which proved a great success, twenty-five thousand boxes of oranges and lemons were shipped in one year. The cultivation of nuts also claimed the attention of William Wolfskill, and he imported from Italy sweet almonds, which, however, did not prove the success in the California climate which other nuts did. Besides the pursuit of horticultural interests, William Wolfskill devoted much of his time and energy to the continuation of the private school established by himself in his home at the corner of Fourth and Alameda streets, Los Angeles, where his own children, as well as those of many other pioneers, received their education, under the instruction of H. D. Barrows, who married the eldest daughter of Mr. Wolfskill. The wife of William Wolfskill was one of an old Spanish family, Magdalena Lugo, the daughter of Don Jose Ygnacio Lugo and Doña Rafaela Romero Lugo of Santa Barbara, Cal., and of their six children three are now living, namely, Joseph W., Mrs. Charles J. Shepherd and Mrs. Frank Sabichi. Of their three children who are deceased, the eldest daughter, who married H. D. Barrows, died in 1863; Lewis, who married a daughter of Henry Dalton, of Azusa rancho, died in 1884; and Rafaelita died in childhood, in the year 1855. Both the parents are now deceased, William Wolfskill having died in 1866, his wife four years earlier.

The son, Joseph W. Wolfskill, was born in Los Angeles, September 14, 1844, received his education in the private school established by his father, and owned one hundred and twenty acres of land near the present Arcade Station, fifty acres of which were planted to oranges and vineyards, this property, as its value increased with the growth of the city, being sold in large tracts, now all comprised in business property and held at fabulous prices. At present Mr. Wolfskill owns a ranch at Riverside, Cal., of about three thousand acres, given up to the industries of cattle raising and the cultivation of walnut orchards. This ranch is operated by himself and his son, Mr. Wolfskill spending much of his time there,

his city home being the beautiful two-story residence at No. 540 Ardmore avenue, Los Angeles, he being the owner also of a handsome home on Pacific avenue, Redondo, Cal., where he resided for many years subsequent to 1887. Mrs. Wolfskill owns various tracts of the Rancho San Jacinto Nueva. Mr. Wolfskill holds a high place in the esteem of the city where he has spent his life, and to whose interests he has ever lent a helping hand, having been a strong advocate of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and the Owens river project, and having rendered valuable services as a member of the Common Council of the city several years ago.

The marriage of Joseph Wolfskill took place in San Francisco, uniting him with Ellen de Pedrorena, a native of San Diego, Cal., and daughter of Hon. Miguel de Pedrorena, a native of Spain and pioneer of San Diego, where he was well known as a rancher and stockman, as well as a member of the first constitutional convention of California. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfskill became the parents of ten children, of whom two are deceased.

HENRY WILLIAM O'MELVENY. In studying the career of Mr. O'Melveny the loyal Angeleno is gratified that activities so far-reaching, aspirations so comprehensive and a legal experience so broad should have been identified with the professional advancement and civic progress of this city by the sunset sea. The senior member of the firm of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin, a well-known law partnership established in 1907, has been connected with the professional history of the city for so long a period that in the opening years of his practice there were scarcely fifteen thousand people in the community. As the city grew, his own influence and prestige kept pace with a growing population, and many who now regard themselves as old settlers cannot recall the time when the name of this lawyer did not carry weight in professional circles and in the courts of the district. This is all the more remarkable when it is recalled that Mr. O'Melveny is still in the prime of mental and physical vigor, with a reasonable expectancy of many years of ripening usefulness and public service. A recognition of his deep knowledge of fundamental law as well as length of service qualify him for rank





Ferdinand Godde.

as a nestor of the bar, and it is fitting that in cases involving intricate and difficult problems, where large amounts are at stake and vast interests involved, his counsel should be sought with universal unanimity of opinion concerning the value of his professional services.

Although throughout the greater part of his life a resident of Los Angeles, Mr. O'Melveny is of Illinois birth and parentage, born August 10, 1859, to H. K. S. and Anna Wilhelmina (Rose) O'Melveny. After graduating from the Los Angeles high school in 1875 he matriculated in the California State University and remained in that institution until the completion of the course in 1879. Upon his admission to practice at the bar of California he opened an office in Los Angeles, where from 1883 to 1885 he filled the office of deputy district attorney under Stephen M. White, then district attorney, and in the latter year formed a partnership with J. A. Graves under the firm name of Graves & O'Melveny. The name of the firm was changed in 1888 to Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland. Through association with Henry J. Stevens in 1906 the firm of O'Melveny & Stevens was established and this in turn, by the addition of Mr. Millikin in 1907, expanded into the present co-partnership of O'Melveny, Stevens & Millikin. For thirty years Mr. O'Melveny has been a moving force in the professional history of Los Angeles and his vigorous mind has been felt continually as an important factor in law affairs. In the courts his opinions are received with respect and his suggestions with deference, this respect and deference being based on the knowledge that he was thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law and that he possesses abilities of an high order. While he stands at the head of his profession in the city, he has not confined his activities to practice, for a study of his career reveals a wide range of successful endeavor, including a directorship in the Azusa Ice & Cold Storage Company, the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, the Security Trust & Savings Bank, the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, the Title Insurance & Trust Company, the Dominguez Estate Company, the Dominguez Water Company and other well-known business or financial concerns of Southern California. Along lines of civic service he has officiated for two terms as a member of the board of trustees of the Los Angeles public

library, also has acted as a member of the civil service commission and as a member of the board of park commissioners. His marriage in 1887 united him with Miss Marie Antoinette Schilling, of Los Angeles. Social organizations with which his name is enrolled and to whose progress he has contributed are the California, Craggs Country and Los Angeles Country Clubs.

FERDINAND GODDE. The native home of Ferdinand Godde was Germany, a country which has sent many of its industrious sons to populate the Middle West section of our own land, a district which fifty or sixty years ago was made up of frontier states where the farm lands had to be reclaimed from the forest and the homes and families of the settlers protected from wild Indian tribes. Later many of these men of German birth, like those of New England ancestry also, migrated still further west, constituting themselves pioneers in the truest sense of the word, making the toilsome journey across the unsettled and desert plains of the then almost unknown west, taking their families with them in great ox-wagons and driving their herds of cattle before them. Suffering and thirst beset them on the way and hostile Indians rendered the journey in the pioneer days one fraught with great danger. But these courageous men are the ones who have helped to found the cities along the western coast and by their endeavor make these towns the thriving centres of business which they are today. Coming from Germany, where he was born in Prussia, May 4, 1848, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Godde, Ferdinand Godde therefore finds many of his brethren already established in the new home of his choice.

The education of Mr. Godde was received in the public schools of his native land. During the Franco-German war of 1870 and 1871 he served as a private in the German army. Since coming to America in the year 1874 his life has been one of hard work, which, however, has brought its desired result, that of steady advancement in business life crowned finally with success. The first place where Mr. Godde located in this country was Michi-

gan, whence he removed to Wisconsin, where he was employed in various ways until 1879. It was in that year that he came to Los Angeles county and purchased fifty acres of land in what is now the beautiful suburb of Hollywood. Here he devoted his attention to raising winter vegetables in this productive land where the raising of fruits and vegetables has become such an extensive industry and where flowers blossom with wonderful profusion. As the population of that section of the country increased and handsome residences sprung up on what had formerly been farm land, Mr. Godde wisely took advantage of the increase in the value of property, gradually selling off his lands at an increased price until he has now but five lots left. Another section which has attracted his attention is that of Riverside, located in the greatest orange-growing district in the state; and near the city of that name, in one of the loveliest and grandest sections of Southern California, Mr. Godde now owns a ranch of one hundred and fifty acres, where his son Frank is engaged in raising alfalfa, one of the staple products of California, where it is used extensively as fodder.

The industry and wise management of Mr. Godde have now enabled him to retire from active business life and since 1910 his life has been one of well earned rest from business cares. By his marriage in Los Angeles, January 26, 1886, to Mary Sommer (a daughter of Theodore and Katherine Sommer and a native of Germany, who came to Los Angeles in 1885, direct from Germany), Mr. Godde is the father of five children, namely: Ferdinand; Frank, who runs his father's ranch near Riverside; Elizabeth, married to A. D. Bartol; Mary, attending the Normal School at Los Angeles; and Harry, a pupil at the high school. In his religious affiliations Mr. Godde is a Catholic, and is an attendant at the Blessed Sacrament Church.

JUDGE FRANK R. WILLIS. For more than thirty years a member of the Los Angeles bar, and one of the leading attorneys in the state, Judge Frank R. Willis is today recognized a power in legal affairs of the city and state, and a criminologist of note. Since 1908 he has been

a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles county, and as such his service has been distinguished and more than ordinarily efficient. He is the friend of the prisoner in the dock, as well as his judge, and while administering the letter of the law with unflinching fidelity, he nevertheless keeps ever within sight the fact that the province of the law is remedial, rather than purely punitive, and the ultimate welfare of the accused is the object toward which he continuously strives. He has been instrumental in placing on the statute books of California certain legislation which has been exceedingly far-reaching in questions of criminology and in the treatment of criminals throughout the state, and his position as professor of criminal law and procedure at the University of Southern California Law School, which position he has occupied since 1901, has given him a place in the legal profession throughout the state, and especially in Southern California, which is widespread in its influence and altogether enduring.

Judge Willis is a native of Massachusetts, born at North Adams, August 17, 1854, the son of Albert and Laura P. (White) Willis, both of whom are well and favorably known in that locality. The son was educated in Iowa, where his parents removed when he was yet a lad. He graduated first from the common schools and later attended the state Normal school, graduating in 1879. After teaching school for a brief period he attended the University of Iowa, completing a course in the law school in 1881, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar in that state.

Locating at Cherokee, Iowa, Judge Willis, although not yet "Judge" by many weary years of service and study, opened his first office and commenced his practice, July 1, 1881. He remained in Cherokee for two years, meeting with appreciable success and making many friends. The wider opportunities of the Pacific coast, however, appealed strongly to his inclinations and ambitions, and in 1883 he came to Los Angeles, and has since been a resident of the county, and for most of the period of the city. He maintained an independent practice until 1886, when, his ability having attracted much favorable attention, and his striking personality having won him many warm admirers and friends, he was chosen attorney for the public administrator of the city, and two years later, in 1888, was elected city attorney for Re-

dondo, polling a splendid majority of the votes cast. After serving the beach city for a period of four years he was made assistant district attorney for Los Angeles county, serving in this capacity for eight years. Here again his service was of such a character that he won distinction for himself and honor for the office, adding materially to his already appreciable prestige and making many warm personal friends, both among the legal profession and the laymen.

It was not until 1908, however, that he was finally called by the people to serve on the bench as Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles county. Here for six years he has presided, and during that time he has again added to his laurels distinguished service of a high order. He is a keen student of criminology, and goes deeply into all criminal cases which come before him. He has successfully put into practice the probation system now on the penal code of California, meeting with almost phenomenal success in this line of work. As proof of this is submitted the fact that in 1911 he had under his jurisdiction one hundred and fifty probationers earning \$15 per week, and "making good" in the highest sense of the word. This does not mean that he is in any sense lenient with hardened offenders or lax in his duty of protecting the public against vicious persons by giving them their liberty under the probation system; but it does mean that his human interest in the unfortunate men and women who come under condemnation of the law is warm and sincere, and that his hand is always the "helping hand" that is held out to lead to a better and a useful life, if the unfortunate will but grasp hold of the opportunity and try.

That Judge Willis' efforts towards prison reform are bearing fruit we quote from a speech by Prison Director McLaughlin at the fifth annual convention of the California Bar Association, at Oakland, in the month of November, 1914: "If a man in prison for life, or otherwise, has property rights, contract rights, or any other rights, at the time he is admitted, I would give him the right to go into the courts of the country and assert those rights and defend himself, and so far as that is concerned, I would accept the proposition of Judge Willis. At the same time I would call this most excellent judge's attention—and we, the directors, recognize your work, Judge Willis, and applaud it, and would to God there were more judges like you in the state,

taking an interest in the first offenders, those young fellows who have made their first misstep and should not reach prison at all—we commend you and bless you for that * * *."

Since his connection with the University of Southern California, Judge Willis has gained a place in the hearts of the younger generation of attorneys that is making him a permanent power in shaping the future policy of the Los Angeles county bar, and which will in the future bear certain fruit in legal and legislative affairs of the state at large.

Socially Judge Willis is both prominent and popular. He is well liked among his colleagues, both because they admire the attorney and judge, and because the man himself possesses qualities of mind and heart which endear him to his associates at all times. He is a member of the Union League Club, and of the Gamut Club, and is a prominent Mason and a Shriner, while the various legal and civic societies of the city claim his membership and support. He has received the support and co-operation of several of the largest organizations of women in the city at various times, when such support was essentially important to the accomplishment of a desired work, and in their investigations of the questions involved these women have not found Judge Willis wanting.

The marriage of Judge Willis occurred in Iowa City, Iowa, March 8, 1882, uniting him with Miss Letitia Allin. Mrs. Willis is a woman of charming personality and strong character, a fitting companion for her distinguished husband. She is the mother of two sons, William H. and Fred A., both well known in Los Angeles.

ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN. The history of Los Angeles city and county for the past half century or more is very closely interwoven with the life story of the late Alfred Beck Chapman, who for thirty-five years made his home at San Gabriel, where he owned extensive acreage. Mr. Chapman had been an active factor in the affairs of the county during his entire residence here, taking a keen interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the public at large, and bringing to bear on all questions of public interest the same splendid judgment that made him a power in the legal profession and in the

business world. He had served the city of Los Angeles in various capacities, giving of his legal ability for the good of the municipal government as city attorney, and later being elected district attorney. He also served several years as city superintendent of public schools, in which capacity he made a most desirable record, both for himself and for the educational work of the city. After retiring from the active pursuit of his profession Mr. Chapman became greatly interested in citrus culture, and at the time of his death, January 16, 1915, owned one of the finest orange groves in the San Gabriel valley.

The Chapman family came originally from England, where they ranked as one of the best of the old stock. The American progenitor settled in the South, and William S. Chapman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He graduated from the University of North Carolina, of which his father was president, and afterwards engaged in the practice of law, giving much time as well to the management of his cotton plantation. He married Coziah A. Beck, the daughter of Col. Alfred Beck, of the United States Army, and their son, Alfred Beck Chapman, was named in honor of his distinguished grandsire. The father died when he was a young man of only thirty-two, leaving the young wife to rear the son alone. Alfred Beck Chapman was born at Greensboro, Ala., September 6, 1829. He graduated from West Point in 1854, and was later stationed at various western points, including Leavenworth, Benicia, Tejon and Churchill, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant. Later he resigned from the army to engage in the practice of law. It was in 1861 that he came to Los Angeles to make his home, studying law with his father-in-law, J. R. Scott, who was then engaged in practice here. After the war he formed a partnership with Andrew Glassell and for three years they conducted a successful business. At the end of that time they admitted another attorney to partnership, the firm thereafter being known as Glassell, Chapman & Smith, the junior member being Col. George H. Smith, late of the Confederate army. Later Mr. Chapman, who had won his way to high favor with his constituency by his straightforward methods and his unusual ability in unraveling knotty problems, was elected city attorney, and later still district attorney, serving in both capacities with great satisfaction to the general public.

In 1879 he retired from the active pursuit of his profession and took up the life of the farmer, settling upon a portion of the Santa Anita rancho. His original purchase comprised sixteen hundred acres, a large part of which he planted to citrus fruits. From time to time he sold off portions of the ranch, until at the time of his death it contained only about seven hundred acres.

While the Santa Anita property formed his home place, Mr. Chapman also made various other purchases of real estate and from these he reaped a handsome profit. Together with Mr. Glassell he owned at one time ten thousand acres in Orange county and thereon they laid out the town of Orange, promoting and developing this beautiful little city. The two principal streets of the town are named after its two founders, Glassell street and Chapman avenue. In the San Gabriel valley, where he lived for thirty-five years, Mr. Chapman did much to advance the value of his property, developing and improving it, and adding many beautifying touches as well. He was public spirited and progressive in the broadest sense of the word, and no movement for the betterment of the valley, whether socially, educationally, or physically, but received his unqualified support and endorsement. He was known among his neighbors as a man of advanced ideas along sane and sensible lines, one who built for the future as well as for today. In politics Mr. Chapman was a Democrat and a strong party man, although on several occasions he received the support of many men of other parties who were glad to give their political endorsement to a man of such splendid principles.

Mr. Chapman had been twice married. The first marriage was solemnized in 1859, the bride being Miss Mary S. Scott, the daughter of J. R. Scott, who for many years was an attorney in Los Angeles. Of their marriage were born six children, three daughters and three sons. Of these the eldest son, Alfred S., is well known throughout the state as an authority on fruit growing. He served as a member of the State Horticultural Society and has otherwise been associated with state-wide movements for the promotion of the interests of the orchardist and fruit grower. The second son, William, is a physician in Spokane, Wash., while the youngest son, Richard D., is also a member of the medical profession. The daughters are Lucy, Ruth and Evelyn. After the death of his first wife Mr.



James Jaynes

Chapman married Miss Mary L. Stephens, the daughter of Col. W. H. Stephens, who since the death of Mr. Chapman has continued to reside at the family home, Chapman Place, San Gabriel.

JAMES JAYNES. Those who came to Los Angeles in an early day, invested in real estate, and held on to their investments, almost without exception reaped a rich reward, for the growth in values has been steady and very great. Among such as these may be mentioned the late James Jaynes, who came to Los Angeles for his health in 1884 from Illinois. He immediately invested his capital in real estate, turning his property whenever an advantageous occasion offered, and so managing his affairs that this proved a source of handsome income, and his holdings so increased in value that from a comparatively small investment originally they had grown to practically \$100,000 at the time of his death, September 18, 1913.

Mr. Jaynes was a native of New York state, having been born there in 1828. He was a direct lineal descendant of the early Pilgrims, both his father, James Jaynes, and his mother, Elizabeth Champion, tracing their ancestry directly to those hardy forerunners of a mighty race. The son received his early education in the public schools of New York, and his first independent work was farming, in which he was quite successful. When he was twenty-one he went first to Woodford county, Ill., and later to McLean county, in the same state, where he again engaged in farming, also in milling and dealing in grain, continuing thus occupied until 1884. At that time he came to Los Angeles, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. For years he held a commission as notary public.

During his residence in Los Angeles Mr. Jaynes made many warm friends who remember him with affection. He was an ardent temperance worker, a member of the Good Templars, and was a member of the Church of the Nazarene, being a regular attendant on all its services. His marriage was solemnized in Woodford county, Ill., in 1856, uniting him with Miss Mary Powell. Of their union were born two sons, James A. and Isaac D., both well known in Los Angeles county, where they have resided many years.

James A. Jaynes is a worthy son of his splendid father. He is a native of Woodford county, Ill., born November 8, 1861. He received his education in the district and normal schools of Illinois, attending until he was twenty-one. With his parents he came to California, locating in Redondo, where for several years he engaged in the teaming business. He then came to Los Angeles and entered the employ of the Z. L. Parmelee Company, changing later to the Dohrmann Company. He has always been much interested in real estate, and farming is his favorite occupation. He has invested from time to time in real estate, and recently most of his time has been spent on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres located near Los Angeles, and which is his especial pride.

The marriage of Mr. Jaynes occurred in Los Angeles in September, 1885, uniting him with Miss Addie Potts, the daughter of W. H. and Rebecca Potts, pioneers who came to California from the South after the war. Mrs. Jaynes was born in the South, but was educated and grew to womanhood in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Jaynes have become the parents of five children, all but the youngest son being married and living in Los Angeles. William married Miss Daisy Kelly; Grace is the wife of J. W. Devlin and the mother of four children, James, Leland, Marion and Lawrence; Lola is the wife of Floyd Franklin and the mother of three children, Melvin, Blanch and Wilma; Rilla is now Mrs. T. S. Raybourne and the mother of one child, Alva; and Joseph is attending school.

Mr. Jaynes is a firm believer in the future of Southern California as well as a practical advocate of the "back-to-the-soil" movement. He has gladly forsaken the callings of the city and returned to the calling of his youth—farming. He gives his personal attention to his property, and not only makes it a paying proposition, but so thoroughly enjoys the life on the farm that he grows daily more enthusiastic about it, and more earnestly an advocate for this life.

EDWARD LLOYD. Many far-sighted pioneers contributed to the agricultural and realty development of the southwest, but fewer in number are those who concerned themselves with the

industrial growth of the community and labored to establish manufacturing plants at a time when such line of enterprise was at a low ebb of activity. In coming to California from Canada, the late Edward Lloyd was influenced less by considerations of climate or health than by a desire to establish a business of the kind familiar to him in his former home, and he selected Los Angeles as affording facilities for the upbuilding of a permanent plant unexcelled by other cities of the Pacific coast. His parents, James and Jane (Magee) Lloyd (both now deceased), had been Canadian pioneers and he himself was a native of Ontario, born at Burford, June 5, 1840. From an early age he manifested an interest in the trade of machinist and showed skill in the occupation. For such work he was given an excellent opportunity in the carriage works of his father at Burford, where he learned the trade during the summer vacations and after the close of his schooling. Besides attending the public schools in his native town he had been sent through the high school at Paris, Ontario, and thus was well grounded in the essential principles necessary for business activities.

When the carriage shop of the elder Lloyd was closed at Burford and he had joined with his two eldest sons in opening a new plant at Paris, Ontario, the younger son, Edward, became an employe in the works and there became proficient in every department of the manufacturing enterprise. When he came to Los Angeles in 1886 he was thoroughly grounded in the trade and able to conduct a business of his own with efficiency. With his two brothers he opened a shop on Market street, under the firm title of Lloyd Bros. At the time of his arrival things were on an upward trend and the great boom of 1887 was already in sight, so that his early experiences included not only the greatest boom the city ever had, but also the greatest period of financial depression, that of 1889 and the following years. Five years after starting the business he bought out the interests of his brothers and changed the title to that of Lloyd Carriage Works, continuing as sole proprietor until his death, November 17, 1913, since which time the plant has been under the management of his only son, Charles Lloyd. Besides this son he was survived by his wife, whom he had married in Los Angeles, August 21, 1888, and who was Matilda Eaton, daughter of Elan and Keziah

(Thomas) Eaton. Of Canadian birth and education, shortly before her marriage, Mrs. Lloyd came to California in company with a sister of Mr. Lloyd. She passed away March 7, 1915. Not only had she occupied a high position socially, but in business she was considered unusually capable, and her interests were further expanded by membership with the Eastern Star and the Ladies of the Maccabees, and by attendance upon the services of the Presbyterian Church. When the first fiesta was held in Los Angeles Mr. Lloyd was appointed a member of the committee having in charge the plans for the entire carnival and the carrying through of the enterprise with perfect success. Although an active Republican in politics, he never sought office, preferring to devote himself entirely to the management of his personal business interests. His fraternities were the blue lodge of Masons, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters and No. 99, B. P. O. E., and in his later years he was honored as one of the oldest surviving members of the lodge of Elks, whose philanthropies and social functions had been aided by his co-operation.

CHARLES A. PARMELEE. A Native Son of the Golden West, having been born in Solano county, Cal., near Dixon, December 25, 1865, and having spent his life-time as a resident of his native state, Charles A. Parmelee is one of the most substantial and respected of the business men of Los Angeles city and county. His parents removed to Los Angeles when he was still a youth, and he has throughout the years of his manhood been intimately identified with the life of the city, taking an active interest in all matters of public weal, and being a prominent figure in commercial circles for more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Parmelee is the son of James and Elizabeth (Tyler) Parmelee. His father crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" in 1864 and settled in Solano county. Later he removed to Los Angeles, where he resided for many years and where his death occurred several years ago. Mrs. Parmelee, Sr., still makes her home in Los Angeles, where she has many friends and where several children reside.

The early life of Mr. Parmelee was spent on

the farm in Solano county, where he first attended school. Later he attended the public schools in Los Angeles, and was a member of the first class to enter the State Normal school here, on its opening. He did not complete his Normal course, however, as the inclination for business was stronger than his liking for a professional career, and in 1885 he stopped school and entered the employ of his brother, Z. L. Parmelee, then in the crockery and glassware business at No. 210 North Main street. He remained here in the capacity of a clerk for eight years, at which time he purchased an interest in the business from his brother and the firm incorporated under the name of the Z. L. Parmelee Company. In 1899 the brother (Z. L. Parmelee) withdrew from the firm and a partnership was formed with Dohrmann under the firm name of Parmelee-Dohrmann Company, under which title they still transact business, being now one of the oldest and best known of the larger Los Angeles business houses. Mr. Parmelee was elected vice-president and general manager of the corporation and has so continued since. Under his wise and careful direction the business of the concern has not only prospered, but has been greatly developed and extended.

Other interests have also claimed their share of the attention and consideration of Mr. Parmelee. He has invested extensively in real estate, turning his interests at various times at an appreciable advantage, but always increasing his city holdings, possessing as he does implicit faith in the future greatness of the city and in its continued prosperity. He is also associated with several enterprises of note outside of his own particular business undertaking, prominent among which may be mentioned the Commercial National Bank, of which he is an influential director.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Parmelee is well known in social and club circles, where he is deservedly popular. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and is actively interested in all the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a prominent member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. Together with his family, Mr. Parmelee is a member of the Methodist Church and a communicant at the First Methodist Church at Hill and Sixth streets, where he has attended regularly for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Parmelee and Miss Alice

Evelyn Heath, of San Francisco, occurred in that city June 19, 1891. Mrs. Parmelee is the daughter of Albert and Caroline Heath, her parents being well known California pioneers. They came first to California in 1866, making the trip around the Horn, and locating in Santa Cruz. Later they removed to San Francisco, where Mr. Heath engaged in the practice of law for many years.

Mrs. Parmelee is the mother of two sons, Lester Vernon, twenty-three years of age, and Charles Allan, a lad of sixteen, who is still attending the public schools of the city.

Mr. Parmelee has always been associated with the political activities of the Republican party, and stands staunchly for the party principles, while he also advocates, in all local issues, the movement for good government and the supporting of the right men for public service.

HERMAN WASHINGTON FRANK. With a higher ideal of citizenship than a mere limitation of his time to personal business affairs, Mr. Frank has aided in many movements for the permanent upbuilding of Los Angeles ever since he came in 1887 to make this city his home. A continuous residence of more than a quarter of a century here has made him familiar with every phase of civic advancement and has qualified him to express valuable opinions in regard to problems connected with the general welfare. Perhaps in no respect has his citizenship been more helpful than in his long identification with the Los Angeles Board of Education, and the general forward trend of the public-school system at that time was the subject of frequent comment, such progress being particularly noteworthy in view of the rapid increase of the population and the consequent difficulty in providing sufficient accommodations for the pupils in the day schools. During his ten years' service on the Board of Education the number of schools in the city grew from fifty-five to one hundred and seventy-five, and the greater part of this growth occurred while he was chairman of the board of finances.

The fluctuations caused by periods of great expansion or of depression have been witnessed by Mr. Frank, but the one has caused no undue elation and the other has failed to affect his optimistic faith in the great future of Los Angeles. During seasons when work was difficult to secure

by day laborers he has interested himself in their behalf and as chairman of the relief committee in 1898 he succeeded in raising a fund of \$30,000, which was expended in the building of roads through Elysian park, a most practical undertaking for the furnishing of steady employment during a period of depression. Indeed, the whole tenor of his citizenship has been practical and this one quality stands out pre-eminently among the traits that individualize his character.

Portland, Ore., is the native city of Mr. Frank and the 4th of July, 1860, the date of his birth, his parents having been Abraham and Matilda Frank. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a country store at Weston, Ore., where he remained for three years. With the savings of that period he paid his expenses while attending Whitman College in Washington. For five years he engaged as bookkeeper in a San Francisco wholesale clothing house and for a similar period he traveled in the interests of the firm. During 1887 he came to Los Angeles and the following year was united in marriage with Miss Sadie Harris. About the same time he became a member of the firm of Harris & Frank, successors to L. Harris & Co., outfitters for men and women, boys and girls. Of this firm he is now president. Its steady growth may be attributed largely to his keen business oversight. While the management of the large business has necessarily consumed much of his time, he has found leisure for other enterprises, being at this writing president of the L. Harris Realty Company, Incorporated, besides acting as a director of the National Bank of California, also secretary and a director of the Riverside Vineyard Company, Incorporated. On the organization of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association he became a charter member and for eight years was a member of the directorate, besides holding the office of president for two terms. His connection with the school board covered three terms, during one of which he was honored with the presidency. For twelve years he stood at the head of the Associated Charities, the organization through which the greater part of the city's philanthropies finds distribution and the recognized medium for ministering to the unemployed. Numerous social and fraternal organizations have been benefited by his identification, notably the Jonathan, Los Angeles Athletic and Concordia Clubs, the Modern Woodmen of America, Maccabees and Benevolent Protective

Order of Elks. For years he has been active in Masonry and a director of the Masonic Building Association.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS. A successful oil operator, real estate man and financier, as well as a prominent club man, Henry S. Williams is also a singer of unusual ability, being known as a cultured and artistic vocalist and soloist, and holding one of the best, if not the best church position of any singer in California. He has been for fourteen years the bass singer in the First Presbyterian Church at Pasadena, and previous to that, for nine years bass singer at the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles.

The parents of Mr. Williams were pioneers of Dixon, Lee county, Ill., the father being in the banking business at Dixon for many years with a Mr. Ells, his death occurring when the son was only twelve years old. The son of Stephen S. and Teresa (Gunn) Williams, Henry S. Williams was born at Dixon, Ill., January 27, 1867, and had one sister, Mrs. Jennie Maltman, who died in Los Angeles in 1904, where the mother came with her family in 1883, after her husband's death. The son completed his education at the Los Angeles high school, graduating in the class of 1889, immediately after which he became engaged in the real estate business. Later he became interested in the Capital Crude Oil Company, in the Santa Paula field, in Ventura county, as owner of a one-quarter interest in the company. Mr. Williams was also field manager of the Los Angeles Oil and Transportation Company, in all, remaining with the oil business, where he met with eminent success, from 1890 until 1902. He then sold out all his oil interests and went back to real estate, having kept his real estate interests in Los Angeles during the period that he was in the oil industry. Experiencing the years of the panic from 1893 to 1896, he understands hard times as well as prosperity, but has made a success as a financier and a real estate man. His office is now located at No. 736 Herman W. Hellman building, Los Angeles, where he attends to his varied investments. Mr. Williams has bought and sold hundreds of dollars' worth of property in the city, and loans money, which is mostly his own.

On July 31, 1901, Mr. Williams was united in



James H. Millard

marriage with Miss Nellie St. Clair, a native of Arkansas, who came to California with her parents when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of one son, Henry St. Clair, and make their home at their beautiful mansion at No. 337 Kenmore avenue, Los Angeles, where they enjoy all the comforts of the up-to-date American home. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena, where Mr. Williams sings, and the social clubs with which he is associated are the Union League, the City and the Annandale Country clubs, he being also a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. In politics Mr. Williams is non-partisan. He ran for assemblyman in District No. 75 in 1905, in the great fight against Southern Pacific domination of California politics. A great admirer of the present governor, Hiram Johnson, and his strong supporter, he is also a Roosevelt man, and progressive in nature and disposition as well as in politics.

JAMES H. MILLARD. The most valuable heritage that a man may leave to the state or nation is children that will uphold the tenets of true faith in right living and right thinking, by industry, honesty and conscientious attention to the duties of life; and although James H. Millard, an early California pioneer, lived but a short time after coming to Los Angeles county to make his home, his two daughters have rendered splendid service to the city and county and have kept his name and his memory alive. They are Mrs. R. D. Lowry and Mrs. Thomas E. Robinson.

Mr. Millard was a native of New York state, born in Steuben county, March 20, 1830, the son of Henry D. and Elizabeth (Hadley) Millard, both descendants of old New York families, his father being engaged in the lumber business. James H. Millard was reared and educated in New York state and in Illinois, his parents removing to the latter state when he was about twenty years of age. In that state he taught penmanship in Carroll and Ogle counties for several winters and later engaged in farming, following this latter occupation for about ten years. He then engaged in the agricultural implement business in Carroll county until his health failed, when he removed to

Sterling, Ill., and retired from active business life. In 1877 he came to California on a visit and determined to remain, having become immediately enamored of the country and the climate. He established a home at Duarte, but lived to enjoy it only about fifteen months, passing away May 12, 1878. The marriage of Mr. Millard and Miss Elizabeth Irwin took place October 26, 1853, in Steuben county, N. Y., and the death of Mrs. Millard occurred in Los Angeles December 29, 1905. There were two children born of this union, both daughters, who have since made their homes in Los Angeles.

Of these daughters, Rosamond D. married Hiram N. Lowry, a native of Illinois, born in Carroll county. He came to California as a young man, locating in Eureka, Humboldt county, where he was employed in teaching in the public schools the while he pursued his law studies. Later he was admitted to the bar of the state, being at that time only twenty-one years of age. In 1873 he came to Los Angeles, teaching school for a few years, after which he practiced law until his death, in 1883. Mrs. Lowry has continued to make her home in Los Angeles, having resided on West Fifteenth street near Hill for almost thirty-five years. Her marriage to Mr. Lowry occurred in Los Angeles in May, 1877. In the real estate business she has made many large transactions from which she has realized a handsome profit. The other daughter, Alice, was married to John P. McNamer in 1881. He was born in Carroll county, Ill., and received his education at Beloit College, at Beloit, Wis. Coming to Los Angeles in 1873, for several years he was engaged in teaching school, but in the early '80s he retired, and in 1884 passed away. Mrs. McNamer was later married to Rev. Thomas E. Robinson, whose death occurred in 1906. Since that time the two sisters have made their home together at the residence of Mrs. Lowry on West Fifteenth street.

HORACE HILLER. For many years a prominent lumber merchant of Los Angeles and also associated with the lumber industry of San Pedro for a number of years, Horace Hiller was one of the best known men in the city and was

highly respected and honored by all who knew him. He came to Los Angeles in an early day and during his long residence here was closely associated with the various commercial industries of the city and county. His death occurred here, May 23, 1898.

Mr. Hiller was a native of New York state, and was born in Hudson, March 18, 1845, the son of Henry and Henrietta (Winans) Hiller, both of whom are now deceased. His father was well known along the Hudson, and was a member of the Steamboat Transportation Company, operating on the Hudson. His mother was a descendant of the noted Baltimore Winans family. She was the mother of fourteen children. Horace, the late honored citizen of Los Angeles, was educated in the common schools of Hudson until he was fourteen years of age. His father dying at that time he left school and thereafter worked for an uncle in New York city until he was about seventeen. Going to Mendota, Ill., at this time he was employed there until toward the close of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Union army, serving in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers as an orderly. Soon after his enlistment he was taken severely ill and was sent home; later he was taken to New York, and still later to Hudson, where he spent a year recuperating.

After regaining his health, Mr. Hiller returned to Mendota, Ill., where he engaged in the transportation business together with his brother-in-law, under the firm name of A. J. Warner & Company. In 1867 he moved to Franklin Grove and built an elevator, and went into business in partnership with Benjamin West, remaining in this connection for about four years, when he sold his interests and came to Los Angeles county, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. Most of this time he was a resident of the city, making many warm friends in the meantime, and is still well remembered by the older residents.

On coming to Los Angeles Mr. Hiller purchased a small tract of land on Pico street and rented acreage adjoining from Major Toberman. This part of the city was at that time well in the country, and land was held at what today seems a merely nominal value. He soon entered the employ of Perry & Woodworth, lumber dealers, with which firm he remained for a period of fourteen years. He was an expert accountant, and

later he kept the books for the water company, the gas company and the electric light company. At a still later period he went to San Pedro as manager for one of the large lumber companies, in charge of their interests there, remaining for two years. At the end of that time the firm disposed of their interests in San Pedro, and Mr. Hiller returned to Los Angeles and engaged in business for himself, organizing and managing the Los Angeles Lumber Company, with headquarters at Fifth and San Pedro streets. He was president and manager of the new company, and for many years conducted their affairs with great financial success. He was also interested in the Los Angeles Sewer Pipe Company, being one of the organizers, and a heavy stockholder. He was president of this company at the time of his death.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Hiller was interested in all the affairs of the city which tended toward civic welfare and the general social betterment of the city. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and served as councilman at one time. He was also prominent in fraternal circles of the city, being a member of the Masons, of the Blue Lodge, and also of the Odd Fellows. He was a member of Stanton Post, G. A. R., and active in all the affairs of the local organizations of the Grand Army.

The marriage of Mr. Hiller took place in Mendota, Ill., March 16, 1867, uniting him with Miss Abbie Pearce, the daughter of Willet and Anna M. Pearce. Her mother's family was one of the prominent old Holland Dutch families of New York, dating back to the Revolutionary times. Mrs. Hiller herself was a native of New York city, having been born March 16, 1846. When she was about eleven years of age she removed with her parents to Mendota, Ill., where she grew to young womanhood. Her early education was received in the public schools of Mendota, and later she attended the Normal school at Normal, Ill., graduating with honor. She bore her husband three children, two sons and a daughter. Of these Henry W. is married to Kate Goode-nough, and resides at Sespe, Ventura county, Cal.; they have six children. Willet H. is married to Hilma Albertina Hackenson, and resides at Sespe, Cal.; they have three children. Henrietta (deceased) was married to A. E. Little, now deceased, and was the mother of two children.

Following the death of her husband in 1898, Mrs. Hiller removed to Hollywood, where she resided for several years, and about three years ago she went to Sespe, where she now makes her home with her younger son.

JOHN DOWNEY WORKS. During the eventful years of her life the city of Los Angeles has been the proud mother and foster-mother of many splendid sons, men who have sat in the inner councils of the state and of the nation, and who have won places of proud recognition among the nations of earth. Among these may be mentioned United States Senator John Downey Works, who since 1911 has been serving California in the upper house of Congress. Senator Works is a pioneer Californian, having come to this state in 1883 and since that time continuously resided within its confines, although not all of that time in Los Angeles. He has been prominently associated with many of the great legal cases during that time, and has a splendid record as an attorney. He stands especially high with his fellows in the legal profession, where he is highly respected as a worthy opponent and greatly esteemed as a co-worker. His knowledge of jurisprudence is far above that of the average attorney, and in matters of the technical details of the law he is practically infallible. Since being elected to the United States Senate he has made an enviable record for himself and has served his state with distinction and honor, and has been instrumental in securing the passage of certain measures that have been directly beneficial to the commonwealth of California, and especially so to Southern California.

Senator Works is a native of Indiana, born March 29, 1847, the son of James A. Works. He enlisted in the Civil war at the age of sixteen and served eighteen months, or until the end of the war. His early education was received in the public schools of his native state. He was admitted to the bar in Indiana in 1868, and for many years practiced in that state, winning for himself an enviable place in the legal annals of the state, and being prominently associated with several cases of more than ordinary importance.

It was in 1883 that Senator Works first came to California, locating at San Diego, where he commenced the practice of law and was at once

recognized as a man of extraordinary ability. In 1884 he was appointed as judge of the Superior Court, and the following year was elected without opposition. After serving with distinction for one year he resigned to resume the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Olin Wellborn. In 1888 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of California to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice McKinstry. This unexpired term lasted for one year, and in 1889 he declined to be a candidate for re-election.

The residence of Senator (then Judge) Works in Los Angeles dates from 1896, when he moved to this city and formed a co-partnership with Bradner W. Lee which lasted for twelve years. For a part of this time his son, Judge Lewis R. Works, was a member of this firm. Senator Works has been associated at various times since coming to California with men of worth whose names are well known throughout the state and who have won distinction in their profession. He was a member of the firms of Wellborn & Works and of Works & Works in San Diego, and of the firm of Works & Lee, later changed to Works, Lee & Works, in Los Angeles. For more than twenty years he has been a prominent member of the American Bar Association and is at present an honored member of the California Bar Association and of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

The first noteworthy public service rendered by Senator Works was in Indiana in 1879, when he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1910 he was a member of the City Council of Los Angeles and its president, and since his residence here has always been prominently identified with the political and municipal affairs of the city, and is known as an especially influential member of society. His service in the United States Senate has been marked for its careful attention to the needs of the state at large and his close touch with all matters which pertain to the welfare of the people of California. He is conservative but progressive, and is decidedly in favor of all movements which tend to the upbuilding of humanity and the progression of government.

It is also a well known fact that Senator Works is an acknowledged authority on matters of legal practice. He is the author of a work on Indiana Pleading and Practice that has been in use for over thirty years and is now in its third edition.

He has also written many other articles of great legal merit which are accepted as authoritative. Among these may be mentioned Courts and Their Jurisdiction; Water and Water Rights, both of which are published in book form, and numerous magazine articles.

The marriage of Senator Works took place in Vevay, Ind., November 8, 1868, uniting him with Miss Alice Banta. Mrs. Works is the daughter of John W. and Martha Banta, and is a native of Indiana. She has borne her husband six children, of whom Judge Lewis Reed Works is probably the most noteworthy. Both Senator and Mrs. Works are popular with a wide circle of personal friends in Los Angeles and the surrounding country, and also in San Francisco and San Diego. They are prominent members of the Christian Science church and for a time Senator Works was first reader in one of the larger churches of the city.

HON. HENRY G. WEYSE. The name of Weyse is connected with the early history of Los Angeles, the founder of the family in this city having been Julius Guenther Weyse, a native of the city of Schleiz, Reuss, Germany, and a descendant of an old Saxon family whose history is traced back to the year 1532. His father, Privy Counselor George Guenther Weyse, was an eminent jurist and acted as privy counsel to the Count, besides representing his principality in all the negotiations during and occasioned by the Napoleonic wars. The pressure of professional cares and anxieties proved too great a strain for him, and overwork caused his death.

The natural gifts of Julius G. Weyse were trained and broadened by his thorough education, covering almost fifteen years in colleges and universities in his native land. Through this training under the best educators of Germany he acquired a ripeness of thought as unusual as it was interesting. A gift of poetic imagery had been one of his endowments, and in the expression of beautiful thoughts in appropriate verse he won the applause of his teachers. During youth he had no intention of leaving his home land, but the part he took in the popular movement for the re-establishment of the German empire rendered his continuance there unsafe, and so he crossed the ocean to America about 1836. After visiting va-

rious cities in the east, and being made a Mason in Cincinnati, he engaged in educational work at Jefferson City, Mo. Meanwhile his thoughts ever turned fondly toward his native shores, and in 1846 he returned, in time to take part in the revolution of two years later. Again the cause to which he was attached met with defeat and again he was obliged to leave the country.

With others, in October of 1850 Julius G. Weyse engaged the barque McDowd, which rounded Cape Horn and anchored in San Francisco in March, 1851. For a time he mined in Tuolumne county, later engaged in the newspaper business in San Francisco. As early as 1852 he came as far south as San Bernardino, and four years later he settled in Los Angeles, where he bought twenty acres (now the corner of San Pedro and Eighth streets). This property was set out to vineyard, and on it he made his home until he died in 1863. Much of his time during his last years was given to developing the grape industry in Southern California, and he was particularly interested in the founding and developing of Anaheim. He was also an organizer of the Los Angeles Vineyard Company. While in Missouri he served as captain of a company in the state militia.

The marriage of Julius G. Weyse united him with Caroline A. Lange, who was born at Apenrade, Schleswig-Holstein, and came to San Francisco in 1855. Her death occurred at the Los Angeles homestead in 1887. Three sons were born of this union, the eldest of whom, Otto Guenther, a merchant, died in San Francisco in 1893. The second son, Rudolph Guenther, was born in Los Angeles in 1860, and for years has been a business man of this city. October 25, 1890, he married Ada Frances Barrows, a daughter of H. D. Barrows by his marriage to Mrs. Mary Alice Workman. The third son, Henry Guenther Weyse, was born at the Los Angeles homestead in 1863, and, with his brothers, was sent to Gera, Germany, to be educated. Afterward he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of LL.B. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law at Los Angeles, having his office in the Temple block, while he makes his home at Santa Monica by the sea. October 2, 1888, he was united in marriage with Alice Wolfskill Barrows, daughter of H. D. Barrows by his marriage to Juanita Wolfskill, daughter of that well-known



Thos Pascoe

pioneer, William Wolfskill, one of the very first Americans to settle in Los Angeles, having arrived here in February, 1831. Mrs. Alice Weyse passed away November 6, 1903, leaving a daughter, Mary Alice. On October 19, 1908, Mr. Weyse married Ysabel Wolfskill, the daughter of Louis Wolfskill, the youngest son of William Wolfskill. Of this marriage three children were born, Ysabel Wolfskill, Heinrich Guenther and Dettmar Guenther.

The abilities of Mr. Weyse were recognized in his election, in 1894, as representative of the seventieth legislative district in the state legislative assembly, where he served during the session of 1895. Since then he has given his attention unreservedly to professional work, in which, through his thorough knowledge of the German language, he is especially qualified to render satisfactory service in behalf of clients of that nationality; while at the same time his splendid English education and comprehensive study of the law enable him to master the intricacies of all cases that are submitted to his judgment and placed under his control. From "Die Weyse," a genealogical work compiled by Archivant Dr. Schmidt, printed at Schleiz, Germany, in March, 1913, we quote:

"We now consider the vocations of the members of the Weyse family. They are characterized by the fact of the social and cultural height on which the family has stood since the second half of the sixteenth century; that its male members from the ancestor Zacharias down to the present time have almost all had a university education; so, for instance, the ancestors of the now living Henry Guenther Weyse, of the branch Los Angeles, back to the said ancestor, have without exception been jurists, making ten generations of lawyers without a break."

THOMAS PASCOE. A man well and favorably known in Los Angeles during the thirty years of his business career in this city is Thomas Pascoe, whose occupation of hotel proprietor during the early days of the growth of the city gave him ample opportunity to extend the hospitality of the town to guests from other states, as well as to establish for himself a permanent place in their esteem and friendship. Though now retired from active business life in this line, he still makes his home in Los

Angeles, and takes an interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of the city.

The native land of Mr. Pascoe is England, where he was born at Cornwall, March 10, 1847, the son of George and Isabelle Pascoe. For about eighteen years he lived a quiet life in his native surroundings, attending school and learning the lessons of industry and integrity which he has since put into daily practice. He then obtained a position as steward in the British navy and for seven years was the head of his department on some of the largest English men-of-war. In the meantime he visited many of the important ports of the world and had numerous experiences of an extremely interesting nature. During the Fenian troubles in Ireland in 1865-66 the vessel on which he was employed was stationed at various points along the Irish coast, and for some time he cruised in the Mediterranean. In 1870, when the clash between the monarchical and papal powers in Italy reached a climax, the man-of-war on which he was stationed waited at Naples, ready to extend the protection of the British government to the pope; in case he should decide to seek safety elsewhere a castle on the island of Malta would have been placed at his disposal. Mr. Pascoe then went to Athens, Greece, where he witnessed the execution of twelve notorious brigands, and he was present when the great Suez canal was opened by no less person than Napoleon III. of France, in November, 1869. In the course of his service as chief steward Mr. Pascoe was called upon to cater to many distinguished statesmen, military officials, ambassadors, and frequently royalty itself, and thus his training was exceptional. At the close of seven years spent in her majesty's service he returned to England and embarked upon an independent career.

In company with a brother, George Pascoe, our subject came to the United States when he was twenty-five years of age, and, after passing a short time in New York City, went to Montana, where he and his brother were appointed deputy United States marshals and assigned to duty in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge. He resigned this office and in partnership with his brother, George, engaged in the raising of sheep. In 1875 he went to Colorado Springs, where he opened the well-known Pascoe's

Hotel and Restaurant, which he conducted successfully for several years, there making the excellent reputation as a hotel keeper that he has since maintained. In 1881 he came to California, locating in Mendocino county, where he bought out the Grand Hotel at Ukiah and conducted the same for one year. Selling out his interests in Ukiah, he removed to Pleasanton, Cal., where he leased the Rose Hotel and conducted it for a year and a half.

In June, 1884, Mr. Pascoe came to Los Angeles, and commenced his successful career as hotel proprietor in this city with the management of the Kimball mansion for the space of four months, after which he opened the Clifton House, at the corner of Temple and Fort streets, which was built especially for him, and was the first modern family hotel in the city. After three years of efficient management of the Clifton House he purchased the Lincoln Hotel, at Second and Hill streets, which he conducted with marked success for thirteen years, refitting the place and improving it in many ways. Selling this out, he organized the Fremont Hotel Company, and erected a fine hundred-room hotel on the southwest corner of Fourth and Olive streets, leasing it from the Fremont Hotel Company, in which he was a stockholder, and this he conducted under the name of the Fremont Hotel until 1912, when he sold the lease and furniture, and spent a year and a half in European travel, in February, 1914, selling the building and land of the Fremont Hotel to the lessee.

Though now retired from active business life along the lines formerly pursued by him, Mr. Pascoe continues his interest in the city of his adoption, and has been a director of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, a member of the police commission and for two years president of the Southern California Hotel Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, socially is identified with the Pioneer Society, and politically he is a Republican. He holds the office of president of the board of trustees of the Unitarian Church in Los Angeles of which he is a member. By his marriage in Colorado Springs with Miss Jane Retallick, in August, 1877, he is the father of one son, Dr. Elmer Rose Pascoe, at present an officer of the Board of Health.

STODDARD JESS. With the extension of agricultural and commercial development by slow degrees from the limitations of the eighteenth century to the expanding civilization of later decades, the Jess family became transplanted from the Atlantic shores to the middle west and thence to the Pacific coast, in each locality of residence leading the forces of progress in business and in public affairs. The apparent chance that takes the form of destiny in each life led the family from England to the rock-bound coast of Nova Scotia, where was reared John L. P. Jess, whose English inheritance of initiative and determination caused him to seek in the United States opportunities not offered in the rigorous climate and isolated environment of his adopted home. At the time of his location in Wisconsin near Fox lake that region, later famous for charm of scenery and summer climate, had not begun to attract settlers and he was among the earliest to identify himself with its opportunities. From that locality his son, George, father of Stoddard Jess, started across the plains during the spring of 1850.

News concerning the discovery of gold had attracted a great throng of daring young adventurers, whose "prairie schooners" from the north and east and south crept over unbeaten tracks of the unchartered wilderness like small but ceaseless streams, to fill at last the great western country with a cosmopolitan population of pioneers. To the young immigrant from Wisconsin, however, disappointment in not finding the greatly desired gold and the homesick longing for the friends and scenes of Wisconsin proved stronger than any determination to assist in the upbuilding of the west and he returned to the old home, there to become later prominent in banking, political and fraternal affairs. As representative of his district in the state legislature he promoted measures of general importance. Other offices were filled with equal fidelity. The Republican party had in him a staunch supporter. His marriage to Marian Theresa Judd united him with a pioneer family of New York state, where her father, Hon. Stoddard Judd, was a citizen of influence, so progressive in spirit that he was in advance of his times in all matters relating to the public welfare. For several terms he served in the New York state legislature. Upon receiving from President Polk an appointment as re-

ceiver of the United States land office at Green Bay he moved to Wisconsin and there spent the balance of his life. As a member of the first and second constitutional conventions he aided in preparing the constitution of Wisconsin and later he served for several terms as senator and representative from his district. In the annals of the state his name is written as that of a valuable citizen, progressive pioneer and efficient incumbent of public office, whose keenest interest lay in the advancement of commonwealth and country.

Stoddard Jess was born at Fox Lake, Wis., December 3, 1856, and in 1876 was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. For a year he held a clerkship in the First National Bank of Fox Lake. During 1877 he became cashier in the banking house of George Jess & Co., of Waupun, Wis., one of the strongest institutions of the locality. Soon he became a factor in community progress and public life. In addition to serving for several terms as a member of the city council he held the office of mayor for two years. The failing health of his father caused them to close out their banking interests in Wisconsin and transfer their home to Southern California, where, a few months after his arrival in Pomona, Mr. Jess organized and became cashier of the First National Bank. As far back as 1885 Pomona was in its infancy. Settlers were few. The work of development had scarcely begun. Immediately he became a large factor in community advancement. Not only did he serve as the first treasurer of the city, but he also helped to organize the Pomona Board of Trade and for two years served as its president. From 1902 to 1904 he was president of the board of library trustees of Pomona, resigning the position at the time of his removal to Los Angeles. Meanwhile in 1898 acting upon the advice of his physicians he resigned the bank cashiership and gave up all active work. A period of travel and rest enabled him to regain his health, which had been impaired by too arduous devotion to business and public affairs.

From the time of his removal to Los Angeles in 1904 Mr. Jess has held the office of vice-president of the First National Bank, besides which he is now a director of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank and for two terms was president of the Los Angeles Clearing House Association. An authority in the banking business, his service as president of the California State Bankers' Association was of inestimable value to the financial

interests of the entire state, while his addresses and articles dealing with banks and banking have carried weight as indicating the results of a long and active experience in the field of finance. The First National Bank has benefited by his official connection with the concern. One of its most popular systems, that of uniting the work of paying and receiving tellers, was inaugurated by Mr. Jess himself and resulted from a close study he gave the matter of reducing the work of book-keeping for clerks and minimizing the tedium of waiting for customers. Under his direction the bank was divided into a number of alphabetical sections, at which the tellers either receive or pay out money as desired. Long waits by customers are thus eliminated. Closer relations are established between the bank and the depositors. The general expedition of business is fostered by the change. The popularity of the change was indicated by the fact that within a few years a number of large banks throughout the country had adopted the plan devised by Mr. Jess, among these being the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Seattle National Bank, the First National Bank of Denver, the United States National Bank of Denver and the Irving National Bank of New York.

The marriage of Mr. Jess was solemnized at Monroe, Wis., January 15, 1879, and united him with Miss Carrie Helen Chenoweth. Two children were born of the union: Jennie C., deceased, and George Benjamin. Reared in the faith of the Republican party, Mr. Jess has been a lifelong adherent of its principles. Local organizations that have his name enrolled upon the membership lists are the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Knights Templar and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Masonry, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Union League, Los Angeles Athletic Club, Jonathan and California Clubs. As chairman of the consolidation committee he was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of Los Angeles with San Pedro, thus giving to the city its own harbor. Upon the conclusion of that work he was chosen president of the harbor commission of Los Angeles, which had charge of the work of building the harbor, an enterprise costing more than \$3,500,000 including local and federal expenditures. During the early stages of the harbor work he directed the affairs of the commission and when the movement had been placed upon a permanent foundation he resigned

therefrom in order to devote himself to business affairs. Of his services in the initial harbor work it may be said that it would be difficult to overestimate them, nor has he been less helpful in other measures for civic advancement, and his clear brain, keen intellect and forceful mentality have been important factors in the progress of Los Angeles during a most important decade of its history.

JOHN T. GAFFEY. Though a native of the British Isles, Mr. Gaffey has since the age of seven years been a resident of California and has associated himself through marriage with one of the old Spanish families of the state. Born in Galway, Ireland, November 1, 1860, John T. Gaffey was the son of Thomas and Ann Gaffey, and with his mother in 1867 made the journey to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in San Francisco. There the boy attended the grammar and high schools, in 1876 continuing his education at a private school in Santa Cruz, Cal., for three years, when he entered the business world as owner and editor of the Santa Cruz Herald, a paper which he sold out in the year 1881 to assume the duties of under sheriff for a year. He then, in 1882, removed to Los Angeles, where he was engaged as deputy clerk in the Supreme Court until 1886, and then elected on the State Board of Equalization representing the fourth district. In this capacity he served until 1890, when he was elected a member of the school board, resigning this in 1893 to become a member of the City Council for a year. After his resignation in this office he was appointed collector of customs of the district of Los Angeles by President Cleveland, after three and one-half years spent in the duties of this office resigning to retire from public life. Mining in Sonora and Lower California, Mexico, next claimed his attention until 1900, when he removed to Beaumont, Tex., where for a year and a half he was interested in the oil industry, returning, however, to Mexico and engaging in mining there until 1904, when he removed to San Pedro, Cal. From the year 1904 until 1906 he acted as editor of the Los Angeles Herald, newspaper work having been the first occupation undertaken by him at the close of his school life. Since 1906 Mr. Gaffey has assisted in the organization of the Pacific

Wharf and Storage Company in which he is at present a director, an office which he also holds in the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the San Pedro Brick Company, the Harbor City Savings Bank, the San Pedro Fertilizer Company and the Outer Harbor Dock and Wharf Company, he being also president of the Arcadia de Baker Estate Company, a three million dollar corporation. Among social clubs he has been for thirty years a member of the Bohemian Club at San Francisco, and is a charter member and one of the five organizers of the California Club. In political interests a Democrat, he is in his religious associations a member of the Catholic Church.

The marriage of Mr. Gaffey was solemnized in Los Angeles, in June, 1886, uniting him with Miss Arcadia Bandini, a granddaughter of Don Juan Bandini, one of the early settlers of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffey are the parents of two children, William Tracy, who attends the Santa Clara College, and Margaret, now Mrs. C. M. Ward of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM MULHOLLAND. The completion of the famous Los Angeles aqueduct, which brings into the Angel City the sparkling waters of Owens river, marks a distinctive era in the history of the city. This is the greatest aqueduct in the world today, and its construction has attracted the attention of the world, and famous engineers from many lands have journeyed here to view it and to make careful study of this great engineering feat. Scarcely less interesting than the aqueduct itself to the ordinary citizen and far, far more so to his brother engineers, is the man whose master-mind designed this great work, superintended its construction, and whose skill and untiring devotion to his duty have at last brought the great undertaking to a successful completion. This man is William Mulholland. The people of Los Angeles are keenly alive to the value of his services, and he is regarded almost in the light of a public benefactor. So far as he himself is concerned, however, he wears his laurels with becoming modesty, and accepts the honor that has been accorded him as due the work itself and its completion, rather than as a personal tribute to his skill and ability.

Mr. Mulholland is a native of Ireland, having





J. H. Shires

been born at Belfast, September 11, 1855, the son of Hugh and Ellen (Deakers) Mulholland, both of Irish parentage. He received his education in the public schools and later in the Christian Brothers' school, both in Dublin. Later he came to the United States and located at Pittsburgh, Pa., coming on to California in 1877. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent and chief engineer of the City Water Company, this being at the time a private corporation. Mr. Mulholland remained with this company until their interests were taken over by the city of Los Angeles in 1902, at which time he was appointed chief engineer. Later, with the undertaking of the Los Angeles aqueduct, he became the chief engineer of that project also. Since that time he has devoted his splendid skill and energy to the accomplishment of this stupendous undertaking and in the construction of this great waterway has made for himself a name that is known and honored wherever the knowledge of engineering feats is understood and appreciated.

During his residence in Southern California Mr. Mulholland has made a careful study of the conditions of the country and has in that time designed and constructed many of the great irrigation systems that are making the southland the garden spot of the earth. His work is known for its careful attention to detail, its painstaking attention to matters of importance, whether small or great.

Mr. Mulholland is a close student of all that pertains to his profession and is associated with the principal national and international engineering societies. Among the organizations of which he is a member may be mentioned the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers and Architects Association of Southern California; the National Association of Stationary Engineers, of which he is an honorary member, and the Seismological Society of America.

Socially this favored son is very popular and is a member of the leading clubs, among which are the California, Sunset and Celtic Clubs. Civic organizations have also claimed his support and he is associated with a number of political and progressive organizations whose work lies along the lines of social betterment and city government reform. He is non-partisan in politics, placing men above party. He has been favorably mentioned on several occasions for positions of confidence within the gift of the people, but these he has

declined to accept, the duties of his professional work claiming his time and attention to the exclusion of all civic service.

The marriage of Mr. Mulholland united him with Miss Lillie Ferguson, who was born in Port Huron, Mich., but later became a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., and it was in this city that her marriage occurred in 1890. Mrs. Mulholland passed away April 28, 1915, at the age of forty-seven years, leaving five children, as follows: Rosa, Perry, Lucile, Thomas and Ruth.

JOSEPH H. SPIRES. As one of the most valued members of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Joseph H. Spires figured conspicuously in civic movements of large import, and in his active career in Los Angeles the accomplishment of many splendid improvements toward which his efforts have been directed mark him as an indefatigable worker for a better Los Angeles. In the business life of Michigan, where his business interests first lay, his influence was felt especially along political and social lines, but in Los Angeles his natural faculties for procuring results worth while and his skill and wise judgment were particularly spent, and here there are several avenues of his accomplishment which stand as monuments to his untiring zeal, optimism and indefatigable will.

Mr. Spires was born near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 9, 1853, and when a small boy accompanied his parents to Buffalo, N. Y., where his elementary education was received. At the age of eighteen he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to enter his first employment as hotel clerk. Subsequently he managed the Cutler House in Grand Haven, Mich., and also conducted a summer resort hotel on Lake Michigan. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles at Silver Lake for a time, and at the opening of the Michigan Soldiers' Home assumed charge of the Commissary Department with such aptness and systematic conduct of affairs that at the time of relinquishing the department to the authorities he received the approbation of all for the splendid order established. While a resident of Michigan he was manager of the Park Place Hotel

at Traverse City for a time, until he resigned to come to California.

The year 1885 marked Mr. Spires' arrival in Los Angeles, and his first venture was the conduct of a small hotel for a season. He afterwards associated himself with the Pacific Electric Railway Company and secured for them the right-of-ways to Pasadena and to Santa Monica. As part payment for his services he received seven acres of land near what is now the Harvard military school. He acquired large mining interests in Mexico and was also interested in the development of water in the Antelope valley. He helped to organize the Yucca Manufacturing Company, which manufactured novelties from the yucca tree, and brought the first carload of yucca from the desert to Los Angeles. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Santa Monica Brick Company; organized and was president and a stockholder of the Western Fuel Gas and Power Company of Redondo; and the Rancho Sausal Redondo, and had real estate holdings in Nevada.

One of Mr. Spires' especial feats was his effort to have Hill street widened, and after two years of earnest, unceasing toil, interviewing people each day, laboring with antagonists and fighting to procure what he knew would better conditions, he was rewarded in the end by seeing the fulfillment of his desires. He also established a small water system in the western part of Los Angeles, furnished a number of families with water and finally sold out to a local water company. Interested in the park development of the city, he gave much of his time to that interest. That his life was a busy one may readily be seen, and while he was engrossed with business cares he did not allow his interest in civic affairs to flag, but kept up with all movements for the uplift of the people and the development of his adopted city by active membership in the Chamber of Commerce. On the committee for the location of manufacturing sites in the industrial center he served a long time. He was a member of the Civic Club and of the Automobile Club of Southern California. A great reader, especially fond of history, he was a well informed, scholarly man.

While residing in Michigan Mr. Spires was united in marriage with Miss Mary Harrison,

who was a native of that state and survives him. Always sharing in his cherished hopes, beautiful ideas and loyal love for Los Angeles, she has made it her object in life to carry out his plans so far as she is able. His death, which occurred in Los Angeles January 3, 1913, robbed the city of Los Angeles of one of her most useful workers, the state of California of one of her most loyal patriots, and their citizens of one of their closest and most generous friends.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. The story of the inception, magnificent growth, development and expansion of the small oil interests that have since their original formation become the great Union Oil Company of California, capitalized for \$50,000,000, of which \$31,000,000 has been issued and is outstanding, is especially interesting to the people of Santa Paula because of the historical fact that the big interests were developed and merged in this city under the personal direction of Thomas R. Bard, W. L. Hardison and Lyman Stewart, notably successful oil operators of the Pacific coast. Thomas R. Bard was president for the first four years, being succeeded by Mr. Stewart, who continued as president until succeeded by his son, William Lyman Stewart, in 1914.

The story as told by oil men familiar with the situation reads like a romance of industrial history and achievements. Mr. Stewart arrived in California on April 7, 1883, and finding the prospects very encouraging in the Santa Paula country, wired his old partner, the late W. L. Hardison, to come to the Golden State, and he arrived in Los Angeles on May 7 of the same year. John Irwin, who was for many years superintendent of field work for the Union Oil Company, arrived here on May 10, 1883, and Alex Waldie, who was secretary of the Hardison & Stewart and Sespe Oil Companies, now a retired capitalist of Santa Paula, arrived about October 1 of the same year.

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hardison obtained leases from the Pacific Coast Oil Company in the Pico Canyon district, near Newhall, in Santa Paula Canyon on the Smith farm, and in Adams canyon on the Ex-Mission rancho, and for some time operated under the firm name of Hardison & Stewart, later incorporated under the title of the

Hardison & Stewart Oil Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. At the beginning of their operations the company imported thirty-five oil well men from the east, and started six wells, five in the Pico district, and one on the Smith farm, all of which were failures. The company spent \$135,000 before obtaining a paying well, and with prolonged conflict over titles, and the early experience of Mr. Stewart and his associates was anything but encouraging. These men, however, were pioneers, men of caliber who had faith in the future of the oil industry and who knew no such word as fail, except temporarily.

Some time later Stewart & Hardison purchased from the Pacific Coast Oil Company the oil rights of the Ex-Mission rancho, where, up to the present time, some fifty or sixty wells have been drilled, some of which proved to be very profitable. The largest, No. 16 in Adams canyon, flowed about one thousand barrels a day for a short time. No. 13 in the same canyon produced for two or three years about two hundred barrels per day. Neither of these wells is now producing, and very few of the entire number are being operated at the present time.

Later the Sespe Oil Company was organized, in which Hon. Thomas R. Bard, ex-United States Senator from California, and Dan McFarland were associated with Hardison & Stewart, and still later the Torrey Canyon Oil Company was organized, in which Mr. Bard and Dolbeer & Carson joined forces with the Hardison & Stewart Oil Company.

To unify these interests the Union Oil Company was incorporated October 17, 1890, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and exchanged its stock for the properties of the three above-named companies. These three holding companies were later discontinued and the Union stock held by them was distributed to their respective stockholders. A few years later the capitalization of the Union Oil Company was increased to \$10,000,000, and later still to \$50,000,000, of which \$34,092,200 has been issued and is outstanding.

The Union Oil Company, while pursuing generally a conservative course, has been somewhat aggressive, and has sought to keep fairly in the front of the industry. It now has pipe lines which connect all the important oil fields with tidewater, and has a fleet of fifteen vessels which is distributing oil from California fields as far south as Chile, as far north as Cape Nome, and

as far west as the Hawaiian Islands; and through its pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama it has supplied the United States Government with the oil fuel used for its great work on the Panama Canal.

The company has refineries at Oleum (on San Francisco Bay), at Bakersfield, Port Harford, Fullerton and Santa Paula. It controls something over 200,000 acres of oil territory in the principal fields of the state. It has on its pay rolls the names of over 2,000 employees, and the monthly pay roll amounts to about \$200,000, more than \$2,400,000 per year. The company has paid in cash dividends to its stockholders to date \$13,451,806.55. The present officers of the company are:

Directors: Lyman Stewart, W. L. Stewart, Alex. Sclater, E. W. Clark, Giles Kellogg, John Garrigues, R. D. Matthews, W. W. Orcutt, W. R. Staats, F. C. Bolt and A. P. Johnson.

Officers: Chairman of the board, Lyman Stewart; president, W. L. Stewart; vice-president, Alex. Sclater; vice-president, E. W. Clark; secretary, Giles Kellogg; treasurer, John Garrigues; comptroller, R. D. Matthews; assistant secretary, John McPeak; assistant secretary, New York City, Fillmore Condit; assistant secretary and stock transfer agent, Oleum, Cal., E. J. Brown; assistant treasurer, R. J. Keown; assistant comptroller, R. S. Mill.

SIMON CONRADI. A career marked by stirring adventures in every part of the world brought the element of romance into the life of this late beloved citizen of Los Angeles. Withal that his travels had been wide and his knowledge of the world extensive, no place became so deeply interwoven with his affections as this western metropolis, nor, in his estimation, did any surpass it in opportunities offered or expectations fulfilled. The most ardent devotion to his chosen city did not, however, preclude a patriotic recollection of his own native land and frequent tours were made with their chief purpose that of revisiting Switzerland and enjoying again the scenic beauties of the Alpine regions. It was in the canton of Grisons, near the foothills of the Alps, that his birth occurred on New Year's day of 1834, in the home of Simon and Ursula (Polin) Conradi, natives of Switzerland, the former a civil engineer of high talents and considerable

prominence. The standing of the family was high and the son received better advantages than fell to lads of the more humble classes. In addition to attending college at Zurich in his native land he was sent to Germany to receive the advantages of the college there, where he made a great advance in the classics and the languages. From early life it seemed a matter of ease for him to gain linguistic skill. Eventually he mastered twelve languages so that he was able to speak all of them with ease and this familiarity with modern tongues added delight to his travels around the world. After leaving college he took a military course, graduating from the military schools of Thun and Coire, both in Switzerland.

During the customary service in the Swiss army Mr. Conradi was commissioned lieutenant, resigning, however, when the Crimean war broke out, at which time he took a commission as lieutenant in the British army and participated in the campaign against Turkey. Nor was he less interested in the Civil war, and the bullet that he received in his leg he carried with him throughout the remainder of his life. He had been in America four years when the war began, having landed in New York City during 1857. A brief period of employment as clerk in a wholesale house of the eastern metropolis was followed by a trip to Dubuque, Iowa, whence in 1858 he went to St. Louis and a year later removed to New Orleans to take charge of a business enterprise. At the opening of the war he was manager of a factory engaged in the manufacture of swords for Confederate officers. During the war he served as a captain under General "Stonewall" Jackson and as a scout under various commanders, enduring the privations of that war and the hardships which fell upon the defeated and suffering south. Another evidence of his love of adventure appeared in his activities in Mexico during the reign of Maximilian, when he was imprisoned and undoubtedly would have been executed as a spy had it not been for the intervention of Diaz, whose interest in the prisoner sprang from Masonic credentials found on his person. Thereafter he was an ardent admirer and warm personal friend of the remarkable man who served with such energy as the first president of Mexico. Among Mr. Conradi's papers were found numerous letters from former President Diaz, with whom he had maintained a continuous friendship. Following his career in Mexico Mr. Conradi came

back to the United States in 1866, locating in Houston, where he engaged in the jewelry business.

It was while making New Orleans his headquarters that Captain Conradi married Miss Adele Chetourn, who was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and died in Los Angeles in 1906. The only child of their marriage, Clementine, was born in Texas and is now the wife of Champ S. Vance, third vice-president of the Los Angeles Gas Company. After twenty years of identification with the business interests of Houston, Tex., in May, 1888, Captain Conradi moved his stock of jewelry from that city to Los Angeles, where a previous visit in 1887 had given him such a favorable impression that he determined to become a permanent resident. The alternate booms and depressions he had witnessed. The one did not unduly elate him, nor did the other have any effect upon his optimistic spirit. Throughout the changing conditions of the nascent west he continued successfully at his post of business for almost twenty years, finally retiring after the death of his wife and on account of his own ill health. A trip abroad covering seven months, much of which time was spent in the mountainous resorts of his native country, fully restored his health and enabled him to return to Los Angeles physically alert and energetic.

In 1855, while yet a young man in his native canton of Switzerland, the philanthropic activities of Masonry so appealed to Captain Conradi that he entered the blue lodge. Two years later, in 1857, he emigrated to America, locating in New Orleans, where he at once affiliated with Concordia Lodge No. 3, and became active in the work of the fraternity. In Houston he became a member of Holland Lodge No. 1, afterwards was a charter member of Gray Lodge No. 329, of which he was treasurer, and to which he gave the furnishings of the lodge room. In Houston he also received the degrees of Royal Arch Chapter and of the Commandery of Knights Templar. In that city also he became a close friend and associate of former Commander P. C. Tucker, from whom he received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. After coming to Los Angeles in 1888 Mr. Conradi continued his Masonic activities, his time being given chiefly to the Scottish Rite. He found the Scottish Rite bodies here in a disaffected condition and proceeded to revive them, for which service he was made treasurer of



Dennis Sullivan

all Scottish Rite bodies in the city, a position he held for twenty-two years, or until failing health made it advisable for him to relinquish the office. He was elected Wise Master of Robert Bruce Chapter No. 3, Rose Croix, and upon retiring from the office he was elected treasurer of all the bodies of the Scottish Rite in Los Angeles, as previously stated, and during the lifetime of Inspector Pierce he represented him as his deputy in Southern California. In 1888 he was elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor by the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, and in 1898 was coroneted an Inspector-General Honorary of the Thirty-third degree. In 1900, at the time the Court of Honor was organized, he was elected treasurer of that body, and the same year was made a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. After being a member of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202 for twenty-two years, he demitted and joined Vallee de France Lodge No. 329, of which he was a member at the time of his death, also of Signet Chapter No. 57, R. A. M., Los Angeles Council No. 11, R. & S. M., Los Angeles Commandery No. 9, K. T., Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast. Much credit for the prosperous growth of Scottish Freemasonry in Los Angeles is due to Mr. Conradi's untiring work and undiminished interest in the order, and it was a great pleasure for him to have lived and witnessed, as the oldest member in the service, the fruits of his labor of years ago.

In politics Mr. Conradi affiliated with the Democratic party, but was never active as a partisan. He was born into the Lutheran faith and all through his life he was a generous contributor to church benevolences. In Switzerland and Germany he gained expertness with the sword. Later practice developed his skill and even when he was well past sixty years of age he still was regarded as one of the crack swordsmen of the world. After the closing out of his jewelry interests and his return from abroad, having many valuable holdings in and near Los Angeles, he secured office room in one of the departments of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank and there each day devoted a few hours to the transacting of business and the meeting of old friends. While thus engaged, October 29, 1913, he slipped on the marble stairway leading to the safety deposit vaults and suffered a severe injury, his recovery from which was made possible only by a rugged

constitution and a long-continued observance of the laws of health. This accident prevented him from active participation in affairs of a public character in the city where for so many years he was a vital commercial factor and a potent element in permanent local advancement; but it did not lessen his interest in this great western metropolis nor did it deprive him of the inestimable comfort of the warm friendship exhibited by fellow-pioneers and by admirers in the younger generation.

Mr. Conradi's death, which occurred March 13, 1915, was undoubtedly hastened by the accident above mentioned. As was fitting he was buried with Masonic honors, the impressive midnight ritual service being the last tribute of his comrades. This service was performed in the Cathedral and marked the third instance of the kind in Los Angeles.

DENNIS SULLIVAN. One of the pioneers of Los Angeles, Dennis Sullivan had the distinction of having homesteaded what is now a portion of Los Angeles, a district of beautiful homes, dotted with churches and schools, and with property constantly increasing in value by leaps and bounds. He came to California in 1870 and located on this large ranch near the city of that time. His home was well in the country and the only neighbors were a few scattering families of Mexican ranchers. He lived to see the city absorb his ranch and to find himself and his property a part of the metropolis of the Pacific coast.

Mr. Sullivan was a native of Ireland, having been born in Bantry, county Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1832. He was the son of Timothy and Katherine (Harrington) Sullivan, both of whom are now deceased. When he was nineteen he determined to seek his fortune in the land across the sea and accordingly came to America, locating first at Fall River, Mass., where he engaged in farming until 1870. As before stated, in that year he came to California on the first passenger train that came over the Union Pacific into San Francisco. From there he came to Los Angeles in March of the same year. Here he purchased a section of homestead land from the government and established thereon a home for himself and his

family. The limits of this tract are today marked by city streets, extending from Vermont avenue to Normandie avenue on the east and west, and from Santa Monica boulevard to Melrose avenue on the north and south. Much of this was sold in acreage and was platted and improved by the second purchaser, but the Sullivan estate still owns an appreciable amount of very valuable property in this district. When Mr. Sullivan first settled here there were practically no other ranchers in this district and he was the pioneer farmer in the Cahuenga valley. His family grew up on the ranch, which until 1912 was the scene of their home life.

The marriage of Mr. Sullivan took place in Fall River, Mass., March 5, 1859, uniting him with Miss Margaret Murphy, the daughter of Timothy and Ellen (O'Neil) Murphy, and a native of Castletown, Ireland, born February 3, 1843. She bore her husband nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Mr. Sullivan was a prominent member of the Catholic Church and an earnest supporter of the work of the church and of the cause. Some time before his death he made a gift to the church of the property where the Catholic Church in South Hollywood now stands.

Death came to Mr. Sullivan on October 25, 1908, at the ranch where he had lived since he homesteaded it during President Grant's administration. The old home place of this pioneer and his family since 1870 is now the site of the new State Normal School.

LYMAN STEWART. A history of Los Angeles could not possibly be written without much space being devoted to the oil industry, which, through bringing a cheap fuel, resulted in the establishing of many manufacturing enterprises, and these in turn resulted in large additions to the city's population.

One of the factors in this oil industry was Lyman Stewart, formerly of Titusville, Pa., who made his first investment in an oil property early in December, 1859, about four months after the beginning of the industry through the striking of the famous Drake well near Titusville.

Mr. Stewart is a native of Pennsylvania, born

at Cherry Tree, Venango county, July 22, 1840. His parents, William R. and Jane M. Stewart, were natives of the same place. Mr. Stewart had only a common school education, which he received in Cherry Tree. His father was the proprietor of a small tannery, and insisted on his sons learning the same trade. This business was very distasteful to Mr. Stewart, and in March, 1859, he started out to make his way in the world by working on a farm. With his savings from that summer's work he made his first oil investment.

In September, 1862, Mr. Stewart enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out June 17, 1865. He then went to Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for six months, returned in March, 1866, to Titusville, and commenced oil operations in connection with his brother, Milton Stewart, and others, at Pioneer, Pa.

Mr. Stewart was married May 2, 1867, to Miss Sarah Adelaide Burrows, of Enterprise, Pa. Their three children are all married, the two sons, William Lyman and Alfred Clement, residing at La Manda Park, Cal., and Los Angeles respectively, and the daughter, May Stewart Martin, wife of Rev. Daniel H. Martin, in Cynwyd, Pa.

In April, 1883, Mr. Stewart came to Los Angeles, and, in company with the late W. L. Hardison, commenced oil developments in Pico Canyon, near Newhall, and also on the Smith farm, near Santa Paula. Later they incorporated under the title of Hardison & Stewart Oil Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. Some time later, in connection with the late Senator Thomas R. Bard and Dan MacFarland, the Sespe Oil Company was organized, in which the Hardison & Stewart Company held three-fifths of the stock. Still later, the Torrey Canyon Company was organized in connection with Mr. Bard and John Dolbeer of San Francisco. On October 17, 1890, the Union Oil Company was organized, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, and its stock issued to the above three companies in full payment for their properties. Later the capitalization was increased to \$10,000,000, and still later, to \$50,000,000, of which at the present time 340,922 shares are issued and in the hands of the public.

From the first the company was much hampered in its progress through the lack of capital. Notwithstanding this, through the Lord's blessing

it now stands in the front rank of the companies which constitute the active factors in the oil industry of the state.

The late Hon. Thomas R. Bard was the first president of the company. Mr. Stewart succeeded him in October, 1894. He continued in that office until April, 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, W. L. Stewart, and took the position of chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Stewart, believing implicitly that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable," has endeavored to have the great doctrine of redemption through the atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, disseminated as widely as possible. For three years he held the office of president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was instrumental in bringing to this coast the late Rev. William J. Chichester, D.D., who organized Immanuel Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Stewart was a charter member, and in which, from the beginning, he has held the office of ruling elder. He later was instrumental in organizing the Pacific Gospel Union Mission, with the late Major George A. Hilton as superintendent. The title has since been changed to Union Rescue Mission, located at No. 145 North Main street. He afterwards joined with Rev. A. B. Prichard, D.D., in organizing a Bible Institute, the title of which was afterwards changed to Bible House of Los Angeles, which has its general office in the Lissner building, on Spring street, Los Angeles.

On April 16, 1908, the Bible Institute of Los Angeles was organized, and Mr. Stewart was elected to the office of president. This office he still holds, and the Institute is about completing a permanent home for its work at Nos. 536-558 South Hope street, Los Angeles, adjoining on the south the old State Normal school grounds. This Institute has been greatly blessed of God in its work, which is divided into fifteen departments. Its main auditorium has seats for forty-two hundred people. It has a smaller auditorium which, through a series of rolling partitions, separating it into class-rooms, will accommodate twelve hundred people. It has some six hundred and thirty dormitory rooms, large social halls, and club rooms for its organized societies.

The oil business in which Mr. Stewart has been a factor, has been a great boon, commercially, to Los Angeles, but he believes that the Bible Institute will be of still more value to the city in

that it will be a potent factor in the establishing of strong foundations for the spiritual and moral welfare of the city.

DANIEL FRANCIS DONEGAN. A native of Canada, born at Cobourg August 6, 1844, and educated in the parochial schools, D. F. Donegan has been an important factor on the frontier in the United States since the age of nineteen, when he ran away from his home and went to Chicago. Being of a mechanical turn of mind and quick at figures, he soon became engaged in railroad building and construction of bridges. In 1865 he was building bridges for the Iron Mountain Railroad at DeSoto, Mo., when a flood carried away all the bridges to St. Louis, whereupon Mr. Jones, master of bridge construction, wired Mr. Donegan to take charge of the gang and rebuild the bridges, working north. The first bridge, at Victoria, was three hundred feet long, and with twenty-five men he finished the work in one day, taking the material out of the woods. The year before General Price in his raid had destroyed all bridges, and it took the United States army that was following him two days to rebuild this same bridge. In 1866 the Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Junction City, Kan. That year a great flood caused by a big ice jam destroyed the railroad bridge as well as the pontoon bridge, and at this period also the commissary at Fort Dodge, Kan., was burned. Buffalo Bill carried the dispatch to Fort Riley. There were one hundred six-mule teams and wagons with supplies for the 2000 troops waiting to cross the river. The government built ten new pontoons, but the force of the ice jam was so great they could not be swung into place properly and when the wagons and teams attempted to cross the boats tipped and several mules were drowned; thus the attempt was given up until the ice went out. Mr. Donegan told a man how he could accomplish the task when Superintendent Clark, overhearing the plan, asked him if he could do it, and when told that he could, after finding out that Mr. Donegan had had experience, told him to go ahead. He asked for an order for fifteen men and said he could tell within two hours what could be done. In one hour and thirty minutes he had the teams crossing in safety. The quartermaster, Colonel Bradley, was so well pleased that he placed Mr.

Donegan in charge of the bridge and told him to keep the money taken for toll for his work, which amounted to about \$1,000 the thirty days he was in charge. He afterwards was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad in wood construction work for about five years; meanwhile he engaged in farming operations, having taken up a homestead claim at Salina, Kan., in 1866. After proving up on it he bought adjoining land until he owned four thousand acres in one body in Saline and Ellsworth counties, which he called "Eden Farm," and upon which he raised wheat and cattle, having over one thousand acres of wheat one year.

It was while he was living in Kansas that Mr. Donegan was united in marriage at Junction City February 17, 1874, with Ellen McDonald. She was born at St. Mary's, Canada, the granddaughter of Donald McDonald, a native of Scotland and a pioneer settler of Glengarry, Canada, he having had to cut his way through the woods to build his home in the new country. Her father, Thomas McDonald, was born, married and died in Canada, likewise her mother, Mary Darough, daughter of Daniel Darough, whose family came from the North of Ireland. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Donegan six children were born: Frank, who died in 1912, aged thirty-seven; Stella, wife of Harry Phelan of Toronto, Canada; Darrah, a teaming contractor of Los Angeles; William P., also of Los Angeles and associated with his brother under the firm name of Donegan Brothers; Nellie and Louis, who died in childhood.

Some time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Donegan went to Colorado, spending about one year there. In 1881 they came to Los Angeles for the first time, remaining about six months, then removing to Santa Barbara. While making their home in Santa Barbara Mr. Donegan began farming at Santa Ynez, but this did not prove successful, so in 1884 the family settled in Los Angeles, which has since been their home. Here he again took up contracting and built the first railroad from Los Angeles to Pasadena, which is now a part of the Santa Fe. He also laid out, graded and built many of the streets in the city. He was farsighted and his knowledge of engineering made him a valuable counselor, and at the time the Broadway tunnel was being built it was his suggestion that it be brought to a certain level, which was not done until the year 1915, and which has added heavy costs to the taxpayers and

the city. During this time he also owned one hundred and ten acres of land where the town of Watts now stands, and raised high-grade, standard-bred horses, but the droughts made this unprofitable and he sold out.

During his thirty years of contracting Mr. Donegan employed large numbers of men and was always considerate of their well being, and was much respected by them. After many years of activity he retired on account of his health and now lives at No. 666 Rampart street. The business is being carried on by his sons, who have proven themselves careful and successful business men. The family are members of the Catholic church.

C. J. KUBACH. The early home of C. J. Kubach, a general contractor of Los Angeles, was in Germany, his birth occurring at Liebenstadt, near Heidelberg, October 30, 1855, he being the son of Heinrich and Katherine (Gerner) Kubach. He received a good common school education in his native country, and learned the contracting business with his father, with whom he was employed until 1873, after having taken a course of study in architecture at Heidelberg. Desiring to see more of the world, the young man came to America to an uncle who lived in Pittsburg, Pa., and there attended school a year in order to learn the English language, after which he returned to contracting work, which he followed for a year and a half in the new city.

In 1875 Mr. Kubach went to San Francisco with a company of builders, in whose employ he remained a year, when he engaged as millwright in Virginia City, Nev., in the mining district, and after remaining there fifteen months he came to Los Angeles in 1877, and from here visited Sacramento and then Mexico, finally locating in Los Angeles, where he has remained in business ever since. His first shop in this city was a small one on East First street, whence he removed in 1884 to better quarters at First and Vine streets, and has been engaged in general contracting business in Los Angeles continuously since that time, having been a pioneer contractor of this city, his business growing with the growth of the city, and extending also to other cities in this part of the state. In 1904 he moved his offices to the Pacific Electric building, which has remained his head-



Wm Thomas

quarters since that time. He built the fine Alexandria Hotel Annex in Los Angeles, and many buildings for the Los Angeles Railway Company, as well as the building of the First National Bank in Riverside, Cal., and a number of structures at Del Mar, in San Diego county, Cal., and has erected edifices in Pasadena, Redlands and Santa Barbara, examples of his skill being met with as far north as the Tehachapi Pass. The principal buildings erected by him in Los Angeles, besides the Alexandria Hotel Annex, are the Christian Science building, the Wright & Callender building, the Merchants National Bank building, the Southwest Museum, the Turnverein Germania, the Mason building and the store of the J. W. Robinson Company. In March, 1903, Mr. Kubach organized the C. J. Kubach Company, of which he is president, his nephew, George Schneider, being the secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the company. In 1904 he was made president of the K. and K. Brick Company when it was first organized, and has since that time been the chief manager of that concern. He is also president of the Rice Ranch Oil Company, of which he was one of the founders, and vice-president and director of the Moreland-French Company, of which R. H. Raphael is president.

In 1883 Mr. Kubach was married in Los Angeles to Miss Sophia Wetterhauer, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of two daughters, Rosa and Sophia, now Mrs. Dencker and Mrs. Richard Culver, respectively, of Los Angeles. In 1896 Mr. Kubach served on the school board of this city. In religious affiliations he is allied with the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, his social connections being with the Jonathan and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs. Politically Mr. Kubach upholds the principles of the Republican party.

JOHN MORRIS THOMAS. The early days of California brought forth a class of men full of vigor and vitality, brave, energetic, and far above the average in intellectual power and business ability, capable of the successful handling of large enterprises under varying circumstances. Prominent among these men may be mentioned John Morris Thomas, whose

decease in 1908, at the age of seventy-two years, deprived the Southland of one of her most striking and historic characters. Mr. Thomas came to California in 1868 and from that time until his death he was actively associated with the affairs of the commonwealth, and particularly of the locality in which he made his home. He was a pioneer in industrial lines, a builder and a developer of natural resources of the state. For many years he was one of the most extensive sheep raisers in Southern California, and was held in high esteem by the noted Spanish families of the early period, among whom he was well known, both commercially and socially. Later he was engaged in citrus culture, being a pioneer in this line also, and was one of the founders of the city of Monrovia. For many years he was an active factor in the affairs of that beautiful little city, taking an important part in its development and up-building, as well as in that of the surrounding country.

Mr. Thomas was a native of Indiana, born in Richmond, Wayne county, February 14, 1836, the son of Benjamin and Eliza (Morris) Thomas. The father, who was a farmer, is now deceased, while the mother is still living at the age of ninety-eight years, making her home with a daughter in Riverside county. The boyhood days of Mr. Thomas were spent in Indiana, where he received his education in the log cabin schools of the pioneer period, attending school in the winter months, and during the remainder of the year assisting on his father's farm. In 1859, when he was twenty-three years of age, he crossed the plains and located in Nevada, where he engaged in the lumber business, having headquarters at Carson City and at Virginia City. During the ten years passed in Nevada he was intimately associated with the owners of the famous Comstock mine, Flood, Mackay & O'Brien, to whom he sold considerable lumber.

It was in 1868 that Mr. Thomas came to California. In the Puente foothills he purchased thirteen hundred and fifty acres of land, where the present city of Whittier stands, and there engaged in the raising of sheep, for ten years being the largest sheepman in the southwest. In 1887 he disposed of his Whittier holdings and together with W. N. Monroe founded the city of Monrovia. At about this time he also

purchased a large property in the Cloverleaf canyon, upon which he planted an orange grove. He is credited with being one of the first men in Southern California to engage in this industry, in which he continued to be active until his death, June 22, 1908. The city of Monrovia bears the impress of the best thought and effort of this capable man, and for many years the interests of the growing municipality were his constant care and received his earnest consideration. He did much for the general welfare of the city and was instrumental in the introduction of progressive and business-like methods into its civic affairs at an early stage of its life. The older citizens remember him with especially high esteem, and his memory is honored throughout the community.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Thomas was well known and received the entire confidence of his fellowmen. As evidence of this esteem may be mentioned the fact that he served as state dairy commissioner for a period of four years, and also as county horticultural commissioner for several years, in both of which capacities he gave the greatest satisfaction, being peculiarly well fitted for the discharge of the duties involved.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas took place in Washoe county, Nev., August 4, 1867, uniting him with Miss Jane Champion, a native of New York state, and the daughter of James D. and Clarissa (Way) Champion. She bore her husband one child, a daughter, Mamie Nevada, who in 1887 was married to the eldest son of W. N. Monroe, then her father's business associate. She was married a second time to W. J. Hess, of Redondo, and is now a widow, residing in Los Angeles.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the center of a wide circle of friends in Southern California for many years, and especially in Monrovia and in Los Angeles, in which latter city Mrs. Thomas still makes her home. Mr. Thomas was very prominent in fraternal circles, and was one of the veteran Odd Fellows of the county, having been a member of the order for fifty years.

JOSEPH L. STARR. A veteran stock raiser and dairyman of the pioneer days in California as well as the present is Joseph L. Starr, who is an acknowledged expert along these lines. His first endeavor was made in Ventura county, where he located in 1874, the year in which he came to California, and later he came to Los Angeles and purchased land on what is now Arlington street, and here for many years he conducted a dairy and stock farm.

Mr. Starr is a native of Texas, having been born in Austin, July 31, 1851, the son of Solomon and Margaret (Austin) Starr. The latter's great uncle founded the town of Austin, which afterwards became the capital. Solomon Austin was the son of a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife was of Scotch and English extraction. Both parents are now deceased, each having lived to the age of eighty-eight years.

Joseph L. Starr was educated in the public schools of Texas and Missouri, his parents moving to the latter state when he was twelve years of age. After completing his education he became interested in the cattle business and for six years followed the fortunes of the cow boy. It was in 1874 that he came to California, locating in Ventura county, where for twelve years he engaged in stock farming. At the close of that period, in 1886, he came with his family to Los Angeles, purchasing a tract of land here, and again engaged in stock farming and dairying. At that time there was almost no settlement here, and when he built his present home in 1887 on what is now Arlington street, there were only a few scattered houses within a radius of four miles. Charles Victor Hall owned one of the quarter sections adjoining him, and a Mrs. Moore owned another adjoining quarter section. Today this entire locality is improved with good streets and is thickly built up with handsome houses and bungalows.

Mr. Starr has been associated with various public movements since his residence in Los Angeles, and for four years served as state dairy inspector. In this capacity he did much for the enforcement of the dairy laws, using persuasion, explanation and suggestion to accomplish the desired results and meeting with much success. He is a Republican in his political affiliations and for many years was prominent in the affairs of his party, taking an active interest in both state and local issues. He is also prominent in fraternal cir-

cles, being a Mason of the Royal Arch degree and a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

The marriage of Mr. Starr took place at Pleasant Hill, Mo., July 17, 1873, uniting him with Miss Mary Esther Geary, the daughter of Waite and Esther Geary, and a native of New York state. She has borne her husband seven children, all of whom are well known in Los Angeles, where they have passed the greater part of their lives. They are Helen, residing at home; Stanley, who married Ora Gray and has four sons; Stella, the wife of A. H. Doig and the mother of a son and daughter; Walter, married to Myrtle Hitchcock; Laura B., wife of J. M. Hoover and the mother of one son; Jennie L., the wife of H. Lasher; and Joseph Howard, married to Ethel Pendleton.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Starr have many friends and acquaintances in Los Angeles, and are highly esteemed wherever they are known. They have contributed their full share toward the development and upbuilding of the city and community, and their faith in the future of Los Angeles city and county has been unflinching at all times.

MICHAEL LEVY. A native of France, born in the troubled little province of Alsace-Lorraine, February 18, 1834, Michael Levy was the descendant of a well known family of Alsace-Lorraine, his parents being Isaac O. and Sarah Levy. He received a good education in his native province, and was well fitted for his battle with life. He left his native land when he was a lad of but sixteen years to seek his fortune in America. Coming at once to California, he located at Placerville, in 1850, being there associated in business with his brothers until 1868, when he came to Los Angeles. In this city he continued to make his home until the time of his death, March 22, 1905. He at first engaged in the wholesale liquor business in the Downey block, at the corner of First and Los Angeles streets, where he continued in business for many years. He was one of the first wine producers in Southern California. For several years before his death he lived in quiet retirement.

During the almost forty years that Mr. Levy lived in Los Angeles he was prominently identified with the best interests of the city and was known

as one of the reliable business men of this section of the state. His marriage occurred in Los Angeles, April 12, 1870, uniting him with Miss Rebecca Lewin, the daughter of Moses and Rose Lewin. Of their union were born five children, of whom the first two died in infancy, and those living are Hortense, now Mrs. Lemuel Goldwater; Therese, and Isaac O. The son is one of the prominent business men of the city, being in the general insurance business under the firm name of Behrendt-Levy Company. He married Miss Dora Marks, and is well known in social as well as in commercial circles. He is a native of Los Angeles, and his education and business training have been received here.

In his political views Michael Levy was a Democrat, although never active in political affairs. He was a Mason, a member of the local Pioneer Society, and a typical Californian of the early day.

CHARLES S. ANDERSON. Well known in the United States postal department, Charles S. Anderson has been connected with the postoffice at Los Angeles continuously for twenty-six years, and since December 1, 1894, he has been the efficient superintendent of the money order division. He is an enthusiastic booster for Southern California and intensely interested in the pioneer affairs and upbuilding of the city of Los Angeles.

The father of Mr. Anderson was Samuel Thomas Anderson, who was born in central Tennessee in 1826 and died at Los Angeles in 1892, and his mother, who was born in Vermont in 1831, is still living at the Anderson homestead on Carr street in Los Angeles, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-four years. The parents had three sons, of whom Charles S. was the youngest, the elder sons being E. C. Anderson (deceased) and William F. Anderson. The eldest son, E. C. Anderson, died at the time of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. Charles S. Anderson was born at Lebanon, Ohio, and while yet an infant the family removed to Napoli, N. Y., and when he was but four years old they went to Trinidad Island, in the West Indies, near the mouth of the Orinoco river, where they remained five years, the son attending private schools meantime. The next move was to Texas, where the family spent

another five years, the son attending the public schools and for two years also attending Trinity University of that state. Later, the father secured a fruit ranch in Los Angeles on what is now East Jefferson street, and the son Charles, then fourteen years of age, received no more schooling, but devoted himself to hard work upon his father's ranch, at the same time studying at home to fit himself for the United States postal department civil service examination, which he passed successfully, and on November 10, 1889, entered the Los Angeles postoffice, and has remained in the service of the department ever since, in 1894 being appointed to the office of superintendent of the money order division.

In fraternal circles also, Mr. Anderson holds a high place, being grand master for the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters for the state, past master of Southern California Lodge No 278; past high priest, Signet Chapter, R. A. M.; past thrice illustrious master of the Council; and a member of the Scottish Rite, Commandery and Shrine; also being a member of the Pioneer Association of Los Angeles County. In his political preferences Mr. Anderson is a Democrat. His marriage with Miss Ella Pinkerton, a native of Chillicothe, Mo., was solemnized at Los Angeles, May 15, 1909, and they reside at their beautiful home at No. 1437 Albany street, Los Angeles, where they dispense a liberal hospitality and enjoy the society of their many friends. Aside from his cares in the postal service Mr. Anderson is a substantial real estate holder in this city, and is well-to-do, highly respected and deservedly popular, and a leader in Masonic circles.

HERMAN FLATAU. The secretary of the M. A. Newmark Company, wholesale grocers of Los Angeles, is Herman Flatau, a native of eastern Prussia, in Germany, where he was born October 1, 1858, the son of Louis and Wilhelmina Flatau. Until the age of fourteen years Mr. Flatau attended the public schools, then for three years continuing his studies in a private school, and upon the completion of his education engaged for three years as a clerk in the employ of his brothers who were manufacturers and exporters of ladies' garments. Subsequently, until the year 1881, Mr. Flatau served in the German army, returning thereafter to the employ of his broth-

ers. In 1883 he came to the United States and settled in Los Angeles, where he engaged with H. Newmark & Co., dealers in hides, pelts and tallow, as warehouseman, receiving for his services \$15 per week. In 1885 Mr. Flatau was transferred to the grocery department of the same company, whose name in the same year was changed to M. A. Newmark & Co. He was given charge of the flour department, from which he gradually worked himself up to his present position in importance and responsibility, having been elected to the offices of secretary and director when the company was incorporated in the year 1903. In 1907 Mr. Flatau was elected president of the Los Angeles Wholesalers Board of Trade and in the same year was chosen president of the Los Angeles Creditmen's Association, and the following year was re-elected to the same office.

In fraternal circles Mr. Flatau is well known as a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree and a Shriner. On February 19, 1888, he was married to Miss Fannie Bernstein, who has the distinction of being the first girl graduate of the Los Angeles high school to enter the University of California, from which institution she was graduated in 1883, having received the degree of Ph. B. Mr. and Mrs. Flatau are the parents of four children, as follows: Herbert, who is a salesman for M. A. Newmark & Co.; Elsa, a graduate of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Lawrence, a clerk for M. A. Newmark & Co., and Harold, who attends a business college.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON. The history of the family of Benjamin Johnson is the story of pioneer life through many generations and in various sections of the United States. The grandparents on the paternal side were both of old pioneer families of Maryland, the grandfather, Hon. John D. Johnson, coming of one of the best families of Baltimore, and many of his ancestors having taken part in the wars of the state of Maryland. The grandfather removed to Indiana which was then only a wilderness, and there cleared the land and made a home in the forest, rising to wealth and importance in that state. There his son, Gen. Edward P. Johnson, the father of Benjamin Johnson, and a man who for a quarter of a century made his home in



E. E. White



· Mrs Jennie E. White



California, was born at the Indiana home on the Ohio river, February 10, 1843, growing up on his father's farm and receiving his education in the public schools and at Moor's Hill college, a Methodist institution. However, before the completion of his course he left college and enlisted in the Union army at the age of nineteen as a private in the Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, continuing to serve until the close of the war, and receiving the title of captain, having taken part in many of the important encounters of the war and been held prisoner by the Confederates for about two months. When the war closed, General Johnson made his home at St. Paul, Minn., where he was in business until coming to Los Angeles to engage in mining and prospecting. The city of Los Angeles grew rapidly from the crude state in which he found it, and in 1884 General Johnson became one of the organizers and the president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company, of which his son Benjamin later held the office of president. Thus the family of Benjamin Johnson have been pioneers in the three states of Maryland, Indiana and California and have served their country faithfully in times of both peace and war.

The marriage of Gen. E. P. Johnson which took place September 7, 1865, soon after the close of the Civil war, united him with Miss A. F. Blasdel, and they became the parents of five children who lived to attain maturity, namely: Sparks Blasdel, Sadie, Gertrude, Edward P., Jr., and Benjamin. The latter, born January 31, 1871, held the rank of captain in the United States Volunteer Army in the Spanish-American war and is now president of the Los Angeles Public Market, the largest wholesale market in the world.

Benjamin Johnson received his early education in the public and high schools, later attending the University of Southern California until 1889. After completing his education he was employed by the Los Angeles Furniture Company, of which his father was owner, this being one of the largest furniture houses in the southwest. Here the son began as elevator boy, later becoming salesman, leaving the company for a time when, in 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley as staff officer during the Spanish-American war, a position which he held for two years. On his resignation from the army Mr. Johnson returned to the Los Angeles Furniture Company, this time officiating as assistant man-

ager, later becoming manager and then president of the company. In 1907 he sold out his interest and with his brother, E. P. Johnson, Jr., organized the Los Angeles Public Market, an extensive concern covering eighteen acres of ground, from Sixth street to the Santa Fe Railroad and from Alameda to Mills street.

Mr. Johnson was married in Los Angeles, February 28, 1893, to Miss Minnie Guiteau, and they are the parents of two daughters, Estelle Marie, who attends the Marlborough School for Girls, and Dorothy Louise, who attends the public schools. Besides being a Mason of the Scottish Rite degree and also belonging to the Shrine, Mr. Johnson is a member of the Army and Navy Club at Washington, D. C., and of the California Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

EPHRAIM E. WHITE. Upon his arrival in Los Angeles for the purpose of engaging at his trade of blacksmith, Mr. White found the opening for business or occupative pursuits was not inviting. It was yet in the early part of the '70s and Southern California had not begun to be the theme of conversation in the east as a city of opportunity with both climatic and commercial advantages. Appearances, however, were sufficiently alluring to entice Mr. White into permanent residence and he thereupon began an association with the town that ended only with his death, which occurred April 5, 1894, about twenty years after his location in the west. They had been years of purposeful activity and profitable energy, so that he was fortunate in leaving his wife and children comfortably situated in respect to this world's goods; nor had he been less fortunate in winning the confidence of those with whom he had business dealings and those who sought his place of business for all needed work in that line. Such men gave to him their esteem throughout the entire period of their acquaintance with him and in his passing one of the solid, reliable and efficient business men of the city ceased from the labors that had made him honored in life.

A member of an old Canadian family, Ephraim E. White was born near Chatham, On-

tario, December 7, 1845, being a son of Daniel White, now deceased. When advanced in years the father and mother left the old Ontario homestead and came to California, where (at the age of ninety-four) the mother lives near Rivera, well preserved mentally and physically, in spite of her great age. At the age of seventeen years Ephraim E. White left school and began to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he served a full apprenticeship and then worked as a journeyman in Chatham. In 1870, when almost twenty-five years of age, he left Ontario for the United States and settled in Kansas, where he engaged in blacksmithing at Baxter Springs for four years. There occurred his marriage to Miss Jennie E. Hybarger, September 27, 1874. From that city and state he came to California in 1875 and settled in Los Angeles. On first coming here he engaged with the firm of Page & Gravel, wagon builders, on Los Angeles street, and later he opened a blacksmith shop on Spring street with Mr. McGarvin. Still later he removed to a shop on Los Angeles street, where he continued in business alone throughout the balance of his life. From the time of casting his first ballot he voted with the Republican party. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. An expert marksman, he found considerable pleasure in the activities of the Recreation Gun Club. Fraternally he went through the chairs of the Knights of Pythias and was also active in local organizations of the Maccabees and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Surviving him are Mrs. White, who resides at No. 425 South Kingsley Drive; and three daughters, namely: Agnes M., wife of Frank Connor; Alma I, who married Robert G. Wagner; and Hazel M., who resides with her mother. The only son of the family, Clay Leslie White, died when less than seven years of age.

HON. CHARLES SILENT. To write a truthful history of the city of Los Angeles, with an authentic record of its development, without mention of the Hon. Charles Silent, would be as difficult as the oft-cited making of bricks without straw, for this capable and energetic man has for many years played an active and influential part in the life of the city of his adoption. His asso-

ciation with the affairs of the state, and also of Arizona, is of more than ordinary interest, indicating as it does the unusual qualities of heart and mind of this splendid man. He came first to California in 1856, when a boy of only thirteen, making the long journey alone. He was full of ambition and courage and a great faith, and at once applied himself to the large task of carving his future in untried paths. That he succeeded far beyond the average is testified to in a multitude of ways, for the achievements of Judge Silent might be divided at least by three, and either division make a fair showing for a life-work of the average man. He has been successful far beyond the average in a financial way, and the development of the railroad interests of the state many years ago felt the impulse of his strong hand, while in later years the general commercial development of Los Angeles owes much to his energy and ability. In his legal work he has made a name for himself that is both honored and honorable, and the standing of Judge Silent on the bar of this state and also of Arizona, where he presided on the bench for two years, is of the very highest. Then again he has done much for the educational life of the state, commencing his work as a teacher in the public schools when he was eighteen, and later serving for several years as principal of the city schools at Santa Clara, Cal., the while he pursued his law studies. Since that time he has always been keenly interested in educational affairs and while practicing law in San Jose, Cal., he was one of the leading men in the activities that secured the establishment of the State Normal School there, this being the first Normal School in the state. He also gave his attention to the development and execution of a plan for the beautifying of the public school buildings and grounds of San Jose, that city being now known throughout the west for this particular condition. Although for many years a resident of the city of Los Angeles, having a stately home at Chester Place, in the exclusive section of the residence district, Judge Silent for several years past has resided at Glendora, where he owns an extensive tract of hillside and mountain land which he has beautified and improved until it is one of the most attractive places in the county, having a splendid pleasure park and also one of the finest lemon groves in the citrus belt.

Judge Silent is descended from an ancient Ger-

man family of distinguished lineage, and was born at Baden, Germany, in 1843. When he was five years of age his parents came to America, locating at Columbus, Ohio, where he made his home until he came to California. When he was but twelve years of age this lad was forced to take up the burden of life and thereafter the responsibility of his support and education rested on his shoulders alone. Borrowing the necessary money from a friend, he embarked for San Francisco the following year, 1856, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving at his destination in August of that year. He went to Drytown, Amador county, and was there employed at various occupations for four years, attending school for two terms and studying constantly. So efficient were his efforts that when he was seventeen he passed the teachers' examination and received a first grade certificate. For three months he taught in the country, and then received the appointment to the school where he had so recently been a student, teaching there until 1862, when he entered the University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara. At the close of the first term he was elected principal of the Santa Clara public schools, continuing his studies while teaching, and received from the University the honorary degree of A. M. in 1872. During all this time he had continued the study of the law, being for a time in the law offices of S. F. & J. Reynolds, in San Francisco, as a student, and later a deputy county clerk in Santa Clara county, in which position he familiarized himself with practice and pleadings and with the public records of the county. In 1868 he was admitted to the California bar, and soon became junior member of the firm of Moore, Laine & Silent, of San Jose, Santa Clara county, and for two years practiced his profession in this connection. At the end of that time he opened an independent office and until 1878 divided his time between his profession and educational and commercial pursuits. In February, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes as one of the Supreme Judges of Arizona, which high office he filled until 1880, resigning then to resume the private practice of law in Tucson, Ariz., where for three years he enjoyed a lucrative practice. Failing health then compelled him to seek rest and recreation, and for several years he traveled, but in 1885 came to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. Here as elsewhere he won professional distinction before the bar, and is today

regarded as one of the most able attorneys in the state. He was for many years a member of the firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, but has recently retired from active professional work.

Throughout his lifetime Judge Silent has taken an active part in the affairs of any community where he has made his home, and has always proven himself to be unusually proficient. While a resident of San Jose he was instrumental in the building of the railroad from that point to Santa Clara, this being one of the first railroads constructed south of San Francisco. He was also the head of a corporation, which, under his supervision, constructed a railroad from Santa Cruz along the San Lorenzo river to the town of Felton, which is now a part of the line running from Santa Cruz across the mountains to Oakland. It was also through his splendid foresight that the mammoth trees along this line were preserved and the land turned into a pleasure resort.

Since coming to Los Angeles Judge Silent has taken an equally active part in the affairs of the city and county. He has been one of the most active and efficient members of the local Chamber of Commerce, and has been instrumental in the accomplishment of many of the projects of that body. It was largely through his efforts that the body of unemployed men in the city in 1897 were set to work in the improvement of Elysian Park, and in recognition of this service the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association made him an honorary life member. One of the most beautiful residence places in the city, Chester Place, owes its existence to this splendid man, who for many years made his home there. He has also been identified with many projects of a commercial nature that have tended toward the upbuilding and growth of the city and county, and as well toward general civic betterment and progress.

In his political connections Judge Silent has been a faithful adherent to the Republican party and principles, although his support of men and measures has always been based on the broad ground of ability, worth and the ultimate end to be obtained. Official preferment might have been his on many different occasions had he but listened to the persuasions of his friends and political adherents, but he at all times preferred the service of the private citizen and as such has rendered invaluable service to his city, his state and the nation.

Judge Silent has been twice married. The first

time his bride was the daughter of Rev. John Daniels, of Santa Clara, the marriage taking place in 1864, and her death following six years later. In 1872 he was again married, this time espousing the daughter of Y. M. Tantan, of Santa Clara county, who still presides over his household. It was in 1905 that Judge Silent purchased the tract of land at Glendora where he has since made his home, and which is now considered one of the most attractive places in Southern California. He is still in close and constant touch with the affairs of the city, although he has retired from active commercial and professional pursuits, and gives his time and attention to the management and enjoyment of his beautiful home.

MRS. DAEIDA WILCOX BEVERIDGE.

The early days of the city of Los Angeles, after its modern advancement had begun, were well known to Mrs. Daeida M. Beveridge, who, with her first husband, Harvey H. Wilcox, made her home here early in the '80s, when Los Angeles was a far different city from the Angel City as it is seen today. The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox was at the corner of Eleventh and Figueroa streets, the latter being one of the finest residential streets of that date and still preserving many of its handsome homes and extensive grounds that tell of the beauty of that section before the best residence district moved farther west. Selling the Figueroa street estate, Mr. Wilcox next bought a fine home on Hill street, where the Los Angeles Electric depot now stands, and of this they made one of the show places of the city. Mr. Wilcox early became interested in foothill property and purchased two hundred acres in what is now Hollywood, where he set out trees, developed a water system and took much interest in beautifying the estate. Aside from the elaboration of his own property in that district Mr. Wilcox laid out the original townsite of Hollywood, and he and his wife gave the town its name, also naming its principal streets. The remainder of his life Mr. Wilcox passed at his Hollywood home, but his death occurred at the home of his wife's sister, Mrs. Madge Connell, on Figueroa and First streets.

Born in Hicksville, Ohio, Mrs. Daeida M. Beveridge, as she became by her second marriage, was the daughter of John Emerson and Amelia

Jane (Ryan) Hartell, the father a native of Ravenna, Ohio, the mother having been born in New York and removed to Ohio when but seven years of age, growing up and receiving her education in that state. The paternal grandfather owned large tracts of land in Ohio, where he was one of the earliest settlers. After the death of John Hartell his family removed to Canton, Ohio, where the daughter Daeida attended the public schools, though later returning to Hicksville, where she completed her education in private and high schools. While on a visit to Topeka, Kans., she met and married Harvey H. Wilcox, a well known citizen of that state, where he had served as recorder of Williams county and was engaged in the real estate business in the city of Topeka. A well educated man, he had graduated from Adrian College at Adrian, Mich., and after closing out his business in Kansas, in 1883, he and his wife removed to California, where he continued in the real estate business, and was prominent in the early progress of the city of Los Angeles, as well as in the founding of Hollywood. Both he and his wife were members and active church workers in the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles during their residence here. He was also active in temperance work and a liberal supporter of that cause. By his death the two California cities of Los Angeles and Hollywood lost an earnest worker for their progress and best advancement in many practical ways. He was the father of one son, Harry Hartell, who died in early childhood. His wife's mother, Mrs. Hartell, who is now a resident of Ontario, Cal., came to this state in the spring of 1885, whither she was soon followed by her other daughter, Madge H., who, in the autumn of that year, became the wife of Charles H. Connell, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. A. J. Wells, in the old Wilcox residence on Hill street.

In March, 1894, Mrs. Daeida Wilcox was married to Philo J. Beveridge, a native of Tennessee, where he was born December 1, 1850, the son of John Lourie and Helen Mar (Judson) Beveridge, and a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., at present a director in two Hollywood banks as well as a member of the Hollywood Board of Trade, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and various other associations. Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge became the parents of four children, two living, Marian, who is now the wife of W. W. Campbell, and Phyllis, a student at





Frederick Thompson

Bishop's School. Daeida and Philo John both died in childhood, the latter of whom was born and died in Japan. Mrs. Beveridge was of an artistic nature, though maintaining a strict grasp on business affairs. She was a member of the Friday Morning and Hollywood Clubs, as well as of Southgate Chapter No. 133 of the Order of the Eastern Star and the P. E. O. Society of Hollywood. Upon the organization of a church in Hollywood, Mrs. Wilcox donated the grounds for St. Stephen's Episcopal church and rectory, later the grounds for the First Christian church and parsonage, the grounds for the Methodist church, South, the public library and the city hall. She was the possessor of a loving-cup presented by the train crew to her in honor of the heroic assistance she rendered upon the occasion of a railroad accident which occurred during a trip taken by her husband and herself to Panama. Her death took place on August 7, 1914.

FREDERICK THOMPSON. To those who have crossed the United States from ocean to ocean in a train de luxe it is almost impossible to imagine the slow progress of the "prairie schooner" drawn by jaded horses, or worse still, by slow plodding oxen. But even more difficult would be the understanding of the difficulties of making such a journey with a band of sheep. But such was the nature of the task which Frederick Thompson was fulfilling in 1857, when he came to California from his home in the east. Landing his charges in Tehama county, he later engaged in the dairying business in Santa Barbara county, but in 1871 he came to Los Angeles county, locating at Compton, where he engaged in farming and in cattle and hog raising for a period of twelve years. In 1893 he came to East Whittier and purchased a tract of five and a half acres of unimproved land which he at once made into a handsome home place, erecting a comfortable dwelling and planting the ground to orange and lemon trees. From that time until his death, December 7, 1899, he gave his attention to fruit culture, meeting with appreciable success. Mr. Thompson was a native of Vermont, born at Williston December 21, 1835. His father was engaged in farming and his boyhood days were passed on the home farm, his education being

received in the common schools of the state. Later he came west to Missouri, and it was from Kansas City that he started to California with his band of sheep in 1857, being in the service of Talcot & Murray.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson took place in 1882, the bride being Miss Fannie Thompson, of Essex, Vt., and although of the same name as her husband, was a member of a different family. Since her husband's death Mrs. Thompson has continued to manage the home place at East Whittier with the greatest success, and has raised on her trees some of the finest lemons grown in the valley. She is a woman of wide interests and is closely identified with the various interests and activities of the community. She is especially active in church work, as well as a number of woman's activities, being a prominent member of the East Whittier Woman's Club and an influential worker in the Eastern Star, in which she was the first matron of the local lodge. She is also active in the Woman's Relief Corps. In her views on public questions she is broadminded and progressive and stands firmly for any movement that tends toward the general welfare and growth of the city.

THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM. A native of Massachusetts, and descended from one of the sturdy old New England families, Thomas J. Cunningham has been a resident of the west for many years and is a true and loyal son of the Pacific slope. Since 1888 he has been in the undertaking business in Los Angeles and is today one of the best known men in his special line in the city. He is well known throughout social and fraternal circles, being especially well known in Catholic circles.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Randolph, Mass., September 28, 1859, the son of William and Mary (Lawless) Cunningham, of that city. His father, who was a shoemaker, has been dead many years, but his mother is still living, although at an advanced age. Young Cunningham received his early education in the Randolph public schools, attending until he was about fourteen years of age, at which time he entered his father's shoe shop as an apprentice, learning the trade, and remaining in association with his father until he

was twenty-one. It was at that time, 1880, that he made his first trip to California, locating in San Francisco, where he engaged in the grocery business for two years. He then returned to Randolph, where for another two years he was engaged in the shoe-making business. The lure of the west continued to call, however, and at the end of that time he again turned his face toward the Pacific coast. This time, however, he did not reach the coast at once, but went to Tombstone, Ariz., where for two years, from 1884 to 1886, he worked in a hotel. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles, and for two years took anything in the way of employment that offered. In 1888 he engaged in the undertaking business in partnership with James Cussen, under the firm name of Cussen & Cunningham. At the end of a year this was changed to admit another partner, the new name being Hopkins, Cussen & Cunningham. Two years later Mr. Hopkins died and the firm continued as Cussen & Cunningham until 1898, at which time another change occurred, this time in the retirement of Cussen and the admission of O'Connor into partnership, the business continuing thereafter under the firm name of Cunningham & O'Connor. Throughout the years the business of the firm has continued to grow and their patronage has extended appreciably. In 1905 they erected a handsome structure for their business on Grand avenue, where they are now located.

Aside from his close and careful attention to his business duties, the principal interests of Mr. Cunningham have always been associated with the Catholic church and its various organizations. He is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus in Los Angeles, and one of the organizers of the local council, and their first treasurer, he having continued to hold this office since that time. He is also a member of the Hibernians, and has at various times held all the different offices of that order. In the Catholic Order of Foresters he is an influential and active member. He is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church and a regular attendant on all its services. In his political views Mr. Cunningham is a Republican. He is keenly alive to all that concerns the welfare of the municipality and is especially well informed on all public questions of the day. He has never sought office for himself, but has loyally supported the candidates and principles of his party.

The marriage of Mr. Cunningham was solemnized at the historic old Plaza church, Our Lady

of the Angels, April 27, 1893, the bride being Miss Mary Maloney, the daughter of Richard Maloney, a California pioneer and a well known carriage maker of an early day. Of their union have been born nine children, all natives of Los Angeles, where they have received their education. They are Vincent, William C., Kathleen M., George G., Francis, Ellen, Edward, Agnes and Louis.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MARSHALL. A native of the town of Brick Meeting House, Md., and the son of Samuel and Asenath (Smith) Marshall, William Francis Marshall was born August 27, 1851. Both his parents were Philadelphia Quakers, the father being a dentist by profession. The son received his education in Wilmington, Del., and was for a time engaged with the Diamond State Rolling Mills in Delaware. Removing to California in the year 1876, Mr. Marshall entered the hardware business in partnership with J. A. Henderson, under the firm name of Henderson & Marshall, conducting this business until 1882, when he sold out to Schroder & Johnson and went into the lumber business. In this he continued until 1891, at that time buying out the firm of Brown-Foster Hardware Company and changing the name to the California Hardware Company. This business he conducted until about 1913, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Marshall is also connected with the American National Bank of Monrovia, Cal., where he holds the office of director, and for several years has been on the board of trustees of the Unitarian Church in Los Angeles. In politics he is a Republican. His marriage to Olive E. Gibson in Los Angeles was solemnized on December 5, 1883, and they became the parents of two children, Hugh G., a graduate engineer of Stanford University, now engaged with the California Hardware Company, and Ruth K. Marshall.

JAMES T. BLYTHE. The interests of the Blythe family have of recent years centered about the California towns in Los Nietos valley. The family came to Downey, in that district, in the year 1888, and James T. Blythe became founder and president of the Los Nie-

tos Bank of Downey. Clinton Blythe, the father, a native of Kentucky, was also interested in the bank at Downey. The last years of Clinton Blythe's life were spent at Long Beach, Cal., where he died in 1911. His wife, now living at Long Beach, was Mary Parks before her marriage, and bore her husband seven children, namely: James T., born in Bosque county, Texas, in 1879, now a resident of Bellflower, Los Angeles county, Cal.; Paul, in charge of the Watts branch of the Los Nietos Valley Bank; Mrs. Ernest Creith, Mrs. A. B. Evans, Mrs. Ernest Fox and Mrs. R. Smith, all residing at Long Beach, and Miss Mary Blythe, of Bellflower.

The eldest son, James T. Blythe, worked on ranches in different parts of Los Angeles county, and about 1900 invested with his father in fifty acres of land near Hynes, Cal., where he has lived ever since and continued the occupation of farming. At first he raised barley, corn and potatoes, also for some years running a dairy of thirty cows, but since 1910 he has been farming the land to sugar beets, the average yield of which is from sixteen to eighteen tons per acre. Mr. Blythe has always taken an interest in the municipal affairs of the place, being a progressive and public-spirited man. He married Miss Ellen Sproul, a native of California, whose father, Bedford Sproul, a native of the state of Maine, came to California in the early days and was an extensive landowner in Norwalk, Los Angeles county.

JOHN JACOBS JONES. Plans for the beautification of Los Angeles are the especial hobby of John Jacobs Jones, and the establishment of a grand scenic boulevard from the ocean to the foothills by the paving and beautification of Vermont avenue along its entire route, from San Pedro to the county highway at Griffith park, is one of his pet projects, and one on which he has expended much time and thought. He is the originator of the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, and another of his unique ideas is the creating therein of a "park of all nations." The scheme here is to set aside a certain area for the various nations of the earth and then invite each nation to reproduce in this park the most interesting sight in its own country. In the furtherance of his plans for a beautiful city Mr. Jones is allied with various

local societies and organizations whose efforts are directed along that line, and is chairman of the Vermont Avenue Boulevard Committee, of the Pioneers of Los Angeles County, of the N. E. W. Commercial and Improvement Association and the Harbor Boulevard Federated Improvement Association.

Mr. Jones is a native of Germany, born in Hamburg, May 25, 1854, the son of Simon and Metta (Struss) Jones. His early education was received in his native land, and when a boy of fourteen years he removed with his parents to America, locating at Red Wing, Minn., where the father engaged in farming. After spending about seven years in Minnesota on the farm Mr. Jones came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where during his first winter he was in the employ of a butcher. Following this for several years he was engaged in farming near Anaheim, Orange county, and later went to Arizona and New Mexico and for three years followed mining with varying success. In 1881 he returned to Los Angeles and settled on a fruit ranch, upon which he remained for several years, and later became interested in Antelope valley, where he and M. L. Wicks developed the water supply for that region on Rich creek. For a few years at a later period he was a resident of San Diego, engaging in the nursery business there. However, during the greater part of the time since the early '80s he has been a resident of Los Angeles, making his home in what is now South Hollywood, where he has been engaged in the nursery business. He has been variously interested in business and developmental projects in Los Angeles and the surrounding country and has contributed his full share to the welfare and growth of the city. He was one of the original stockholders of the Temple Street Railway and also of the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway, and was a strong advocate of several similar undertakings in an earlier day.

Mr. Jones is also well and favorably known through the various fraternal organizations of Los Angeles, in several of which he is a prominent figure. He is a Mason in high standing, a Knight Commander and a member of the Court of Honor, which was conferred upon him by the Supreme Council for constant and faithful service. He is also a Shriner and is past patron of the Eastern Star. For more than thirty-five years Mr. Jones has been a member of the Odd Fellows and has been honored on many occasions by that

organization. The Los Angeles County Historical Society is another organization which claims his support and co-operation and in whose work he takes a keen interest and delight.

Altogether Mr. Jones is one of the type of citizens of whom Los Angeles is justly proud and to whom she owes much. In his personal business affairs Mr. Jones is thrifty and prosperous, and his standing in commercial circles of the city is very high. He is devoted to the welfare of the city and there is never a time when the call of the municipality is not to him as a command. His service is rendered unselfishly and loyally, and his faith in the stupendous future of the Southland is unqualified.

ISAAC KENNEDY. Though advanced in years, Isaac Kennedy is bright and active, physically as well as mentally, and is a living testimony to the value of a strong constitution, a sturdy manhood, a clean life and a useful career. He started in life as a blacksmith and laid the foundation for his fortune while running his blacksmith's shop at the corner of Los Angeles and Aliso streets, in the city of Los Angeles, in the early '80s, and is now rated as a very substantial man in financial circles.

Born near Balesborough, County Cavan, Ireland, December 14, 1844, Mr. Kennedy was the son of Thomas and Jane (Wilson) Kennedy, the former a blacksmith. At nine years of age the boy removed with his parents to Rochester, N. Y., the family later going to Port Hope, Canada, opposite the city of Rochester, where the father died in the year 1855, aged sixty-three years. The son learned the blacksmith's trade and secured employment in that line in Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived for fifteen or sixteen years. In the meantime he was married in that city to Eliza Ann McBurney, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., June 30, 1907. From Cleveland Mr. Kennedy removed to Kansas, remaining there for eleven months, thence about the year 1883 coming to Los Angeles. Here he established his shop at Los Angeles and Aliso streets, a location which proved advantageous, and here he made his real start in life. A thorough-going blacksmith, he saved his money, putting a part of it into Los Angeles realty, and now deals in real estate, including dwelling houses and good real estate mort-

gages, handles his own property, and has bought a fine residence on Orange street. He maintains a fine suite of offices on the tenth floor of the Title Insurance building, where he carries on his business of real estate, investments and loans.

During his entire career Mr. Kennedy has attended strictly to his business, keeping himself at the highest point of efficiency. In politics he is a Republican, and the religious associations of both himself and his wife have been with the Episcopal Church. Since the death of Mrs. Kennedy a niece has kept house for him. The two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy died during the residence of the family in Cleveland. A well preserved man, of high moral character, in perfect harmony with his environment, it is probable that Mr. Kennedy will spend many years yet in his adopted home in the state of California.

FRANK ASBURY GIBSON. The late Frank Asbury Gibson was born in Pittsburg, Iowa, November 23, 1851, there being also four daughters in the family, three of whom live here and one is deceased. The father, Hugh Gibson, who was of Scotch descent, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and died in 1873, in Los Angeles. The mother, who was born in the Isle of Man, was a woman of much influence and possessed many sterling qualities. The family came to California in 1866, when Frank was in his fifteenth year. He received his education in the common schools of Iowa, and in the College of the Pacific, near San Jose. He lived in San Joaquin and Colusa counties three years, and came to Los Angeles in 1872, first engaging in surveying, and then secured a position in the postoffice, which he held until 1877. In that year he went into the abstract business, becoming manager of the Abstract and Title Insurance Company. He also became county recorder, first by appointment of the supervisors to fill a vacancy, and then by election from 1885 to January, 1889. He was a member of the board of education for the years 1883-'84-'85, and during the latter portion of the time he was president of the board. In 1871-'72 he was clerk and acting agent of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. In 1893 he entered the First National Bank as cashier, and was serving in this capacity at the time of his death, in 1901.

In 1881 Mr. Gibson married Mary K. Simons,



A. L. Wilson

and one son was born to them. Mr. Gibson was a man of high character and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community.

ATLAS L. WILSON. When one rides through the beautiful orange groves of Southern California it is hard to realize that there was ever a time when the culture of the orange was looked upon as a venture, and that the men who dared to make the trial in the then new field are the truest pioneers that the state can claim, for they were pioneers twice over, once for the state and again for a great industry. One of these men was Atlas L. Wilson, who after many years spent in various parts of the west, principally in the mining districts, finally came to Los Angeles when the city was little more than a village and the surrounding country was largely a barren waste. With his wife he drove out to Duarte and some two miles from there purchased a tract of forty acres. Here he built a home and planted a part of his land to orange trees, he being the first man in that section of the county to engage in the industry. The first grove, consisting of ten acres, was set to seedling trees, for which Mr. Wilson paid \$2.50 each. Later he planted the remaining thirty acres to Australian and Washington Navels and engaged in the orange industry on a large scale. There was the only house within sight at the time that it was built, and the surrounding country was a desert waste. The city of Monrovia had not even been thought of and their venture in the orange line was very much of a pioneering project.

Mr. Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania and was born on a farm near Little Washington. When he was a young man he went to Philadelphia, where for a number of years he clerked in a store, learning the dry goods business in all its details. Later he opened a similar business for himself in Philadelphia, and at a still later date disposed of this and engaged in the same line in Davenport, Iowa. The mining excitement in the west was claiming the attention of many of the brightest and most ambitious young men of the time, and from Davenport Mr. Wilson went to Boise, Idaho, where he was employed in the mines and also was interested in prospecting and locating claims. From there

he went to Omaha, Neb., and later, when the gold discoveries in California were making this state the center of the world's attention, he crossed the plains with ox teams and reached California in 1857. For several years he was engaged in mining and also spent some time in San Francisco. In 1866 he recrossed the plains to Nebraska, where he was married to Catherine Adair, a native of Wolf Lake, Noble county, Ind., December 24, 1866.

In his trips across the plains Mr. Wilson met with all manner of exciting experiences and adventures with the Indians. The trip from California to Nebraska was made with mule teams in company with three companions, youthful adventurers like himself, and was one of the thrilling experiences of the pioneer days of this true pioneer. It was in 1875 that Mr. Wilson returned to California, arriving in Los Angeles January 1. This was his second trip to California, but his first to Los Angeles, and this time he was accompanied by his wife. In the establishment of their home, which was the previously mentioned pioneer orange grove near the present site of Monrovia, Mr. Wilson had as his constant companion and helpmeet his wife, who up to the time of his death in 1882 was his adviser and close business associate, and who since that time has herself conducted her affairs with rare skill and judgment. For a time Mr. Wilson also had a partner in Dr. Frank Buttolph, the ranch becoming known as the Wilson & Buttolph ranch. In addition to his orange groves he also planted a family orchard of apple trees, peach trees and apricot trees and many varieties of berries. It is interesting to note that the original seedling grove is still standing, although the trees are almost forty years old.

When Monrovia became a town the widow, Mrs. Wilson, disposed of the ranch and moved into Monrovia, investing her money in town property. She purchased the corner of Magnolia avenue and White Oak avenue, one acre in extent, and eight other lots in various parts of the city; also a corner at Myrtle and White Oak avenues, where she erected a home for herself, and where she still lives. She is one of the few remaining true pioneers of the vicinity and is held in unusually high esteem by her fellow citizens. She has always been active in the affairs of the city, and has for

many years been classed as one of the most progressive and capable of its women citizens. Her home has been known as one of the most hospitable in the city and many of the progressive movements during the past decade have been materially aided by her capable and practical assistance. She was one of the founders of the public library and one of its first board of trustees. She is also a prominent member of the Episcopal church, and of the Saturday Afternoon Club, her membership in the latter organization dating from its second meeting.

When Mrs. Wilson first came to Los Angeles it was a city of but five thousand inhabitants and the United States Hotel was the leading hostelry. She has watched it grow to the present metropolis and many and interesting are the stories that she can tell of her early life here. Mrs. Wilson is the mother of one son, Samuel Adair Wilson, who is well and favorably known in the community where he was reared and educated. A daughter, Fannie, died at the age of one and a half years. Mrs. Wilson is the daughter of Samuel and Jane M. (MacDonald) Adair, and is a native of Indiana, born in 1846. Her childhood was spent in her native state, where she received her education in the public schools.

HON. THOMAS ROBERT BARD. One of the most energetic pioneers in California's early days, a bank president, supervisor, commissioner, presidential elector and United States Senator, the late Hon. Thomas R. Bard, whose death occurred March 5, 1915, was a man who never sought office but in every instance was sought by it. Both the public and private careers of this honored man may serve as models to the younger generation, the strength of purpose in all his actions having made it possible for him to live a life so filled with both public and personal responsibilities, and to leave the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his connection with the government.

Thomas Robert Bard was born in Chambersburg, Pa., December 8, 1841, a son of Robert M. and Elizabeth (Little) Bard, the former born at Chambersburg, and the latter at Mercersburg, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools and at Cham-

bersburg Academy, from which institution he was graduated at the age of seventeen years. In his early years he devoted himself to the study of law with Judge Chambers, a retired supreme justice of Pennsylvania, but soon realizing that he required a more practical and active occupation, he secured employment on a railroad corps, remaining for a time with the Huntington & Round Top Railroad in Pennsylvania. After resuming the study of law for a while, he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the office of David Zeller, who was engaged in the grain business at Hagerstown, Md. This was about the time of the opening of the Civil war, and Mr. Bard, an enthusiastic reader of abolition articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *New York Tribune*, was one of the few people in Hagerstown espousing the cause of the negro before the commencement of the war. During the progress of the war he held the position of assistant to the superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, being in charge particularly of the trains bearing military supplies. While thus employed he made the acquaintance of Col. Thomas A. Scott, secretary of war and president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it was through his urgent influence that Mr. Bard accepted the charge of the large land holdings of Colonel Scott in California. Making the trip west, via the Panama route, Mr. Bard reached San Francisco on the fifth of January, 1865, and made his home in Ventura county, where much of the property of Colonel Scott was located, the rest being in Los Angeles, Humboldt and Monterey counties, all together comprising an estate of three hundred and fifty thousand acres.

Here in California, Mr. Bard became the pioneer in oil development in his section of the state, and while superintendent of the California Petroleum Company, sunk on the Ojai ranch several of the earliest oil wells in the state, but the results of the work not coming up to the expectations of the company, the work was given up in 1868. Of the Union Oil Company of California, the Torrey Cañon Oil Company and the Sespe Oil Company he was one of the organizers, being president also of the last mentioned, which, with the Torrey Cañon Oil Company, was finally merged in the Union Oil Company. In 1868 the Ojai ranch was subdivided by Mr. Bard and sold as small estates, and later on the Rancho Canada Larga was disposed of likewise, no controversy

ever arising concerning the titles to lands disposed of by him, as has been the case in many similar undertakings in this part of the country. The town of Hueneme and its wharf were built by him in 1871, he subsequently acquiring the ownership of the wharf from Colonel Scott, and building warehouses and improvements which brought about the importance of Hueneme as a shipping point, he being able to secure cheap transportation rates because of the returning lumber vessels from the ports below. With the wharf at Hueneme as an inspiration, other men were encouraged to undertake similar enterprises along the coast no better protected than was Hueneme, among those established thus being the wharves at More's Landing, Gaviota, Santa Cruz Island and the wharf of the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad at Santa Monica. Mr. Bard's next work for Colonel Scott was the subdivision of the now famous Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia. He also had charge of and later sold the ranchos Simi and Las Posas, as well as the San Francisco ranch, which later he sold to Henry Newhall. For several years he was interested in the raising of sheep, at one time, with a partner, owning thirty-five thousand head, and though during the years of drought following 1875, many thousands were lost, the business continued and was, on the whole, a success.

Many official positions of local importance had been filled by Mr. Bard, he having been president of the Hueneme Wharf Company since its inception, and an organizer and for many years president of the Bank of Ventura and the Hueneme Bank. One of the supervisors of Santa Barbara county, he was also a commissioner appointed to organize the county of Ventura, and lost no opportunity to serve the section of the state where he lived, giving freely of both time and means for its advancement. Though meeting with opposition and even being threatened with death while performing his duties as superintendent of the lands and wharf at Hueneme, Mr. Bard, knowing himself to be in the right on the disputed points, continued on his way undeterred by criticism and threats, and in time even those who had opposed him most learned to understand that he was in the right and became his firm supporters and friends.

In his political interests Mr. Bard upheld the Republican party, and his long and honorable career culminated in a term in the United States

Senate. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in 1892 had the distinction of being the only Republican elector from California sent to the electoral college. In 1900 he was elected to the United States Senate by the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Legislature, and served his term with the utmost satisfaction to the people whom he represented. He was especially well versed in all matters connected with the Panama Canal project, having made a thorough study of the question before assuming his senatorial office, and was prominent in the consideration of amendments to the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

The marriage of Mr. Bard, which took place in 1876, united him with Miss Mary Gerberding, the daughter of C. O. Gerberding, a founder of the Evening Bulletin at San Francisco, of which city Mrs. Bard is a native daughter. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Robert; Beryl B.; Mary L., the wife of Roger G. Edwards of Saticoy; Thomas G.; Anna G.; Elizabeth Parker; Richard; and Philip. All but one of the children are now living, the eldest, Robert, having died at the age of two years. There is also an adopted daughter, Miss Alethea Malden, an English lady. The home of the late Senator is one of the handsomest in this part of the state, covering fifty acres of ground, one-half of which is laid out in a fine park with trees, flowers and plants collected from many parts of the globe, floriculture having always been one of the great interests of Mr. Bard's life. He was a Mason, and held membership in Oxnard Lodge, F. & A. M., and in Oxnard Chapter, R. A. M., as well as Ventura Commandery, K. T. In his religious affiliations he was associated with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a generous supporter. He was greatly interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and especially in the State Association. With the death of Senator Bard the state of California has lost one of its most devoted citizens and a man well known throughout the country for his practical worth to California and her rapidly growing cities.

DR. CHARLES EDWARD KUSTER. A pioneer physician of Los Angeles, Dr. Kuster is a native of Germany, where he was born March 27, 1842. When he was seven years old he came with his family to the United States, and his boy-

hood days were passed in Indianapolis, Ind., where his early education was received. Even while a youth, desiring to become a physician, he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and Rush Medical College at Chicago also, graduating from the latter in 1865, taking post-graduate courses in England, France, Germany, Austria and Scotland, and acquiring thereby a thorough knowledge of medicine in foreign lands. The breaking out of the Civil war, although interrupting his medical studies, gave Dr. Kuster opportunity for practice of his profession on the field of battle; for, having enlisted in 1864 for the one hundred days' service, in the Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and having carried a gun with his company for six weeks, he was examined and appointed surgeon of the regiment, although he had not then received his medical diploma. After serving his one hundred days he returned to college, and after having graduated there, joined the army once more, where he served as surgeon until the end of the war. At the close of the war he began the practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Ind., continuing in the same work until his removal to Los Angeles in 1885, while in Indiana serving on the board of health of Terre Haute, and also as examining surgeon for the pension board, being appointed to the latter office by President Arthur. On coming to Los Angeles Dr. Kuster continued the practice of medicine until his retirement in 1907.

The marriage of Dr. Kuster united him with Miss Emma Eshman, who is now deceased, and they became the parents of a son, Edward Gerhard Kuster, who was born in Terre Haute, August 15, 1878, and was educated at the Hoehere Burger Schule, Berlin, Germany, the Los Angeles high school and the University of California, in the last mentioned institution receiving the degrees of A. M. and B. L. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of California and to the United States Courts, since which time he has been engaged in his profession in Los Angeles, where he is also a member of several prominent clubs.

DAVID WEIR HUNTER. A native of Scotland, where he was born in Ayrshire, June 18, 1840, David W. Hunter is nevertheless to be classed among the most prominent pioneers of the

state of California. Since the age of seventeen years Mr. Hunter has lived in the western continent, for several years attending school in London, Canada, and beginning with the year 1867, when he set out for the western part of the United States, his life and experiences took on the exciting and somewhat romantic nature of the rough and adventurous life of the western states in those days. Sailing from New York for the Isthmus of Panama, he crossed by the Nicaragua route to the Pacific coast, sailing up the west coast to San Francisco on the steamer *Moses Taylor*. With a party of friends he took a steamer for Sacramento, in the days before the railroad was built and when all freight was carried east over the mountains by oxen and mules. In the spring Mr. Hunter set out across the country for the mines in the Bitter Root Mountains of Montana, by way of Salt Lake City, but encountered trouble with the then hostile and dangerous Indians, and never reached his destination. After remaining for a time at Austin, Nev., where he was taken seriously ill, he commenced a return journey to California, but, on the way, coming across a construction gang engaged in building the Central Pacific Railroad on the big bend of the Truckee river, Mr. Hunter secured employment with them in the construction of the road, and for over twelve years continued his connection with the railroad service, having become brakeman, later conductor on the road for a period of several years, and still later was ticket and freight agent at Wadsworth, Nev., continuing in the railroad's service about sixteen years in all. In reviewing the traveling experiences of Mr. Hunter in those early days of the development of the West, it is surprising to note the contrast in the modes of travel employed then and now. In those days the long sea journey from New York to the Isthmus of Panama was tedious and inconvenient, the Isthmus itself was to be crossed only by means of mules or very crude railroad service; uncomfortable and unattractive boats of small proportions carried the tourists up the California coast to San Francisco; and even the overland travel of those days across the plains from the eastern states was tedious and trying, and made in trains of ox-wagons which were frequently waylaid by hostile Indians or overtaken by drought and consequent disease. But at present this journey West is made in palatial trains which are the epitome



Geo S. Howan

of comfort and ease, and from which the traveler may look out upon the desert country he passes, and regard the travel of early days merely as interesting history.

In 1883, after his long experience with the railroad companies, Mr. Hunter settled in the Southern California city of Los Angeles, then possessing a population of only fourteen thousand, and since that time has been closely associated with the growth and development of the City of the Angels, from its rough and crude state when it had hardly wakened from its old Spanish and Mexican indolence, its adobes and bullfights, its pomegranates and Spanish churches, to the present condition of prosperity brought about by the energetic and industrious Yankee element. Here for some years Mr. Hunter was engaged in buying and selling real estate in a small way, and was likewise engaged for several years in the liquor business. He invested in fruit lands near Oceanside, in San Diego county, further down the coast of Southern California, and besides his home on South Vermont avenue, Los Angeles, he is also the owner of valuable property at Ninth and Main streets, in the same city, from which older district the tide of residents has moved steadily westward. Having retired from active business life and sold out his business some years ago, Mr. Hunter now resides at his Vermont avenue home with his wife and one daughter, Flora N. Hunter, who was born during the residence of the family in Nevada.

GEORGE D. ROWAN. A native of New York state, George D. Rowan was born near Corfu, in 1843. He was brought up on a farm and educated principally in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he entered Hamilton College, New York, remaining there nearly three years, later going to Lansing, Mich., where he conducted a wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, E. B. Millar, under the firm name of E. B. Millar & Co. Some eight years later the firm moved to Chicago and engaged in the importing of teas, coffees and spices. This house is still in existence and is one of the foremost in Chicago at the present time.

Mr. Rowan was married in 1873 to Miss Fannie F. Arnold of Sand Lake, N. Y. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Rowan spent a year in Japan

looking after the interests of the business. After his return to Chicago he remained with the firm three or four years, when he came to California, in 1876. Mr. Rowan was one of the most prominent real estate men in this city during his life time and one of the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce. Owing to poor health he retired from active business about ten years prior to his death, which occurred in 1901.

Los Angeles has had many citizens of whom she is justly proud, who have aided in her development and advancement, giving of their best energies to the progress and welfare of the city, and among these none holds a higher place than George D. Rowan.

FRANK WALKER. The industrial calendar of Los Angeles contains the name of no citizen whose abilities have resulted in more lasting good to the city than that of Frank Walker, who, since early manhood, has found an outlet for his unusual adaptability in several avenues of activity throughout the west, aside from his chosen occupation of building. He is the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Hudson) Walker, who were hardy pioneers of Canada and who reared six boys to years of usefulness, Frank Walker being the youngest of the family and the only one in California. Born on March 29, 1843, within eighteen miles of Niagara Falls, Mr. Walker is a native of the town of Kincardine, Canada West, where he spent his childhood and young manhood, but the greater portion of his life since he was twenty years of age has been passed in business activities west of or in the Rocky mountain districts.

The year 1864 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Walker in California, the journey west being accomplished via Panama, on the steamer Ocean Queen to Aspinwall, and aboard the Golden Age to San Francisco, arriving in the latter city May 7, twenty-four days after leaving New York City. Soon after coming to this state he went to Eureka, Humboldt county, and engaged in lumbering for a time, afterwards going to the Big Bend mining district in British Columbia, near the headwaters of the Columbia river. Filled with the desire to see more of the country, he later went to Idaho, where he helped to build the first mill on the famous Poor Man mining claim at Silver City, and afterward had charge of mills on the

Carson river in Nevada for about three years. In 1870 he returned to San Francisco and engaged in building and contracting, three years later changing his location to Santa Barbara, where he erected some of the first brick blocks in that town. Among the buildings he erected in Santa Barbara may be mentioned the Odd Fellows' building, the city hall, the Stearns building, and many private residences. He also constructed the first street railway in Santa Barbara, that from the wharf to the Arlington hotel. Journeying to Old Mexico in 1879 in search of more prolific fields, Mr. Walker engaged in mining in San Antonio and also built and operated a mill for the San Antonio Mining and Milling Company. Not content, however, with Mexico as a permanent abiding place, he removed to Tombstone, Ariz., a year later, where he became prominent in the up-building of this then wild mining center, building the first water works in the town, furnishing plans for and taking charge of the construction of the court house, one of the finest in the territory, and the city hall. He erected numerous business houses and furnished the architectural plans for several other buildings, both public and private.

Led by climatic as well as business considerations to cast his lot with the people of Los Angeles, he became identified with this city in 1885 and engaged in building and general contracting until 1892, meeting with fair success, and at the end of that time removed to San Francisco, where he remained five years. Returning to Los Angeles, where he has since been located, he looked after his previously acquired interests here and continued in the general contracting and building business. Mr. Walker has erected many residences and flats in different parts of the city, though his activities have by no means been confined to this one line of business. He patented the solar heater, a device used so extensively in Southern California, and which has proved such a convenience and comfort to so many families, besides which he has developed several other valuable patents. Besides building the first street railroad in Santa Barbara he also built the first street railroad in Pasadena, and had the first large contract of paving in Los Angeles.

Mr. Walker has one son, Frank H., whose birth occurred in Santa Barbara. He received his education in Stanford University, and is now living in Alhambra. He was formerly private secretary to the president and general manager of the

Frisco Road, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. Up to 1895 Mr. Walker showed commendable activity in the Republican party, in the principles and issues of which he then had great faith, but undergoing a change in his political views, he later affiliated with the Democrats, by which party he was elected to the city council in 1900 as representative of the Third ward, taking his oath of office in January of that year. He has also been chairman of the zanja committee, a member of the land committee, and of the water supply committee. Of late years Mr. Walker has affiliated with no political party, preferring to be independent in politics. He is a member of the Elks, Chamber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Pioneers, and holds demits from other fraternal orders. Personally he is a man of sound commercial astuteness, irrepachable integrity, esteemed by all who know him, and occupies a prominent place as a citizen. While in the council he opposed and was the means of preventing the street railway corporation from getting the celebrated freight-carrying franchise, which would have allowed freight cars to run on some of the principal streets of the city.

WALLACE L. HARDISON. A "trail blazer" in the oil fields of California, Wallace L. Hardison had an early conception of the vast possibilities and the magnificent opportunities offered by the opening up of this industry in California, and for more than twenty-five years he was one of the leading figures in the development of the various fields of the southwest. To his efforts are due the founding of several of the largest oil organizations on the coast, and his fame as an oil expert is world-wide. He was for some time in the Peruvian fields in the capacity of an investigating expert, and his reports on the various fields of both east and west were generally accepted as authoritative. He was pre-eminent as an organizer and even under adverse financial conditions was able to accomplish more than the ordinary man usually has to his credit under the most favorable circumstances. For a number of years after coming to California to make his permanent home, in 1883, he resided in Santa Paula, where his first venture in the state was made, although he operated throughout the entire southern district.

In later years, however, Mr. Hardison came further south, and purchased the famous old

historic adobe in South Pasadena, where Fremont and Pico signed the treaty that ceded California to the United States. It was once the residence of Gen. George Stoneman, one of the early governors of California, and later served as a residence and studio for a noted painter of Indians. Another event that occurred in the old house was the birth of a daughter of Rajah E. Sorabje, an East Indian prince who made that his home for several years. When Mr. Hardison purchased the property he expended large sums of money in repairs, owing to the fact that tourists had carried away many articles as souvenirs. The adobe bricks of which the house is built are characteristic of the early days of California and are from twelve to eighteen inches long. The house stands in the midst of a fairyland of flowers, including Old Mission and Castilian roses planted more than a half century ago, also an extremely large pepper tree at the entrance to the grounds, supposed to have been planted by a Spaniard in the eighteenth century. Another point of interest is an old cross erected upon a stump near the house, marking the spot where, in 1770, Governor Portola smoked the pipe of peace with the old Indian Chief Hahamovic. An old tablet carved by William Clifford, an Englishman of South Pasadena, is placed above a fireplace that is made of cobblestones taken from the Arroyo Seco that runs through the property and bears this inscription: "Bienvenidos Saeis En Esta Antigua Casa", meaning "Welcome Thou to This Old Home." This home was the especial pride of Mr. Hardison, and its historic associations appealed both to his pride of possession and also to his love for the beautiful romantic story of the early days of the Golden West, which he loved so dearly, and for which he has done so much in the way of the development of her great natural industrial wealth. This adobe was his home at the time of his death on April 10, 1909.

Mr. Hardison was a native of Maine, having been born at Caribou, Aroostook county, in 1851. He was educated in the public schools and in the Houlton (Me.) Academy. His first trip to California was made in 1869, when he crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" and for a year was employed in Humboldt county. At the end of that time he returned to the east and became interested in the oil industry in Pennsylvania, where his brothers, James and Harvey, were successful oil operators at that time. In the year

1880, in the Garfield campaign, Mr. Hardison received the nomination for the Pennsylvania legislature, in the Bradford district, embracing McKean county, and was elected by a large majority, principally on the strength of his personal popularity. His record in the legislature is a good one and there is no doubt but that political preferment might have been his had he cared to devote his time to such interests. Such was not the case, however, and in 1888 he determined to come to California to remain. He became associated with Lyman Stewart, and together they explored the oil fields of this section, putting to practical account the vast store of knowledge gained in the Pennsylvania fields. The leading company in the southern district at that time was the Pacific Coast Oil Company, which had done considerable work in development, and was then operating in the Pico canyon, near Newhall, and a start had been made in the Puente field. The Hardison & Stewart Oil Company was soon organized and their first work was done near the ground of the Pacific Coast Oil Company, and a little later operations were begun at Santa Paula, in Ventura county. This work was very successful and within a short time they were branching out for larger operations. The Sespe Oil Company was next organized under the management of Mr. Hardison and wells were successfully developed in the Sespe canyon, in the year 1885. Some years earlier the Mission Transfer Company had been organized for the purpose of oil development, and during this same year (1885) the Hardison & Stewart Oil Company and the Sespe Oil Company absorbed the first mentioned organization. In 1886 the Torrey Canyon Oil Company was organized and development work commenced in the canyon bearing that name. The growing importance of the oil industry in this section was attracting men of splendid abilities and demanding the most thoroughly modern methods of handling and development. As a result the Union Oil Company was incorporated, absorbing the properties of the Hardison & Stewart Company, the Sespe Company, the Mission Transfer Company, and the Torrey Canyon Company, Mr. Hardison being a moving spirit in all these enterprises. The Union Oil Company is today the largest oil company in the state, with a pipe line to tidewater and water transportation to their great refinery near San Francisco. The first steamer ever built to carry crude petroleum was

named by the directors the "W. L. Hardison," and belonged to the Mission Transfer Company. It was burned many years ago at the wharf at Ventura.

Associated with Mr. Hardison in the Union Oil Company were many men of local and even national prominence, among whom may be mentioned Lyman Stewart, the late Thomas R. Bard, former United States Senator from California, Dan McFarland, and others of equal prominence. This was in 1891, and later Mr. Hardison and Mr. Stewart organized the United Petroleum Company, which controls the stock of the Union Oil Company. The development of the California oil fields had attracted world-wide attention and the name of Hardison was closely associated therewith, and was almost equally well known wherever men were following the fortunes of this great industry. As a natural consequence Mr. Hardison received an offer from an English syndicate to go to Peru and investigate the oil fields of that country. This commission he accepted, making the trip in 1895, his report being of great value, and exceptionally clear and comprehensive. Another interest had claimed the attention of Mr. Hardison while on this trip also, he having heard of a fabulously rich gold mine in the heart of the Andes mountains. He secured options and spent much time investigating and developing this mine, which proved to be all that rumor had accredited. The work was dangerous and difficult, but Mr. Hardison pushed it to a successful conclusion, as was his custom, and today a ten-stamp mill is in operation on the property, a great deal of tunneling has been done, and it is claimed that \$5,000,000 worth of ore is uncovered. He retained large interests in this property until the time of his death, and always felt an especial interest in this venture.

Southern Mexico, also, claimed a share of the attention of this splendid man, and he paid several visits to that locality, largely in the interests of gold mining properties. In 1898 Mr. Hardison entered the new oil fields at Fullerton, Orange county, and became again a pioneer in the work of development. Following this he became interested in the still newer fields in the western part of the city of Los Angeles, his operations in both localities meeting with much success. In Fullerton he secured nine hundred acres of promising land in the very heart of the richest

section of the territory. He organized the Columbia Oil Company to develop this property, and having also secured holdings at the yet newer field of Coalinga, Fresno county, he organized the Independent Oil Company to develop this.

It seems but natural that the confidence of the people in Mr. Hardison should be expressed in his election as the first president of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange, on the organization of that body, and in this capacity he again rendered faithful and efficient service to the great industry to which the principal years of his life had been given.

There was little that escaped the wide range of thought of Mr. Hardison, and he was among the first to begin the consideration of the possibilities offered for by-products in the oil business, and the Union Oil Company brought Dr. Salathe, a Swiss scientist of wide repute, to the coast, and in 1891 a laboratory was erected at Santa Paula where careful experiments were conducted at great expense. The results of this have been widespread, and from it have come many valuable by-products of oil. One of the best known is newspaper ink, which is shipped in great quantities from the Pennsylvania fields.

Although so much of the time and thought of Mr. Hardison was devoted to the promotion of this favorite industry, there were many other interests which claimed their share of his consideration. Among these were the questions of agriculture and especially of horticulture, and so well known was his interest and so valuable his information in this latter field that in 1891 Governor Markham, of California, appointed him a member of the State Agricultural Association. In 1894 he organized the Limoneria Company at Santa Paula, and a tract of four hundred and twelve acres was purchased and planted to lemons and other citrus fruits. This orchard is one of the most productive in the state, over four hundred carloads of fruit being shipped from it in a season. At this time Mr. Hardison was residing at Santa Paula, and his interest in the local conditions was very keen. He bought out the Santa Paula Water Company, and organized the Santa Paula Water Works, and the Thermal Belt Water Company, the one to supply the town and the other for irrigation purposes. Yet another enterprise of this versatile man was represented in the Raymond Improvement Company, which com-

prised some two or three hundred acres of picturesque land near Pasadena, much of which has since been sold for handsome homes. Associated with Mr. Hardison in this, and also in many other ventures, was C. P. Collins, a nephew of his and an eastern capitalist, and to him Mr. Hardison always gave credit for much of his success in these varied undertakings.

Still another field into which Mr. Hardison ventured, but not with his customary success, was that of the management of a modern daily newspaper. For four years, from 1900 to 1904, he was owner and publisher of the *Los Angeles Herald*, then a morning daily. This venture proved disastrous, however, and in spite of his mighty efforts it swallowed up practically the bulk of the fortune which he had amassed through his prodigious energies in the oil business. Like all men of his type, however, he was not discouraged, but returning to his former lines of endeavor he was rapidly recouping himself, when his untimely death occurred, proving a blow to family, friends and business associates, and as well, to a great industry. He was killed in an automobile accident while on his way to inspect an orange grove which he owned at Monte Vista, the machine colliding with the Southern Pacific train near Roscoe.

Personally, Mr. Hardison was a man of strong character and striking individuality, possessing many traits which endeared him to friends and associates. He was the youngest of a large family of children and enjoyed the distinction of being as well the most distinguished. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, of the Scottish and York rites, and a member of several exclusive clubs in the city, among them being the Union League Club. Mr. Hardison was one of the pioneers of the Universalist Church in California. When the First Universalist Church of Pasadena erected its beautiful edifice he placed therein a large memorial window in honor of his mother, and he was always a faithful attendant at all the services of the church.

Mr. Hardison was married in Los Angeles, May 2, 1903, to Miss Mary Belle Daily, the daughter of Dr. John Wesley and Drucilla (Caulfield) Daily. There were no children of this union, but by a previous marriage there were four children, three of whom are living: Guy L. Hardison is married and resides in Santa Paula; he was associated with his distinguished father in many of his enterprises; Augusta is now the

wife of A. B. Lemon, Jr., of Fair Oaks, Cal.; and Hope is the wife of J. N. Procter, of Saticoy. Both daughters are graduates of Stanford University. One son, Warren, died in childhood.

Although the death of Mr. Hardison occurred some years ago (in 1909), the memory of the man is as green today as though he had passed on but yesterday. The works of his hand and brain are of such a nature that they are not readily forgotten. His splendid ability as an organizer and leader among men placed him in the front rank, and many of the leading industries of the state have felt the power of his influence. In the oil fields there are a thousand reminders of his power and presence on every hand, and in the office of a dozen or more of the largest oil companies of the state there comes still, in times of stress, the ardent wish for the advice, judgment and foresight of Wallace L. Hardison.

JOSEPH SCHODER. In the death of Joseph Schoder, February 7, 1913, the State of California lost one of her pioneers, and Los Angeles a very successful business man and a representative citizen who was closely identified with the history of the city. Mr. Schoder was born in Bruchsal, near Heidelberg, Germany, July 21, 1838, and received his education, until he was about twelve years of age, in the schools of his native village. Shortly before this period his father had been killed in the war of that country and the family came to America, locating at Battle Creek, Mich., and remaining there until 1851. It was at this time that Joseph was fired with an ambition to try his fortunes in the west, having heard glowing accounts from returned gold seekers, of the wonderful land of opportunity to be found on the Pacific Coast. Accordingly he made the trip, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, thence to San Francisco, where he arrived in 1851, and from that date until his death, sixty-two years later, the Golden State remained his home.

From San Francisco Mr. Schoder immediately went to Sacramento and secured employment with the firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., hardware merchants, remaining with them until 1855, during which time he became familiar with the details of the business and the customs of the new country. Upon leaving Sacramento he returned to San Francisco, for he realized the location of

the city would make it the metropolis of the west, and became associated with the pioneer hardware firm of Baker & Hamilton, with whom he remained until 1882, giving twenty-seven years of continuous service towards building up the business and in the development of the city by his co-operation in all movements for the welfare of the citizens.

In 1882 Mr. Schoder came to Los Angeles, and in the growing city, assisted by E. McLaughlin and J. M. Johnston, organized the Schoder-Johnston Company, wholesale hardware dealers. From the first the business prospered, and in 1885 the firm was re-organized and has since been known as the Union Hardware and Metal Company. Mr. Schoder was elected vice-president of the company and continued in that office until his retirement to private life in 1911.

The marriage of Mr. Schoder with Sophia Scott took place in San Francisco and they became the parents of a son and daughter. The former, Howard J. Schoder, was born and reared in California, and holds a responsible position with the Union Hardware and Metal Company, in which he is heavily interested. He married Margaret Cornwell and they reside in Los Angeles. The daughter, Ivy, is the wife of Oscar C. Mueller, a well known attorney of Los Angeles.

Joseph Schoder was a man of lofty ideals, a genial host, a raconteur of good stories, unostentatious in all his actions, and always strove for the upbuilding of his adopted city. Aside from his business associations he was well and favorably known to a wide circle of friends throughout the entire state. He was a Republican in politics, and although never active in party work, was nevertheless reckoned a factor in the affairs of the city for many years. He was a Mason, belonged to Southern California Lodge No. 278, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles; a member of California Commandery No. 1, K. T., in San Francisco, and of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Los Angeles, and was a member of the California Club in this city.

LEONARD SCHLEGEL. The life of Leonard Schlegel is one that proves what can be accomplished by a man of earnest purpose and determination who comes to a new country there to win success by his own efforts alone. Mr. Schlegel is one who may justly be called a self-made man,

for, coming to America in 1852 with his parents from Switzerland, where he was born in 1840, his boyhood was spent assisting his father in farm work in the then unsettled regions of the Middle West, and in later years, by wise investments in real estate in Southern California, he has gained for himself a competency and may be named among the upbuilders of some of the newer sections of the city of Los Angeles.

The first home of Mr. Schlegel in the United States was in Fond du Lac county, Wis., where he grew up on his father's farm, and assisted with the work upon the place. From there he removed with his parents to Boone county, Iowa, but finding land too expensive there, he became one of the pioneers of Dickinson county, near Abilene, Kans., which was then, 1866, merely a wilderness, there being but six settlers along the creek for thirty miles. There Mr. Schlegel homesteaded eighty acres of land, purchasing one hundred and sixty additional acres from the Manhattan Agricultural School, on the two hundred and forty acres thus acquired commencing farming, an industry which he increased as he prospered, so that in time he became one of the leading farmers in that district. Later he built a flour mill, which he conducted with marked success, doing custom grinding for the farmers in the vicinity. Deciding to make his home in Southern California, Mr. Schlegel in 1885 sold out his interests in Kansas and removed with his family to Los Angeles, where he has since made his home. By the means of successful real estate investments in this city, he has proved himself a prominent factor in the building up of the southwestern part of the city. He purchased eighty acres of land in that section, extending from Vernon avenue to Forty-second street and from Vermont to Normandie avenues, whereon he raised hay and had twelve acres of deciduous fruits, the remainder of the estate being rented to Chinese for the purpose of raising vegetables and strawberries. Continuing in this line of industry until 1906, Mr. Schlegel at that time subdivided a strip of land on Forty-second street from Kansas to Normandie avenues, where he made a row of lots on Forty-second street and called the same Tract No. 176, a year and a half later subdividing the remainder of the land into ten blocks and numbered from one to ten, Tract No. 465. This property has since been greatly im-

proved with street work and the erection of residences thereon, Mr. Schlegel having built and sold ten dwellings there. To provide water for the use of his tenants, he first sunk a well on the land and developed irrigation, with the use of the surplus river water; but a few years later a pumping plant was established on the property, an arrangement which continued until 1906, when the use of the city water was established. Mr. Schlegel is a member of the Los Angeles Liberal Club, and is a man who takes a keen interest in the advancement of the western city which has proven to him a hospitable home and the means of success and prosperity. In 1905 he made a return visit to his old home in Switzerland, but like most of those who have resided in Southern California, he was glad to come back again to the Pacific coast, which has been the means of such advancement to him, her adopted son. The first marriage of Mr. Schlegel took place in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1860, to Anna Tischhauser, and they became the parents of eight children, namely, Paul, Leonard, Henry, who is now deceased, Nicholas, Ernest, Maggie, John and Anna, as well as the grandparents of ten children. With his second wife Mr. Schlegel makes his home at No. 1158 West Forty-second street.

JASPER LOCKWOOD. The death of Jasper Lockwood, which took place at his home, No. 1910 Buckingham road, Los Angeles, on March 17, 1915, removed one of the pioneer railroad men of Southern California. Mr. Lockwood had been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad from young manhood until his retirement at the age of sixty years, having been assistant superintendent of the road, a position to which he had risen from that of telegraph operator. He was one of the few men remaining who had ridden on the Golden Spike Limited in April, 1876, the first through train between San Francisco and Los Angeles.

On December 26, 1844, Mr. Lockwood was born in Madrid, N. Y., and came west to Nevada as a young man, finding employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad there, with which company he was associated continuously thereafter until his retirement from actual service in California. In the Southern California city of Los

Angeles he was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and of Pentalpha Lodge No. 202, F. & A. M. For six years he and his wife had charge of the Los Angeles office of the real estate dealer, George H. Peck, in the Lankershim building, Mr. Lockwood's own interest in real estate being evidenced by the fact that he built six houses in Los Angeles, three of which he occupied temporarily. He was married in California to Mary B. Cord, who was born in Indiana but removed to the Pacific coast with her parents when an infant. Her father, Thomas A. Cord, was a pioneer settler of Oakland, Cal., who later lived at Pomona, where he was a pioneer settler and where he was an extensive land owner. The one daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood is Nell Lockwood, the well-known contralto singer of Los Angeles, soloist in the First Methodist Church of this city, and a pupil of Estelle Hart Dryfus and also of Cecil Fanning, the famous baritone singer of New York.

GEORGE H. PIKE. One who has for many years made his home in the West, George H. Pike, though born in Boston, Mass., in January, 1835, the son of John K. Pike, and educated in the public schools of that city, came to San Francisco when a youth of only eighteen years, and engaged as ship joiner in that city until the year 1868, when he became interested in the opportunities offered in Mexico and, removing to that country, for three years operated a stamp quartz mill there. Returning to California, in 1871, Mr. Pike then entered the mercantile business in Los Angeles, but after four years sold out his interests and became superintendent of city streets. Later he went into the street sprinkling contracting business, which he followed for three years, since which time he has retired from business and devotes his attention to the care of his various properties. From his long residence in the West, since the early days of the settlement of the Pacific coast towns, Mr. Pike may well be classed among the pioneers of this section of the country, and besides being a member of the Pioneer Society, he holds membership also in the California and Jonathan Clubs of Los Angeles, while in his political interests he is a Republican.

GEORGE L. HOLTON. The oil industry of Southern California has offered opportunities as great as any offered in the wonderful days of "49," and the history of the growth and development of the oil fields and attendant industries is full of romance and real excitement. There are oft-repeated tales of wonderful "gushers" where the flow was struck just as the derricks were to be pulled down—and there are tales less fascinating, but none the less interesting to those who understand, of the days and weeks and even months, when the prospector for oil toiled on and on, only to meet with defeat in the end. Great fortunes have been made and lost, and made again in the various fields of the state, and, as is always the case with an industry that offers unusual opportunities for profit, unusual men have been attracted into the field. One such who has made a great success of the undertaking is George L. Holton, who is now associated with a number of prominent companies, being president of several, this latter list including the Densmore-Stabler Company, Refiners of Petroleum; Turner Oil Company; Cosmopolitan Oil Company; and the Mutual Oil Company. Recently the lure of the golden fruit of the southwest has also called him, and at present Mr. Holton is taking much interest in orange growing. He owns a splendid grove of fifty acres in Orange county, where he is making a great success of his efforts in citrus culture.

Mr. Holton is a native of Northfield, Mass., born February 22, 1863, the son of John P. and Stella M. (Tyler) Holton. His boyhood was passed there, his early education being received in the public schools, after which he attended the Northfield Academy, graduating when he was seventeen years of age. He then went to New York City, where for two years he worked for the Remington Arms Company, in the capacity of clerk. When he was nineteen he returned to Northfield, Mass., and became superintendent of the Mt. Herson school farms, occupying this position until he came to California, in 1884. For a year after coming to the state Mr. Holton was located in Los Angeles, but at the end of that time he removed to Redlands as superintendent of the Bear Valley Irrigation Company. At that time there was very little in the way of a town at the present site of Redlands, and Mr. Holton was actively associated with the upbuilding of that beautiful city. He was in reality one of its

founders, and was also one of the first to build a home within its confines. He remained there until 1892, when he returned to Los Angeles and went into the oil prospecting business in local fields, the oil boom being then at its height in this immediate section. Later he became superintendent of the Howard Oil Company, retaining this connection until 1901, when he organized the Densmore-Stabler Company, Refiners of Petroleum, of which he became manager in 1909, and later was elected to the office of president and general manager, which position he now holds. Throughout the years of his interest in the oil business Mr. Holton has been associated with many important deals and has been throughout all this time closely identified with the industry. He has taken his risks freely and willingly, sometimes losing and sometimes winning. His knowledge of the conditions in the various fields is exhaustive and comprehensive, and his advice is often sought on questions of importance. This is especially true, owing to the standing that is maintained by Mr. Holton for integrity and honesty in all his business dealings, and his strict adherence to the rules of fair play.

Quite apart from his business standing, Mr. Holton occupies a prominent place socially and fraternally in the city. His many and varied interests have brought him into close contact with many men and his pleasing personality has made for him many warm and lasting friendships. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and also a Shriner. He is a member of the American Chemical Association, and of the Southern California Academy of Scientists, while he finds social diversion in the Sierra Madre Club and the Union League Club. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and his interest in all questions which pertain either to the affairs of his party, or to the general public welfare, is keen and wide awake, such matters receiving his best thought and his warmest support.

Mr. Holton was married in Redlands, September 27, 1885, the bride of his choice being Miss Fannie Pratt, of that city. They have one child, a son, Robert G., now in his twenty-fifth year. He is associated with his father in the oil industry and promises to be a splendid successor to his capable sire in this especial line of endeavor. He is now superintendent and secretary of the Densmore-Stabler Refining Company, of the Cosmopolitan Oil Company, and of the Mutual Oil Company.



